

The Numismatist.

[Colorado Springs, etc. : American Numismatic Association]

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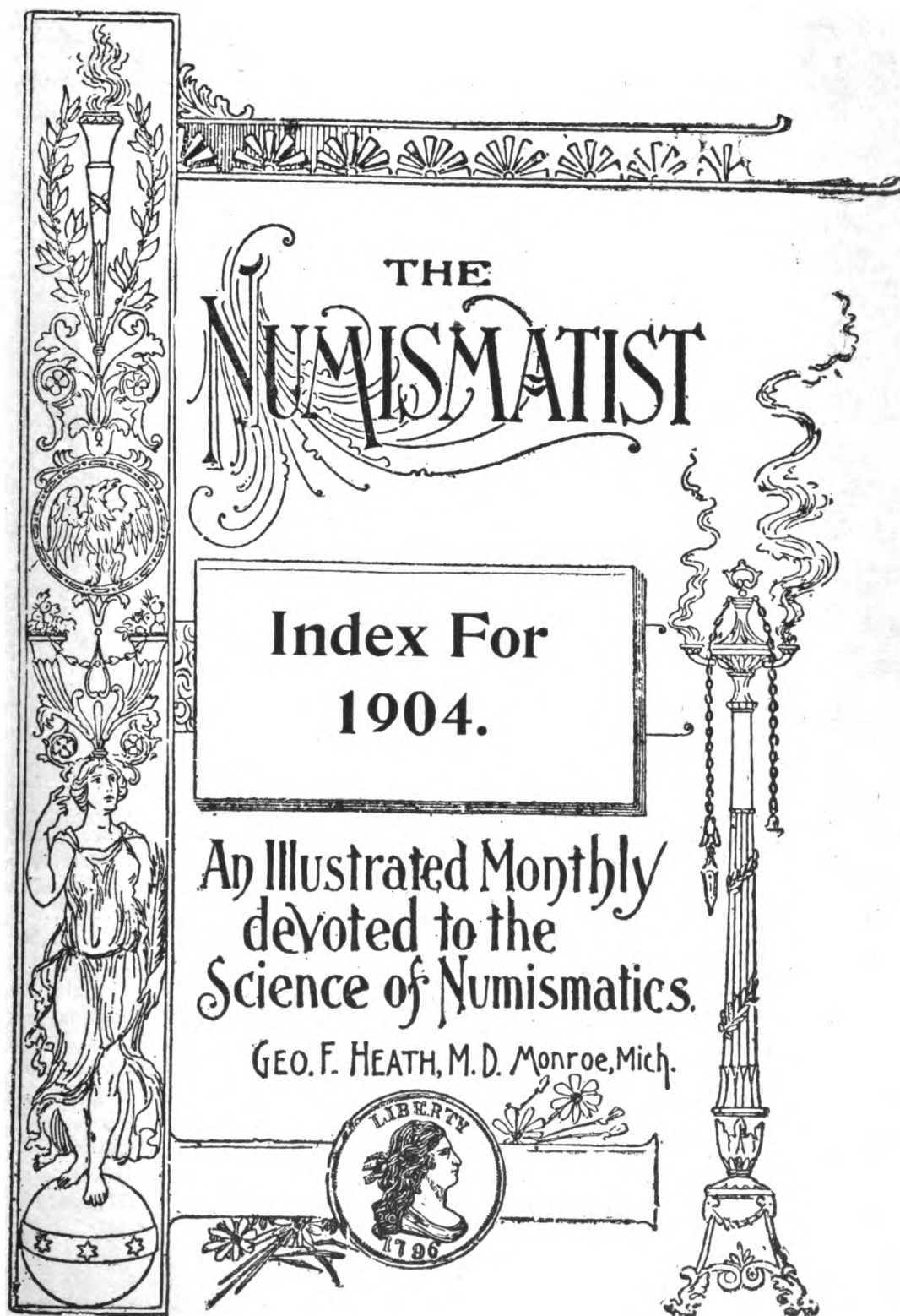
FROM THE BEQUEST OF

MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER

OF BOSTON

WIDOW OF COL. JAMES WARREN SEVER

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The Numismatist.

Table of Contents

Contributors to Vol. XVII.

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Index.

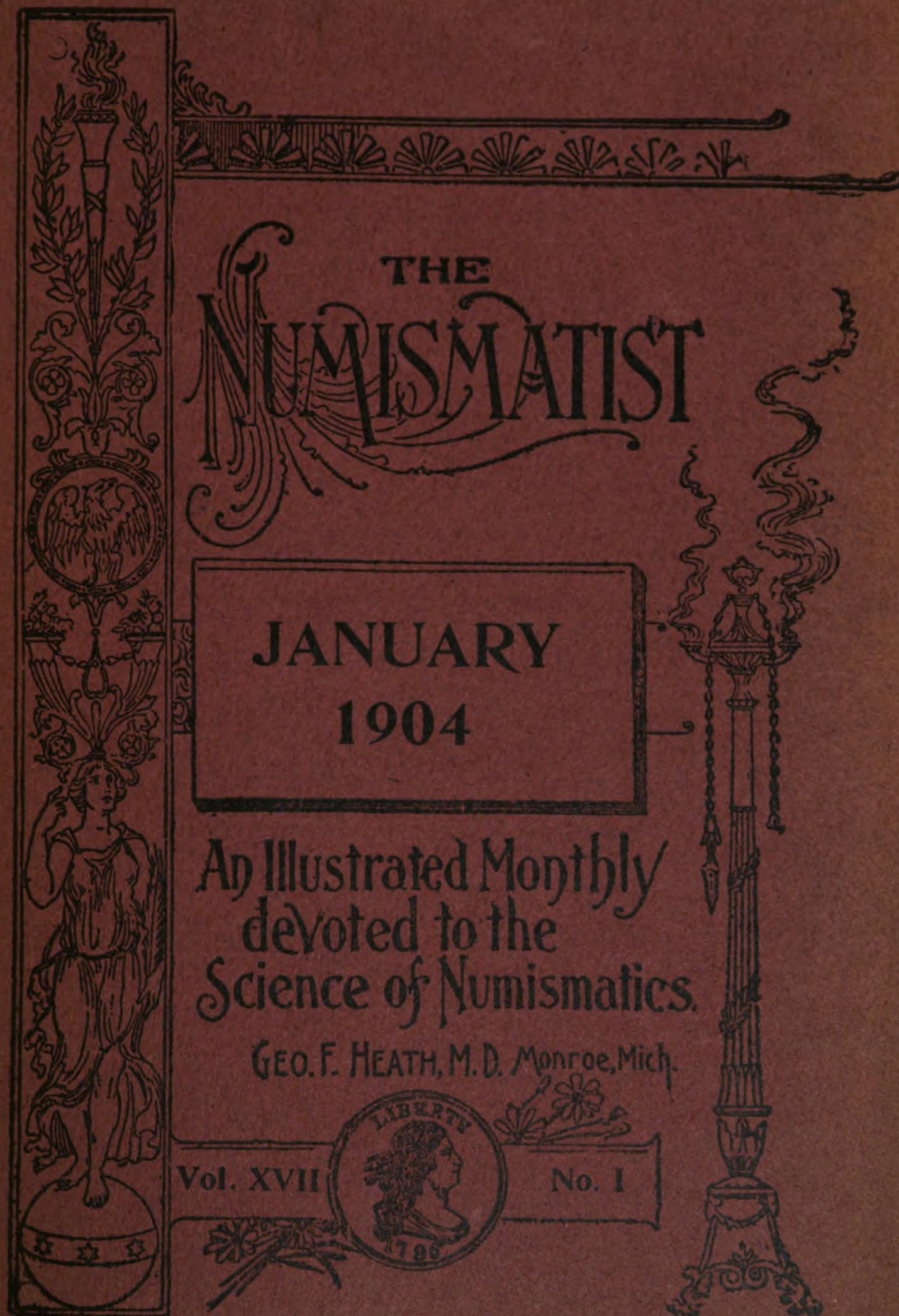
American Numismatic Association.	23, 50, 83, 117, 153, 186, 218, 2s7, 309, 343, 369
Convention.....	248, 329
Constitution and By-Laws.....	275
Photograph of Officers.....	342
A Blind Numismatist	244
A Modern Antique.....	282
Archbishop Coinage.....	375
*Assignats of the First French Republic.....	114
*Bank of England Counterstamp on U. S. Money.....	357
*Card of James Cole, Baltimore.....	360
Cents of 1808 and 1809.....	115
Chicago Numismatic Society.....	26, 50, 86, 116, 218, 371
*Coins of Bible Places: Cnidus, 19; Colossae, 20; Lycia, 21; Ephesus, 80; Gadara, 147; Gaza, 148; Geba, 149; Gebal, 149; Iconium, 208; Laodicea, 209, Judaea and Jerusalem, 210; Melita, 265; Miletus, 267; Marath, 299; Patara, 300; Philadelphia, 300, Ptolemais, 301; Sardis, 302; Myra, 364; Thyatira, 367; Sidon, 364.	
*Coins of Republican Rome: Pomponia, 171; Porcia, 172; Proclia, 172; Quinctia, 174; Renia, 174; Rcscla, 174; Rubria, 174; Rustia, 175; Rutilia, 175; Salvia, 175; Sanguinia, 177; Satriena, 177, Saufela, 177; Sergia, 178; Scribonia, 178.	

Coin Cleaning, Scientific.....	184
Coins of all Realms.....	144
Coinage of U. S. Mints, 1902 and 1903.....	58
Conventionalities.....	338
*Conventry Half-Penny Token.....	77
Die Varieties of Bretons 1002.....	363
Dollars of 1804.....	270, 272, 273, 307
Earliest American Colonial Copper Coin.....	261
English Money Slang.....	238
Freak Currency.....	112
Gaze on Vast Sums.....	89
Gold Dust for Change.....	239
Government Buys Toys.....	240
*Higgins, Frank C. (Biography and Portrait).....	325
High Price for Coins.....	150
History of the Passing Dollar.....	268
Hoopers Restrikes.....	51, 211, 237
Importation of Foreign Coins into the U. S.....	242
Indian Legend of the Silver Dollar.....	312
*John Alex Barry Half-Pennies.....	75
*Liberty as she appears at her Best on our Silver Coins.....	269
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	179
*Gold Halves and Quarters.....	241
Making Money.....	310
*Mark Penny.....	5, 37, 101, 138, 165
Medals by Photography.....	216
Money that has disappeared.....	15
New advantage in Possessing Coins.....	284
Notes on British Copper Coins.....	56
Notion Counter for New Collectors.....	234, 262
*Numismatic Tabloids.....	23, 51, 85, 118, 187, 245
*Numismatists, The Tokens and Medals of: Morgan L. Marshall, 69; Adam Pietz, 71; So. California Stamp and Coin Co., 73; W. T. Smith, 173; Joseph Leroux, 202; A. E. Way, 203; P. O. Tremblay, 203; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, 205; J. T. Crawford, 205; I. C. Fell & Co., 206; Geo. H. Burfeind, 206; Theodore Rohde, 207; Henry Cook, 229; Joseph Hooper, 230; J. B. Dagan, 231; C. S. Stiles, 232; W. R. McColl, 232. William Idler, 293; Joseph Casault, 296; P. N. Breton, 296; F. R. E. Campeau, 297.	
Obituary, Dr. Joseph Leroux, 217. George W. Rode.....	247
Off the S(cent).....	311
Old Currency.....	119
Origin of Double Eagles.....	233
Origin of Pounds Sterling.....	344
Our Nations history from Numismatic Testimony..	197
*Pahang, So called Hat Money of.....	142
Papal Coins at St. Louis Exposition.....	79

Plea for the Mint Mark and Die Variety Collector.....	1 5
*Portraits, P. N. Breton, 297; Frank C. Higgins, 325. William Idler, 294 Morgan L. Marshall, 69; Officers of the Association, 342.	
*Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.....	46
Royal Coin Collectors.. ..	374
Shells as Money.....	346
Some old Coins.....	88
Surfaces of Medals.....	122
*Success to Navigation and Trade Tokens 1815.....	49
*Tokens and Medals of Numismatists.....	69, 202, 229, 293
The Grinning Mouth.....	280
The Handling of Money.....	283
Washington, A visit to.....	53
What gives old Coins Value.....	86
Women make Paper Money.....	282
Worth their Weight in Gold.	154

*Illustrated.

Advertisements, and Sale and Exchange Columns in each issue.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THE NUMISMATIST is the only Illustrated Monthly Journal devoted to coins and their collecting published on the American continent.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 per annum, post free to any portion of the civilized world. Remittances may be made by money order, postal note, registered letter, or, when these are not obtainable, in unused stamps of low denominations.

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CONTENTS.

The Mark Penny. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	5-14
The Money that has Disappeared. Farran Zerbe.....	15-18
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	19-21
American Numismatic Association.....	22
Numismatic Tabloids. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	23-26
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	26
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.	26-27
Advertisements.....	28-36

The Numismatist.

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1904.

NO 1.

THE MARK PENNY.

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

PREFACE.

In presenting this third list of Mark Pennies to the notice of collectors, no apology is needed as the number and varieties given speaks more forcibly than words. They show for themselves that the series has come to take an important place in modern numismatics.

The same general plan pursued in the two preceding lists will be followed in this, which starts No. 157 and continues the enumeration as a regular sequence in alphabetical order.

A few specimens will be found grouped under the general heading of "Miscellaneous" at the end of the body of the catalogue; such as Satirical, Medalets, Engraved pennies, Mules, 'ountersunks and Stock.

These issues are not devoid of interest but they are not the product of engraved dies used by chapters as the symbol of "a days wages," hence ought not be counted as such.

METHOD.

Many are inquiring how to proceed to form a collection. The usual plan is to write the Secretary of a chapter inclosing a stamp together with a specimen of his own chapter penny and request an exchange or enclose a sufficient sum to the chapter to cover the cost of the penny desired. Another useful aid is by exchanging or the purchase of duplicates from collectors.

It may be roughly stated that aluminum, brass, and copper pennies cost about 25 cts. each; the bronze and silver \$1.00. There are however some notable exceptions to the above rule as some specimens are obtained with great difficulty.

The term "rare" as understood by numismatists cannot be properly used, (save, perhaps, in five or six cases) with reference to these issues for the reason that chapters usually order one hundred or more pennies when the dies are cut and the dies are not destroyed, hence new ones may be ordered at any time.

Why one particular specimen is so much more difficult to obtain than

another is a problem requiring solution. From date at hand the solution 'does' not present insurmountable obstacles and while the following conclusion may not in all cases be strictly true yet the consensus of opinion seems to show that it is due to a disregard of the fundamental principles of Masonry to "render Aid and Assistance" from the misconception of the application of these terms to mere "creature needs" rather than to "mental" distress.

In Dr. Mackey's Encyclopædia under the words: "Aid and Assistance" may be found the statement: "It is one of the most important obligation that is imposed upon every brother of the mystic tie to aid and assist all worthy distressed Master Masons." This does not always mean the simple flipping of a coin of the realm to the hungry but includes mental distress as well. If a man is forming a collection of chapter pennies and lacks a particular one to fill a gap in his cabinet he is a distressed worthy brother and when he sends the chapter double the amount in currency that was paid for a penny the Mason that refuses "Aid and Assistance" in a case of this kind "Shames" his "Keystone" that all once promised ever should be the Charity's Mark in day's light or dark to unfortunate brothers.

A few chapters try to hide behind the plea that their pennies are for the "exclusive use of their members" forgetting their duties and obligations and worse still depriving others of "light" by their exclusiveness. The present writer has had many letters from officers of chapters asking what was meant by "Chapter Pennies" that they had "never heard of or seen them."

One example of this nature that came to notice would be ludicrous if it was not so censurable.

A town containing two chapters one of which had plagiarized the design of King Cyrus' mark' but so "exclusive" was this chapter that another Masonic body in the same town did not even know what was meant by the term "Mark Penny."

This exclusiveness is happily the extreme exception to the rule for most chapters are glad to exchange pennies and do so with the most cordial good fellowship.

And the present writer desires to express in this connection his sincere and fraternal thanks to all who have so kindly aided and assisted him for otherwise this list could never been presented.

DESIGN.

In looking at a collection one is impressed with the idea of sameness that runs through the series. This is due to two reasons the first being that chapters find it easier to copy the design of some other penny than to devote sufficient study to the subject to enable them to originate a design of their own. The second reason is due from permitting manufacturers to palm off the product of dies in stock to save expense.

If chapters could be made to realize that many collections are going to be formed and that a poor penny tells in unmistakable language the exact amount of thought devoted to the subject they would not be so free to adopt

the design of another poor penny or permit the manufacturers to prevail upon them to accept so many cheap "Make-shifts."

These little metallic tokens of friendship and brotherly love long resist the corroding action of time and will continue to bear mute testimony through the centuries that are to come, and future generations of Mark Masters will gaze upon them with wonder and be astonished that so poor an emblem "of a days' wages" could content their forefathers. But they will also see some exquisite specimens of the same epoch which may cause them to think, that there were, indeed, in those days, some of the brethren that were not lacking in artistic taste and numismatic knowledge.



No. 157. Obv. Type of No. 1 Legend: ADA CHAPTER No. 138 R. A. M. ADA OHIO INSTITUTED JULY 12th. 1874 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Chicago Rev. Die C.

Copper, size 20.

No. 158. Obv. A circle in the center enclosing ONE PENNY in two lines. Legend: ADAMS CHAPTER No. 205 R. A. M.

Rev. Keystone normal. Chisel and Mallet, wanting.

This Chapter is located at Adams, N. Y.

Copper, size 17.

Note. To save repetition when the Keystone bears the usual mark it will be designated as "normal."

No. 159. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: ADELPHIC CHAPTER No. 33 R. A. M. PATERSON NEW JERSEY INSTITUTED OCTOBER 13th. 1874 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Type of No. 1.

Copper size 20.

This penny is signed by the maker i. e. Mason MFG. CO. and the reverse will be known as the Paterson die.

No. 160. Obv. Type of Rochester No. 137 Mich. In the center keystone normal.

Legend: ADONIRAM ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NEW BEDFORD MASS.

Rev. Copy of a Jewish Shekel of the year 2 or the coinage of Simon Maccabaeus.

Silver, size 18.

It is the custom of Chapters using the type of Mark to consider them as "half" shekels but the Hebrew legend on the reverse reads SHEKEL ISREAL. The Hebrew for half shekel is CHATZI HA-SHEKEL. The history of this type is

as follows: In the year 1895 Comp. A. G. Pitts Sect'y. of King Cyrus No. 133 Mich. chanced to see a shekel of the 2nd year of the coinage of Simon Maccabaeus and thinking its design very appropriate had a firm of manufacturing jewelers in Detroit copy the reverse. A keystone and necessary legend for the obverse and the design was complete for an attractive looking Mark.

Comp. Pitts being highly elated with his design published a description of it in the Feb. (1896) number of "The American Tyler." It does not need words of praise, for the simple fact that over thirty Chapters have copied, or plagiarized this design is sufficient proof of the value of the design.

When a man does so well that even his slightest errors are thus faithfully copied mere words are inadequate to express the value of his work.

Few are sufficiently familiar with Hebrew to detect the mistake, Comp. Pitts considered it as a "half" shekel and the present writer in the second list of the "Mark Penny" made the same error, hence in order that a whole-shekel may no longer be accepted as its half.



Cuts of shekel and its half are given with correct Hebrew legends which will enable the most superficial observer to determine the proper reading that should appear on a Mark representing the half shekel.

Adoniram Chapter is named in honor of Adoniram the son of Abda. He was a tribute master or as Clark calls him "Chancellor of the Exchequer." He is also known as "the first of the Fellow Crafts. Tradition relates that Hiram Abif married his sister and that the nuptials were honored by the presence of King Solomon, and Hiram King of Tyre.

Adoniram signified "Lord of altitude" and is a word of great importance.

No. 161. Obv. A circle in the center enclosing ONE PENNY.

Legend: ADRIAN CHAPTER NO. 10 R. A. M. ADRIAN, MICH.

Rev. Same as Adams.

Copper, size 17.

Rev. Keystone normal. INSTITUTED 1868 above and "ONE" "PENNY" below. Mallet bottom side up and on the right, chisel on the left.

Copper, size 20.

No. 164. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: ANCHOR CHAPTER NO, 67, R. A. M. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. INSTITUTED OCTOBER 17th, 1900. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Type of No. 1, but of a different manufacture. (Minn. die.)

This rev. die is found on pennies of Triune 'No. 31, Iowa and Unity No. 16. N. D.

Copper, size 20.

No. 165. Obv. A beaded circle enclosing a keystone normal surmounted by an eagle with widely extended wings. Legend: APPERSON CHAPTER No. 81 R. A. M. ASHLAND, K. Y.

Rev. A beaded circle enclosing a lion crouching, above a Delta enclosing three yods, beneath the lion a mallet and chisel. Legend: INSTITUTED OCT. 18, 1864. HALF SHEKEL in Exergue.

Copper, size 19.

The Eagle as a symbol denotes the soul, immortality, strength, wisdom freedom etc. hence has always been a favorite design with engravers and is today displayed on coins and medals of nearly all nations.

Moses in Exodus XXI, 4, represents Jehovah as saying:

"Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians and how I bare you on Eagles wings and brought you unto myself."

Considerable symbolical teachings has a place in Masonry which has been deduced from the story of the finding of the key of the Sacred Ark in the lions mouth. It will be remembered that the Ark and its key was lost in a forest during the confusion of a battle that took place while the Jews were journeying through the wilderness. When the Israelites were making search a lion was seen to drop the key out of his mouth.

In Ancient Craft Masonry allusions to the lion denote resurrection as taught by him who was known as The Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

"Then the strong lion of Judah,
The gates of cruel death being broken,
Arose on the third day
At the loud sounding voice of the Father."

No. 166. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: ARCADIA CHAPTER No. 76 R. A. M. ARCADIA WIS. CHARTERED FEB. 20, 1901. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Type of No. 1.

Copper, size 21.

Kalamazoo rev. die A.

No. 167. Obv. Legend: ARK CHAPTER No. 89 R. A. M. DUNLAP, IA. CHARTERED OCT. 22nd, 1879.

Rev. Keystone normal: ONE PENNY above. (Minneapolis die.)

Copper, size 20.

No. 168. Obv. ARK CHAPTER No. 53 R. A. M. Minneapolis, Minn. the Rev. Keystone normal, Legend: Above CHARTERED OCTOBER 14th. 1890. Below "ONE PENNY." (Minneapolis die.)

Size 19.

Struck in alum, brass, copper and silver.

There is another penny reading Chartered October 9, 1883, probably an error made in mixing reverse dies. Copper, size 19.

No. 169. Obv. A circle enclosing the Ark of the covenant with Cherubim overtopping the Mercy Seat, beneath the ark INSTITUTED FEB. 26, 1902. Legend: ARMOUR R. A. M. No. 292 PORT CHESTER N. Y.

Rev. Keystone normal. ONE above and PENNY below.
(Philadelphia die.) Copper, size 19.

No. 170. Obv. A circle enclosing the arms of Masonry. Legend: ASHLAND CHAPTER No. 58 R. A. M. ASHLAND WIS.

Rev. Keystone, normal. Legend: CHARTERED FEBRUARY 20, 1884. In exergue ONE PENNY. (Mallet and chisel wanting.) Copper, size 22.

No. 171. Obv. A circle enclosing representation of the morning sun rising out of the sea forming a pleasing ideographic design of Aurora.

Legend: AURORA CHAPTER No. 22 R. A. M. In exergue ONE PENNY.

Rev. Keystone normal, Legend: CHARTERED SEPTEMBER 29, 1854. AURORA ILL. Copper, size 20.

No. 172. Obv. Type of Adoniram Mass. Legend: BANCROFT ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, AYER, MASS

Rev. Same as Adoniram. Silver, size 18.

No. 173. Obv. A circle enclosing ONE PENNY. Legend: BATTLE CREEK CHAPTER No. 19 R. A. M. BATTLE CREEK MICH.

Rev. Type of No. 1. (Kalamazoo rev. die A.) Copper, size 21.

No. 174. Obv. Type of Adoniram Mass. Legend: BERKSHIRE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Rev. Same as Adoniram. Silver, size 18.

No. 175. Obv. Type of Adams, No. 2. N. Y. ONE PENNY in center. Legend: BLISSFIELD CHAPTER No. 101 R. A. M. BLISSFIELD MICH.

Rev. Same as Adams. Copper, size 19.

No. 176. Obv. Type of Plattsburgh No. 39 N. Y. Keystone normal in center. CHARTERED above and 1856 below. The field is sunken. Legend: On raised outer rim, BLOOMINGTON CHAPTER No. 26 R. A. M. BLOOMINGTON ILL.

Rev. In the center a raised circular disk bearing a Delta enclosing a Triple Tau with the letter M. in each of the three spaces formed by the tri-angle tri-secting the circle. Legend on the raised outer rim, "THEY. RECEIVED. EVERY. MAN. A. PENNY." Silver, Brass and Bronze, size 22.

This design is beautiful and shows in a marked degree the advantages of a mind trained in Numismatic science. The Companions of Bloomington Chapter are very fortunate in having Bro. Holmes (No. 188 A. N. A.) as their secretary. This penny is the direct result of his influence and he is to be con-

gratulated in designing such a superb embellishment for the finest Cabinets and this branch of Numismatics. If Chapters could realize that many collections of Mark Pennies now forming will go into Masonic Libraries and bear mute but lasting testimony of just the amount of study devoted to the design of their pennies long years after they have gone to their reward they would see to it that their Chapter was represented by a more attractive specimen than these cheap and illy designed ones in so common use.

Bloomington Chapter has two other pennies, viz:

Obv. Type of Rochester.

Rev. Same as Rochester. Second variety.

Silver, size 18.

Obv. and Rev. Type of No. 1. Third variety. Occurs in silver, copper, brass and aluminum. Size 20.

No. 177. Obv. Arms of Masonry type of Auburn Park No. 201 Ill. Legend: BOSCOBEL CHAPTER No. 52 R. A. M. In exergue BOSCOBEL WIS.

Rev. Keystone normal. Legend: CHARTERED FEBRUARY 20, A. D. 1878. In exergue ONE PENNY. Brass, size 18.



No. 178. Obv. Arms of Masonry. Type of Ashland 106, O. Legend: BRAZIL CHAPTER No. 59 R. A. M. BRAZIL IND.

Rev. Keystone normal. Legend: CHARTERED MAY 23, A. D. 1867. In exergue ONE PENNY. Mallet and chisel wanting. Copper, size 22.

No. 179. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: CENTENNIAL CHAPTER No. 34 R. A. M. PASSAIC N. J. INSTITUTED SEPT. 13TH, 1878, ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Adelpic 33. N. J., and Three Times Three No. 5 N. J. (Patterson die.) Copper, size 20.

No. 180. Obv. A circle enclosing ONE | PENNY | 1868. Legend: CHARDON CHAPTER No. 106 R. A. M., CHARDON, O.

Rev. Type of No. 1. But different die work. Copper, size 20.

The following five Chapter Pennies have this reverse die in common.

Bloomington, No. 26 Ill. (3rd variety). Eureka 23 Conn. Ogdensburg 63, N. Y. Wanneta 291, N. Y. Wheeling Union I. W. Va. This is

also a headless chisel reverse, but not Chicago Rev. Die A.

No. 181. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: CHAPTER NO. 141 R. A. M., CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76, Wis. Kalamazoo Rev. die A.
Copper, size 21.

No. 182. Obv. A circle enclosing ONE | PENNY. Legend: CHARLOTTE CHAPTER NO. 92 R. A. M., CHARLOTTE, MICH.

Rev. Keystone normal. Mallet and chisel wanting. Copper, size 19.

No. 183. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: CHAS. H. PLATT CHAPTER NO. 347 R. A. M., SKANEATELES N. Y. INSTITUTED FERRUARY 3rd, 1870. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of No. 1. (Chicago die Rev. C.) Copper, size 20.

No. 184. Obv. Type of Adams No. 1, N. Y. A circle enclosing ONE | PENNY. Legend: CHEBOYGAN, CHAPTER 109 R. A. M., CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

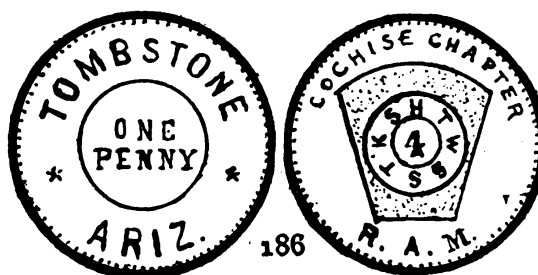
Rev. Same as Adams. Copper, size 20.



No. 185. Obv. Legend: CHESTER CHAPTER NO. 258 R. A. M. CHESTER PA. The field is enclosed by a circle. In the center a crow, pickaxe and shovel crossed at their centers. Inscription: IN CELEBRATION | OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY | OF R. A. M. IN PENN., | NOV. 23rd., 1895.

Rev. Type of No. 12.

Bronze, size 22.



No. 186. Obv. Keystone normal. with the addition of the figure "4" in the center. Legend: COCHISE CHAPTER above keystone, R. A. M. in exergue.

Rev. A circle enclosing ONE | PENNY in the Center.

Legend: TOMBSTONE, ARIZ.

Coppr, size 20.

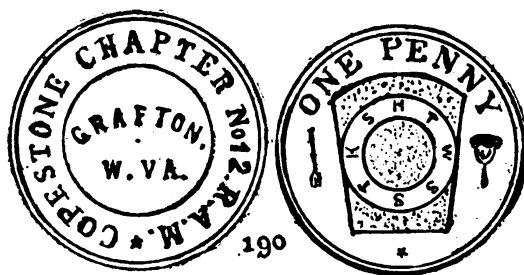
No. 187. Type of Adams No. I., N. Y. ONE PENNY in center. Legend: COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 5 COLUMBIA S. C.

Rev. Same as Adams

Copper, size 20.

No. 189. Obv. Ark of the Covenant with Cherubim over-topping the Mercy Seat, Just beneath is a curved inscription, "CHARTERED MAY 20TH," 1840. Legend: COLUMBIA R. A. M. No. 1. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rev. A close copy of Hiram Union No. 53 N. Y. But a new die is used. Brass, size 17½



No. 190. Obv. Legend: COPESTONE CHAPTER NO. 12 R. A. M. The inscription: GRAFTON, W. VA., enclosed by a circle.

Rev. Keystone normal "ONE PENNY" above; mallet on the right, chisel on the left, struck in aluminum, brass, copper and silver. (Minneapolis die.) size 19.

No. 191. Obv. Legend: COPESTONE CHAPTER NO. 78 R. A. M. CARROLL. IOWA. Inscription: CHARTERED | OCT. 28TH, | 1875.

Rev. Keystone normal ONE PENNY; above mallet on the right, and chisel on the left. Mallet has a shoulder. Copper, size 20.

No. 192. Obv. Type of 1. Legend: CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 84 R. A. M., GRAND HAVEN, MICH., CHARTERED JANUARY 8 1878. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo die.) Copper size 21.

Continued in next issue.

The Money That Has Disappeared.

BY FARRAN ZERHE.

(Continued from page 363, Vol. XVI.)

The value of the government paper money that has disappeared can be approximately estimated by using the percentage of unaccounted for of the early issues that have for more than thirty years been redeemed and retired as rapidly as presented. The greater portion of the paper currency in circulation to-day has been issued under or since the act of 1886, except National bank notes, the circulating portion of which is of equally recent issue. Many millions are represented in the unredeemed earlier issues, no considerable portion of which can be located and is governmentally considered non-circulating.

The director of the mint in his report for 1888, in the tables of change in circulation, says "old demand notes \$56,807, certificates of deposit \$10,720,000 and fractional currency \$6,919,526 (this later is with the over \$8,000,000 officially estimated to have been destroyed, deducted,) have been omitted for the reason that while they are still outstanding liabilities on the part of the government and technically part of the potential circulation, they have ceased to perform to any notable extent, functions of a circulating medium," thus acknowledging a disappearance of over \$17,000,000 and only a few years previous ten million had been deducted as "unknown, destroyed,"

Demand notes, the first non interest bearing paper money to be issued by the government were authorized in 1861 in which year \$60,000,000 was issued, the act of Feb. 25, 1862 provided for their retirement by the substituting there for United States notes, the demand notes to be cancelled as redeemed, though their issue covered only a few months, and that over forty years ago about \$100,000 is yet to be cancelled.

The total paper money issue of the country, exclusive of gold and silver certificates was at the close of the fiscal year 1902, \$733,353,107 of which \$346,681,016 is in the old issue Legal tender notes or "green backs." These notes were the second issue of the country and first placed in circulation in 1862, none have been issued or returned since May 31, 1878, the amount by re-issue remaining the same. how much of this issue has disappeared or been destroyed will not be determined until years after their retirement has been ordered. \$169,000,000 is classed as "in other banks (not national) and in circulation." Very few of the \$1 and \$2 denominations in which \$4,000,000 is represented are in circulation \$25,000 is missing in \$5,000 and \$10,000 notes of which none have been issued for many years, indicating that even the two highest denominations of notes issued, find a hiding place. Some years ago \$1,000,-

\$00 was "charged off" in these notes as "unknown, destroyed," the greater portion of which was believed to have been destroyed in the Chicago fire. This series of notes has been doing service for more than forty years and any part missing as indicated from bank reports is classified as "in circulation," where they are not proportionately represented, and it is only referring to what is believed a fair estimate, in quoting "\$50,000,000 in green backs" will be missing on the final day of reckoning."

Of the ten gold banks organized under the act of July 12, 1870 and later made National banks, there is over \$75,000 in their old notes that have not been presented for redemption. \$3,700,000 is yet to be cancelled in the currency notes under the act of 1872.

The National bank notes that will be missing of the denominations \$5 to \$100 is an unknown quantity, as these values continue to be issued, but a large sum is represented in the early issues yet among the unretired circulation of banks that have liquidated. Of the discontinued issues outstanding \$346,000 is in \$1 and \$166,000 in \$2 denominations, none of which are in circulation, or have been issued since 1878 and since which time they have been in the process of retirement, the issue of \$500 and \$1,000 notes ceased in 1885 and there are \$97,000 of the former and \$25,000 of the latter yet at issue, partially destroyed National bank notes are under certain conditions, in part redeemable, the strange item "Fractional parts \$32,899" is carried in the accounts of the paper money in circulation.

Fractional currency, well remembered as the old "shin plasters" was one of Uncle Sams most profitable ventures, less than \$50,000,000 was outstanding at any time and with the resumption of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879, they were ordered retired and gradually disappeared from circulation, to-day a specimen is a curiosity to many and commands a premium. yet there is over \$15,000,000 (twenty years after they ceased to circulate,) to be redeemed, an unaccounted for amount of 30 per cent, their issuing life was about fifteen years making the annual loss 2 per cent. to quote treasury reports on that yet to be redeemed "\$8,375,934 is officially estimated to have been destroyed" which amount was deducted from government liabilities several years ago.

The financial depression during and immediately following 1893, like at all times when the financial horizon is clouded, caused attention to be given to the actual money in circulation in comparison with that claimed by the government. Senators and Representatives opposing the administration found political thunder in attacking treasury figures and in their speeches and writings repeatedly declared that: since 1873 \$35,000,000 in "green backs," \$21,000,000 in National bank notes, and \$1,500,000 in treasury certificates had disappeared, but were still being carried as "in circulation" because they had not been redeemed.

This resume of the paper currency and that portion of it apparently unaccounted for, more than verifies what has been the most conservative estimates of financiers who considered the subject, that one-half of one per

cent of all the paper money issued is annually unaccounted for, the yearly average of the paper money obligations of the government from 1861 to 1900 was \$654,000,000, accepting this percentage over \$130,000,000 has disappeared.

These estimates, facts and figures on the money that has disappeared collectively represent; government coinage \$560,000,000, private issues of gold and copper coins \$10,000,000, paper money issued by the government since 1861 \$130,000, a total of \$700,000,000.

It is but necessary to give consideration to the paper currency issued by states, banks, corporations and individuals during the sixty years preceeding the government issues and more than \$300,000,000 can be recorded as missing, the billion mark is reached and some to spare. This consideration to the early paper currency does not include "wild cat" and questionable issues, only that, that was unquestioned and generally circulated as "good money" (they had both kinds those days) and was never redeemed, either through not being presented or the failure of the issuer is included. Notes were issued from one cent up, printed on poor paper, many small in size, easily mutilated or lost. A portion of this paper is redeemable to-day, a number of our largest financial institutions had for their parent corporation a currency issuing bank, whose early obligations are not repudiated. In a lot of old paper money recently purchased for curio purposes was found \$25 that was yet redeemable, though the original issuer had long ago passed away. An index to the loss sustained in this paper money is found in Gouge's Journal of Banking, of that period, which estimated the loss in Phila., alone in two years before July 1842 at \$50,000,000 and continued "of the losses sustained by the depreciation of bank notes and bank deposits we have seen no estimate. The aggregate must be enormous, but it is divided among a great number and as part of the loss is suffered one day and part on an other, the people are able to bear up under it. A direct tax of half the amount would have caused a rebellion."

With a billion missing in good money as much more could be recorded as lost in "bad money" since the first days of the Union. \$350,000,000 in continental currency in the possession of the people became worthless and twice as much more can be found in the "wild cat" confederate and southern state notes that were at one time accepted in good faith as good money.

What has become of the billion in good money has not been satisfactorily answered by reasonable investigation, that others will follow it as the years roll by seems probable, a study of the subject has demonstrated that each year contributes its proportion to the unknown. That the numismatic dealer, collector, accumulator and cabinets of the world may be looked to for a portion is true but they represent the infinitesimal part, all the early coins that have been obtainable in recent years have been retained by them but they do not answer for 92 per cent. of the late cents or 73 per cent of the nickels or even 1 per cent of these denominations or any considerable portion of the aggregate that has evidently disappeared. Among the missing are many very rare pieces the return of which would make their value much more.

The tendency of the American people to-day is not to hoard, bury or secrete money; time has strengthened faith and financial institutions; some "scanty hoards" may be among the missing, but even if they could be deducted it is not probable any change would be necessary to approximate the amount in round numbers.

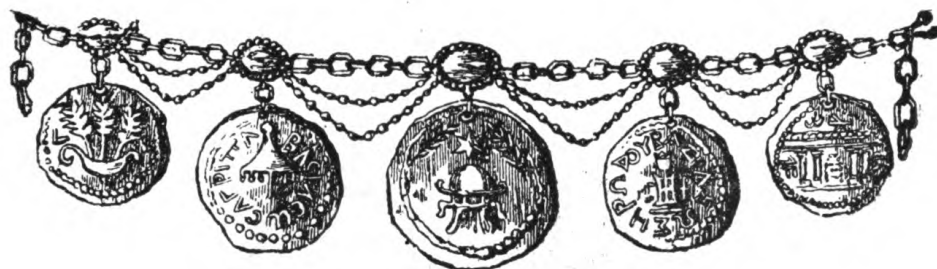
Our country's currency in its life of a century and a decade has no doubt contributed its quota to "sunken treasure" and that which by intent or accident has been returned to mother earth and it has not escaped the destroying agencies. The non-varying standard of weight and fineness of gold and silver coins and the unquestioned credit and solidity of this government has made all its currency to some degree, international; how much may have forever migrated through channels regarding which no "export records could be made cannot be conjectured.

Reasoning along the lines of all probable destruction and taking as a basis of fact the unquestionable figures of the treasury department on the minor coinage and the fractional currency, no part of which had reason to leave this country or to be converted to other forms; the question of what becomes of the greater part of the money that is not accounted for resolves itself into an unsolvable problem and in its entirety represents amounts which is not, and could not be suffered by the people of any other nation.

To say a billion has disappeared is an easy expression, but the magnitude of this sum is not easily comprehended; it means more wealth than possessed by any individual; it is \$12.50 to every man, woman and child in this country; as a solid gold coin it would be thirty inches in thickness and forty feet in diameter; in gold dollars it would pave a street 40 feet wide and eight miles long; in silver dollars laid edge to edge it will make a belt 23,000 miles in circumference, almost large enough to girdle the earth or a silver path a foot wide, from New York to San Francisco. In paper dollars it would cover an area of 800 square miles, placed end to end they would reach four times around the globe. It represents the total money, coin and paper of the United States in 1879 and would pay the present national debt, the entire currency wealth of the country to-day is little more than two and a half billion and that of the world less than thirteen billion.

In accepting that a billion is missing it cannot all be considered as lost, that it will never again bother the government or its issuers there is little doubt, that portion of it that has ceased to exist has been lost by the people and the issuer has profited, the lion's share of which is Uncle Sam's; considering the cost of material and production the government profits 80 per cent on minor coins, 50 per cent on silver coins and 98 per cent on paper money that is not redeemed.

The United States is unique as a billion dollar country, it is the only division of the world of which it is necessary to use this term in its commercial life, it has its billion dollar congresses, trusts and foreign trades to which may be added a billion dollar disappearance without missing it.



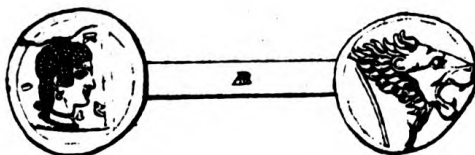
Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE NINTH.

CNIDUS

Cnidus was a city of great antiquity and probably of Lacedaemonian colonization, though claimed by some to be of Phoenician origin from which it received or inherited the worship of Aphrodite. Strabo states that the city was celebrated for the worship of this goddess. The city was an important one of Caria in Asia Minor, situated favorable for commerce and early acquired wealth, and founded Lipara and Corcyra Nigra. The temple of Venus in which the goddess was worshipped contained a marble statue of Venus, the work of Praxiteles. Eudoxus, the mathematician and astronomer; Agatharcides, the philosopher; Theopompus, the historian, Sostratus, the builder of the Pharos at Alexandria; and Ctesias, the physician and writer of Persian history, all were natives of Cnidus.

Cnidus was known to the Jews in the second century B. C. and is mentioned in 1 Macc. XV. 23, and Paul mentions the city in the Acts, XXVII. 7.



Obv. the forepart of a lion to right, typical of the Tryopian Apollo, a sun god.

Rev. The head of Aphrodite (Venus) to right in an incuse square.

The coinage of Cnidus begins with the period, B. C. 600—480, and consists of drachms after the Aeginetic standard. Obv. The head of a lion. Rev. The head of Aphrodite in an incuse square, sometimes with the

initials or name of the city. Under Athenian denomination, B. C. 480-412, the general type and weight remained unchanged but the improved style of coinage indicates a later date. In the period, B. C. 412-330, Cnidus revolted from Athens and adopted the Phoenician standard and type, and tetradrachms, didrachms and drachms were struck.



Obv. The head of Aphrodite to left.

Rev. Forepart of a lion to left. Magistrates name beneath.

Cnidus successively passed under the influence of Alexander and Antiochus and became a Roman colony in B. C. 133, when its coinage ceased until the time of Nero and continued to Plautilla.

COLOSSAE.

Colossae was an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor. Xenophon says that it was a great and popular city, and Pliny states that it was one of the most celebrated towns in Phrygia. With Laodicea and Hieropolis, it was situated in the valley of the Meander. Xerxes passed through the city in B. C. 481 on his way to Greece. Paul founded a church here in his third tour, and the Apostle addressed to the Colossians in A. D. 63 or 64 one of his Epistles.



The coinage of Colossae dates from imperial Roman times, from Augustus to Gordian. The types refer chiefly to the worship of Helios and Artemis. The Laodicaen Zeus. Demeter. Serapis, Isis, Asklepus and Hygea ΔΗΜΟC, etc., were also worshipped here as determined by its coins.

LYCIA.

† Lycia was a province on the coast, opposite the island of Rhodes in

Asia minor. It was early colonized by the Greeks, and Bellerophon of Greek mythology, was one of its most ancient kings. Alexander reduced the province on his march from Caria in Pisidia and later it became subject to the Ptolemies and the Seleucidae. In B. C. 190 the battle of Magnesia cast the fate of Lycia with the Romans who presented it to the Rhodians, under whose dominion it remained for twenty years. In B. C. 168 the Romans restored to the Lycians their freedom, and the Lycian League under Roman auspices continued until Claudius, in A. D. 45 annexed the territory to Pamphylia. Lycia is mentioned in Bible history and Paul visited at least two of its cities, Patara and Myra being particularly mentioned.

The coinage of Lycia begins with a period prior to B. C. 480. The coin types are varied and numerous. On the obverses animal types prevail, while on the reverse in incuse, the triskelis is usually found. The characters on these earlier types are usually Lycian, a modification of the ancient Greek. Between 330-190 B. C. the tetradrachms of Alexander type, struck in the provincial mints and elsewhere, were the prevailing currency. The Lycian League issued half and quarter drachms and a varied bronze was produced by the different cities of the League. Strabo states that there were twenty-three towns of Lycia in this league or confederacy and the numismatic remains of them all are extant.



Obverse: The head of Apollo to right.

Reverse: Lyre. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ (Of the Lycians.)

Under Imperial Rome coins were struck for the province by Claudius, Domitian, Nerva and Trajan and chiefly in the reigns of Gordian and Tranquillina.

TO EXCHANGE—Bretons Nos. 517, 518 silver, 520, 541, 562, 563, 565, 569, 588, 608, copper, 610 copper, 620, 630, nickel, 655, copper, 661, 662, 689, 721, silver, 725, 777, 876 brass, 880, 895, 898, 955, 974, 984, 989, 991, 999, 1005, 1006, (1812, 1825) and many others, v. g. to extra fine condition. I want Bretons Nos. 511, 513, 516, 519, 523, 536, 537, 542, 545, 564, 567, 568, 654, 675, 677, 681, 690, 703 or brass sous, except 674, 704, 722, 758, 759, 763, 775, 790, 791, 803, 848, 861, 862, 872, 914, 954, 933, (959, 1813) (962, 1812) 968, 977. 1/07. Head same as 1002, 1008, or any unlisted varieties or will buy any wants of above. John Dow, 177 McGill St., Montreal, Canada.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President; Dr. B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.
 1st Vice President, A. R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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NEW MEMBERS.

571, Mert A. Wilbur; 572, Edward W. Heusinger; 573, C. C. Miller.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to February 1st, they will be declared elected:

A. E. Coen, 823 Holland Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Vouchers: Miss Eaton and Dr. Heath.

Geo. P. French, M. D., 71 Prospect St., Rochester, New York.

Vouchers:—J. C. Lighthouse and the Secretary.

John Zipp, 1100 Cedar St. Cleveland, O.

Vouchers: M. Marcuson and Dr. Heath.

Dewey Gale Foote, Danville, Ind.

E. W. Van Auken, Charles City, Iowa.

Vouchers: Heath and Ragam.

Wishing you each, one and all, a happy and prosperous New Year, and thanking you for so many tokens of your good will and appreciation, expressed in so many ways.

Monroe, Jan. 1st. 1904.

Geo. F. Heath, Sec'y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Pattern gold dollar, 1836 brilliant proof. Will exchange for 1799 cent of equal value. C. S. Stiles, Warren, Ohio.

WANTED—Numbers as per Breton's, 521 Banque du Peuple, without dot 527, 1845, 562 silver, 563 brass, 564, 567, 672, 673, 675, 676, 677, 681, 690, 698, 706, 712 867, scarce varieties; 872, 899, scarce variety; 954, 956, 962, 1812, 968, 973, 980, 987, brass; 997 scarce varieties; 999, 1000, 1001, 1008, 1012, scarce varieties. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, P. O. Canada.

WANTED—Bretons Nos. 544, 559, 560, 564, 567, 654, 672, 673, 675, 603, 681, 703, 712, 726 (bowsprit above A) 834, 861, 862, 872, 876 with Lew. 898, 977, 924, 925, 934, 935, 949, 527 (1845), 956, 957, 959, 964, 968, 970, 973, 974, 975, 977, 980, 983, 991, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1008, 1012 (copper). I have for exchange or sale 139 vars. of Bretons Nos. including B. 508, 509, 510, 661, 725, 726, 728, 753, 1005 and over 30 vars. of sous. Address Dr. R. M. Bateman, Pickering, Ont. Canada.

Numismatic Tabloids.

Dr. A. L. Fisher, one of our oldest Association members, in point of membership, but young in years, writes: "As I look over the list of our members, I see that many of the earlier ones have got weary and dropped by the wayside but their places are being filled up with enthusiastic recruits, so why weep?"—Miss Eaton and Mr. Lighthouse in renewing both send in the name of new subscribers. This is an old habit of Miss Eaton's. Mr. Lighthouse will pass the winter and spring in California where his address will be 2914 24th street, San Francisco. THE NUMISMATIST, which he insists he "is more than pleased with," will follow him.—Robert T. King, writes: "I favor August for our meeting in St. Louis. I want to go to the exposition and will be glad to meet all the members that we may become personally acquainted and enjoy a reunion. I think THE NUMISMATIST is all right and its editor too." F. J. Naftel, Collingwood, Ont., has quit collecting and resigns from the Association with regret. He says. "I must say that THE NUMISMATIST is the most valuable magazine to the average coin collector, that exists, and I wish you greater success than ever before." Monroe J. Freidman has also quit collecting and resigns from the Association. W. G. Jerrems, Jr. in renewing his subscription, sends us in the names of several of his collecting acquaintances whom he thinks would be interested in THE NUMISMATIST. This is just what we like. Henry Hammelman will be at the convention and be glad to aid in the matter of exhibit. C. A. Mathis says, "As to convention in St. Louis, August is too hot in St. Louis for any pleasure. I lived there two years. Make it the last of September or long the 1st of October." The editor has lived ten years in the vicinity of St. Louis and agrees with Mr. Mathis. If the members want "A Hot Old Time in the Old Town" they will surely find it in August. Mr. Mathis continues to think that the "NUMISMATIST is second to none in the interest of collectors of coins. F. M. Bird resigns his membership and adds, "I have over 10,000 ancient coins and 20,000 of later origin, but am hardly in line with most American collectors, who seems to care chiefly for U. S. Mint products and Canadian cards." Prof. Bird and the Editor of this magazine collect along similar lines with numismatic tastes and ideas in common. The magazine to suit our ideas and ideals would be incompatible with the ideas and ideals of four-fifths of our membership. Henry F. Clark, one of our first subscribers, insists that THE NUMISMATIST grows better every year. Henry Hammelman writes: "I note with pleasure that many of the A. N. A. members favor the convention at St. Louis next year, and I think about the 1st of October would be the most pleasant time of the year for a convention. We had the Pan-American in Buffalo two years ago and I remember that the 1st part of October was the best time all around for a visit. There certainly ought to be an exhibition of coins at the coming great fair. It may be many years before we have the chance again to exhibit our coins to the world and this opportunity should not be missed by any means. The Exposition managers do not seem to fully appreciate our views

and can't we do something to convince them that there ought to be an exhibition of coins? I would suggest that each member write President Francis, stating some of the reasons why there should be a coin exhibit. I would be pleased to contribute my share and have coins, large and small, of all kinds, Egyptian glass, 27 varieties of Siamese porcelain, etc." A. R. Frey, "I would agitate the matter in your plan about meeting in St. Louis. but would not hold it when the stamp people do. Zerbe certainly extends an invitation to us in his paper and if the matter is settled by a vote, then put me down as in favor of it. I am willing to exhibit something during the meeting but not at the fair, and am in favor of papers on numismatic subjects."

L. D. Vail, who has removed to Bushnell, Ill., says, "I am much pleased with THE NUMISMATIST and do not want to miss a single number for they are very useful and invaluable to my collection. Have gained many fine specimens since I became a monthly reader of same." W. A. Hunt, "I find THE NUMISMATIST not only an interesting but a valuable monthly and would not like to be without it." Jacob Weigel is still at North Pasadena, Cal. and while he is perforce out of numismatics, still he wishes "to continue in touch with the Association and remain a member." Is in favor of the next convention at St. Louis. J. McLean Brown on account of pressure of other matters resigns from the Association. Chief J. A. Ockerson of the department of Liberal Arts, St. Louis Exposition, writes Mr. Hammelman as follows: "Some considerable effort has been made to interest those who have collections of coins to exhibit them at the St. Louis Exposition, but up to the present time little interest has been manifested therein. It is now so late that it is extremely doubtful whether any great amount of space can be devoted to that purpose. I, however, send you application blank for exhibit space which you may fill out and file, and will be glad to give it such consideration as circumstances will warrant. Thanking you for your interest in our Universal Exposition, I beg to remain," etc. Geo. C. Arnold writes, "We think as long as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be held in St. Louis it would be well to have the convention there, yet we trust ere long you may be able to select some Eastern city. An exhibition of coins is certainly in order and no doubt would be an incentive for numismatists to congregate. It has never been my privilege to attend a convention of the A. N. A. but promise you now I will be at the next one if Providence permits. 1903 has been a remarkable year for us, exceeding all expectations and we owe much to the NUMISMATIST and the members of the Association for their very kind support. You do not know of the poor health of Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston, I saw him for a little while last week, his daughter attending to all his numismatic matters now, having attained a remarkable degree of knowledge from her father." Frank Sherman Benson, "I always take great interest in THE NUMISMATIST. Perhaps the fact that you pay comparatively little attention to my own specialty gives me a better idea of the general field than I otherwise would have." J. C. Mills completes his file of this magazine by ordering six back volumes. Dr. Manoel Ramos in speaking of THE

NUMISMATIST says, "It is a very interesting paper and superior to all the others similar. I should be glad if it published the new issues of coins in a manner similar to that of the stamp papers." This we are always glad to do, and we cordially invite our correspondents to keep us posted as to new issues, and will be pleased to recompense for such favors. Dr. Ramos sends us the new 100, 200, and 400 reis nickel, of Brazil. (Vol. XVI. p. 13. Nos. 49, 50, 51.)



Alfred S. Twitchell insists that THE NUMISMATIST is all right, and wants an article on the Bronze Coins of the Ptolemies, the coins in which he is particularly interested. A. W. Crans, after twenty-five years on the road, in connection with his son Norman W. Crans, has leased the hotel Durdall at Algona, Iowa, and settled down as a Boniface. To wandering numismatists, special accommodations and rates, of course! Dr. G. E. Deamer, "Your magazine gives me great pleasure to read and look forward to receiving—it is a live one and full of interest to coin collectors, a numerous band among whom I have been enrolled for many years. My particular bent in collecting is towards early Greek silver, Roman denari, and English shillings and farthings. Until I read your journal I had no idea that American numismatics embraced such a large field as it does." S. D. Kiger, "I can't do without the NUMISMATIST." A. H. Purdie, "I am heartily in favor of holding the convention of the Association for 1904 in St. Louis and I should think that (in consideration of the World's Fair) every member of the Association would be. If the convention is held there next year I shall surely attend it."

Edward L. Parris Jr., has changed his address to 257 W. 79th St. New York. Daniel F. Howorth, to 24 Villers St., Ashton-under-Lyne, England, and J. C. Mitchelson to Tariffville, Conn.

Prof. H. F. Wickham has given up active work with coins and resigns from the Association. He is professor of entomology in the Iowa University, and had rather find a rare bug any day than a rare coin; and this reminds us that our A. W. Walworth is probably the "buggiest" man in the Association to-day. He is so thoroughly infected with the numismatic microbe that he would pawn his last pair of shoes rather than be without THE NUMISMATIST. Frank T. Noble writes: "Can't get along without it, Would rather

pay double if you could make it semi-monthly." To those who yearn for more numismatic pabulum than our monthly affords we would recommend our back volumes while they may yet be obtained. The science of Numismatics is mainly of the past, and to be well versed one must be familiar with the past. One would be considered "off centre" should he study electricity and its development and use works over twenty years old, for the great progress in this line has occurred within the past two decades, but with our science the old is ever new to the coin student and lover of history and geography. We have no doubt that any of our past volumes of the past ten years would be found of as much interest to any of our readers, who have not got them, as the present issues are, and a full set since 1894 contains a vast amount of information.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

DR. GEO. F. HEATH, Monroe, Mich.

DEAR DOCTOR:

About a month ago half a dozen of the faithful gathered at a little dinner at the Union League Club in this city, and decided to organize the collectors of Chicago into a Numismatic Society. Although only six persons were present, temporary officers were selected, Mr. Ben. Green, being chosen for temporary chairman, while Mr. W. G. Jerrems, Jr., volunteered to be temporary Secretary.

The Secretary was instructed to find a place for subsequent meetings and confer with the Chairman of the first meeting and announce the date of the next meeting. Among the tentative plans discussed at this first meeting, the scope and field of the infant society received close attention.

It was suggested, and the suggestion was unanimously approved, that the President should call upon each member for a short talk on the particular field of Numismatics in which that member was interested, the talk to be illustrated by the specimens of various coins from his own collection. The member having two to four weeks time in which to prepare himself for his pleasant ordeal.

The men present at this meeting were, Mr. W. F. Dunhan, Mr. Walter McDonald, Mr. Ben. G. Green, Mr. E. C. Verkler, Mr. M. P. Carey, and Mr. W. G. Jerrems, Jr.

The next meeting will be held early in January, and each member present pledged himself to bring one new member.

Yours Truly,

W. G. JERREMS, Jr. Temporary Secretary.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED—Andrews work on U. S. cents. H. E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.

WANTED—Correspondence with others interested in the Papal series of coins. J. M. Potichke, 689 Michigan Ave., Detroit Mich.

WANTED—Irish Gun Money, May 1690, large XXXd; and Limerick ½ d in choice condition. S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St. Toronto, Ont.

TO EXCHANGE—50 different R. A. Chapter Mark pennies. Want M. gold dollars and Chapter pennies. J. B. Holmes, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—Crosby's Early Coins of America, and Scott's Gold and Silver Coin Catalogue. Will pay good price. All letters answered. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED Breton's 725, 726 and 729, all fine. Have for exchange a fine Leslie 2d B. 717 finer than usually found; 895 fine 559 and 655 good. J. E. Carswell, 66 Oak St., Galt, Ontario.

WANTED—Political campaign medals of the larger sizes; especially those of odd shapes and design. State condition and price. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St. Baltimore, Md.

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1877 Proof.....	80	1890 Proof.....	85
1877 S. mint uncirculated....	75	1891 Proof.....	75
1878 Proof.....	80	1892 Uncirculated.....	60
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1880 Proof.....	85	1893 " ".....	60
1881 Proof.....	85	1893 uncirculated.....	60
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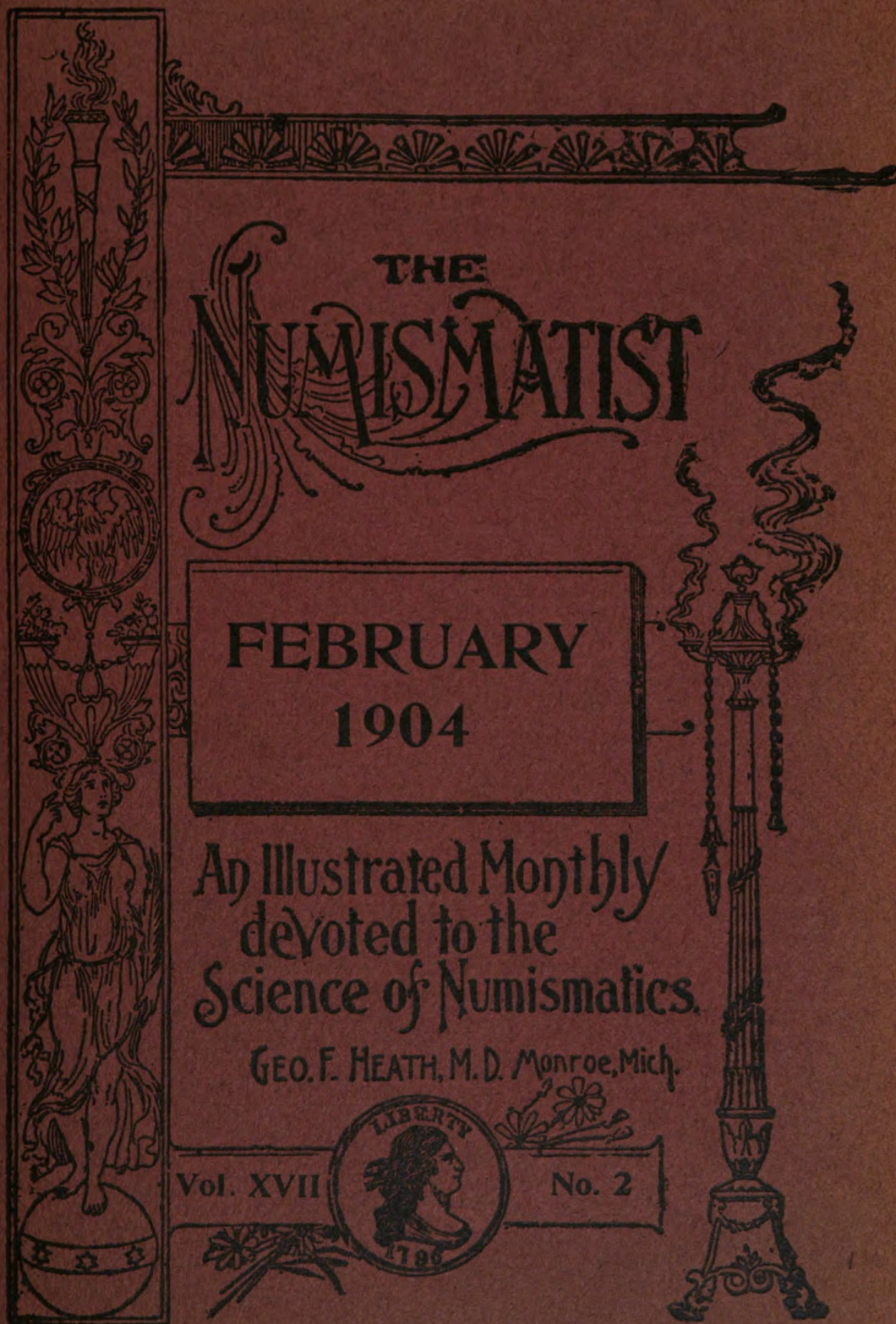
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CONTENTS.

The Mark Penny. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	37-45
The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	46-48
Success to Navigation & Trade 1815. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	49
American Numismatic Association.....	50
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	50-51
Hail the Numismatist.....	51
Numismatic Tabloids.....	51-53
A Visit to Washington.....	53-55
Notes on British Copper Coins.....	56-57
Coinage of the United States Mints for 1902 and 1903.....	58
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.....	59
Advertisements.....	60-68

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 1904.

NO 2.

THE MARK PENNY.

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

Continued from page 14.

No. 193. Obv. Legend: COVINGTON CHAPTER NO. 35 R. A. M. COVINGTON KY. CHARTERED AUG. 29th. | 1849.

Rev. Keystone normal plain field.

Bronze, size 25.

No. 194. Obv. Type of Mt. Vernon No. 228 N. Y. a wreath enclosing ONE | PENNY.

Legend: COXSACKIE Δ NO. 85 R. A. M. COXSACKIE N. Y.

Rev. Type of Mt. Vernon. Keystone normal crow, pick axe and shovel crossed at their centers in right field. Triple Tau in left, scrolls above and below Keystone.

Brass, size 18.

No. 195. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: CROTON CHAPTER NO. 202 R. A. M. BREWSTER N. Y. CHARTERED 1867 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Similar to Arcadia No. 76 Wis. Kalamazoo rev. die B.

Copper, size 21.

No. 196. Obv. Type of Cortland No. 194 N. Y. ONE | PENNY in the center. Legend: CRYSTAL CHAPTER NO. 157 R. A. M. BOWLING GREEN, OHIO:

Rev. Same as Cortland 194 N. Y. and Charlotte No. 82 Mich.

Copper, size 19.

No. 197. Obv. Type of No. 1 Legend: CYRUS CHAPTER NO. 7 R. A. M. OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA. CHARTERED SEPT. 6 1890 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo die).

Copper, size 21.

No. 198. Obv. Type of No. 1 Legend: DARLINGTON CHAPTER NO. 50 R. A. M. DARLINGTON WIS. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 16, 1876 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die B.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 199. Obv. Type of Adams No. 251 N. Y. ONE | PENNY in center. Legend: DELAWARE CHAPTER NO. 251 WALTON, N. Y.

Rev. Same as Adams.

Copper, size 17.



205



193



206



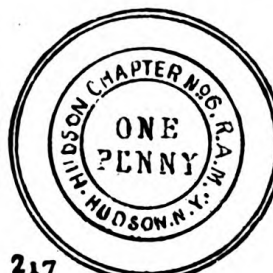
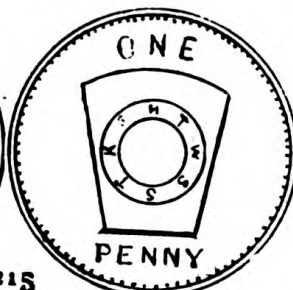
208



210



215



217



218

No. 200. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: DUNKIRK CHAPTER NO. 191 R. A. M. DUNKIRK N. Y. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 7th 1866. ONE PENNY,

Rev. Type of No. 1. (Chicago rev. die C.) Copper, size 20.

No. 201. Obv. Legend: EARNEST CHAPTER NO. 108 R. A. M. EMMETSBURG IA. CHARTERED | OCT. 21 1885.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. struck in alum, brass, copper and silver. Size 19.

No. 202. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Legend: ELLIOTT CHAPTER NO. 120 R. A. M. LITCHFIELD ILL. CHARTERED | OCT. 9 1868.

Rev. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Struck in alum, brass, copper and silver. Size 19,

No. 203. Obv. type of Cortland 194 N. Y. ONE PENNY in center. Legend: EMMET CHAPTER NO. 104 R. A. M. PETOSKEY MICH.

Rev. Same as Cortland, Crystal, etc. Copper, size 19

Charlotte No. 82 Mich. has a similar reverse, but from a different die.

No. 204. Obv. Type of the preceding. ONE PENNY in center. Legend-
EUREKA CHAPTER NO. 23 R. A. M. DANBURY CONN.

Rev. Same as Chardon No. 106 Ohio. Copper, size 20.

Note that Eureka No. 22 is also a Chapter of Conn. but located at
Waterbury. (Vide No. 84 of second list.)

No. 205. Obv. In the center a beautiful ideographic design of a pil-
grim ascending a mountain bearing a banner inscribed EXCELSIOR. Legend:
EXCELSIOR CHAPTER NO. 40 R. A. M. MILWAUKEE WIS.

Rev. Keystone normal. Legend: CHARTERED JAN. 17 1871 ONE PENNY
Copper, size 21.

No. 206. Obv. Legend: FORT MEIGS CHAPTER NO. 29 R. A. M. TOLE-
DO, O. In the center a circle INSTITUTED above and JUNE 26 1844 below.

Rev. Type of No. 12. Copper, size 22.

No. 207. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: FORT STANWIX CHAPTER
NO. 153 R. A. M. ROME N. Y. CHARTERED FEB. 6th: 1856 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die B.)
Copper, size 21.

No. 208. Obv. A beaded circle enclosing an equilateral triangle which
encloses the Chapter Number viz: "46" Legend: GALESBURG CHAPTER R.
A. M. GALESBURG ILL.

Rev. Beaded circle enclosing Keystone, normal. Mallet on the right,
and chisel on the left.

Legend: CONSTITUTED OCT. 2nd. 1858 ONE PENNY.

Struck in alum, brass, copper, and silver. Size 19.

No. 209. Obv. Keystone normal. Legend: GARFIELD CHAPTER NO.
150 R. A. M. FOSTORIA O.

Rev. Copy of a Jewish shekel similar to Adoniram Mass. but not
from the same die. Silver, size 18.

No. 210. Obv. Cut of an ancient gateway. Above a radiant Delta, below
crow, pick axe and shovel crossed at their centers. Legend: GATE OF THE
TEMPLE CHAPTER NO. 35 R. A. M. HANCOCK Mich.

Rev. Keystone normal. Plain field. Legend: CHARTERED JANUARY
10th, 1865 ONE PENNY. A most pleasing design. Copper, size 21.

No. 211. Obv. Type of Jackson No. 3 Mich. Legend: GENEVA
CHAPTER NO. 147 R. A. M. OHIO CHARTERED SEPTEMBER 1881.

Rev. Same as Jackson. Copper, size 22.

No. 212. Obv. Legend: GRAFTON CHAPTER NO. 9, R. A. M. GRAF-
TON | NORTH | DAKOTA.

Rev. Keystone normal. Mallet on the right chisel with teeth on the
left, Legend- CHARTERED OCTOBER 10th, 1893 ONE PENNY.

Copper, size 19.

There is another variety of rev. with a toothless chisel and Legend:
CHARTERED JUNE 29 1892 ONE PENNY. Struck in alum, brass, copper and
silver. Size 19.

No. 213. Obv. Type of Adams No. 205 N. Y. Legend: CHAPTER NO. 85 R. A. M. GRAND LEDGE MICH. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Adams.

Copper, size 17.

No. 214. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: HALIFAX CHAPTER NO. 5 R. A. M. DAYTONA FLORIDA. INSTITUTED MAY 15 1895 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo die).

Copper, size 21.

No. 215. Obv. In the center a large Triple Tau. The letter "R" at the left of the upright T "A" at the right and "M" just beneath. Legend: HOPE CHAPTER NO. 6 BRISTOL R. I.

Rev. Keystone normal "ONE" above and "PENNY" below. Mallet and Chisel wanting.

Copper, size 21.

No. 216. Obv. Type of Adams No. 205 N. Y. Legend: HOLLAND CHAPTER NO. 143 R. A. M. HOLLAND MICH.

Rev. Same as Adams No. 205 N. Y.

Copper, size 17.

No. 217. Obv. Two circles, the smaller enclosing ONE | PENNY. The legend enclosed within the space formed by the circles HUDSON CHAPTER NO. 6 R. A. M. HUDSON N. Y.

Rev. Same as Arcadia 76 Wis.

Copper, size 21.

This die must have failed as there is a variety with larger chisel and other distinguishing marks when the dies are compared.

Kalamazoo rev. die B.

No. 218. Obv. In the center cut of Masonic ring bearing on the seal the Signet of Zerubbabel. Legend: HUMBOLDT CHAPTER NO. 9 R. A. M. WINNEMUCCA NEV.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. (Minneapolis die.)

Struck in alum, brass, copper and silver.

Size 19.

The Signet of Zerubbabel refers to the passage of Hagai (ii, 23,) where God has promised that he will make Zerubbabel his Signet. The device is the Tetragrammaton or its well known abbreviated form of a Hebrew Yod within a Delta incrustated upon a larger one. Its symbolic signification is the "Signet of Truth" because Zerubabel at the head of the second Temple was the searcher after truth.

No. 219. Obv. HURON CHAPTER NO. 27 R. A. M. | PORT HURON | MICH.

Rev. Similar to Pythagoras 17 Conn. (Conn. die.)

Brass, size 20.

No. 220. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: IDAHO SPRINGS CHAPTER NO. 30 R. A. M. IDAHO SPRINGS COLO. CHARTERED OCT. 13th 1893 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as the second die of Hudson 6 N. Y.

Copper, size 21.

"Kalamazoo rev. die B."

No. 221. Obv. A slightly depressed center containing a band like scroll curving upwards enclosing the Ark of the Covenant with Cherubim over topping the Mercy Seat. Above the Cherubim a radiant Delta. Legend: IONIC CHAPTER NO. 210 R. A. M. ROCHESTER N. Y.

Rev. Keystone normal, which is placed over and in front of a Crow Pick axe and Shovel made very large and crossed at their centers. At the

base of the keystone is a segment of an olive wreath curving upwards on either side of the keystone. "ONE" on the left and "PENNY" on the right.

Copper, size 19.

No. 222. Obv. A circle enclosing Keystone normal mallet and chisel. Legend: IOWA CHAPTER NO. 6 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Cut of building, MASONIC TEMPLE above and MINERAL POINT WIS. below. At the left CORNER STONE LAID | SEPT 27 1897. At the right DEDICATED | FEB. 18 1898.

Copper, size 21.

No. 223. Obv. Type of Charlotte No. 82 Mich. "ONE | PENNY" in center. Legend: ITHACA CHAPTER NO. 70 R. A. M. ITHACA MICH.

Rev. Same as Charlotte 82 Mich.

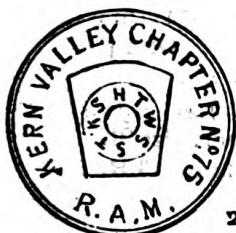
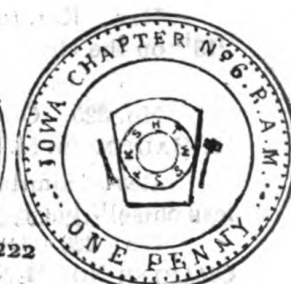
Copper, size 18



221



222



229



230



232



226



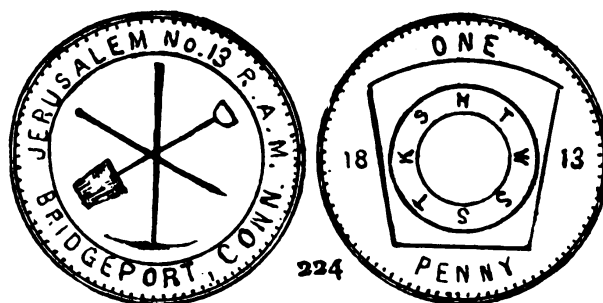
237



246



No. 224. Obv. A circle enclosing a crow, pick axe and shovel made large and crossed at their centers. Legend: JERUSALEM NO. 13 R. A. M. BRIDGEPORT CONN.



Rev. Keystone normal "ONE" above "PENNY" below "18" on the left "13" on the right of the keystone, mallet and chisel wanting.

Copper, size 22.

No. 225. Obv. Type No 1. Legend. JERUSALEM CHAPTER NO. 9 R. A. M. BALTIMORE M. D. CONSTITUTED NOVEMBER 14th. 1820 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Similar to No. 1 a close copy of Chicago rev. die A. "The headless chisel" but better die cutting. Philadelphia die. Copper, size 20.

No. 226. Obv. Type of Adams No. 205 N. Y. Legend: JERUSALEM CHAPTER NO. 24 N. J. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Adams.

Copper, size 17.

The home of this Chapter is Plainfield N. J.

No. 227. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: JOHN L. LEWIS CHAPTER NO. 229 R. A. M. COBLESKILL N. Y. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 3, 1869 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of Arcadia No. 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die A.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 228. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: KENOSHA CHAPTER NO. 3 R. A. M. KENOSHA WIS. INSTITUTED MAR. 28th, 1855 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo die rev. die A.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 229. Obv. Keystone normal in center Legend. KERN VALLEY NO. 75 R. A. M.

Rev. ONE | PENNY.

Copper, size 17.

The home of this Chapter is in Bakersfield California.

No. 230. Obv. Keystone normal, Legend: KEYSTONE Δ 25 R. A. M. SOMERVILLE N. J.

Rev. Copy of Jewish Shekel of the coinage of the first year of Simon Maccabaeus. This is determined by the Hebrew letter ALEPH just above the Chalice. This letter here is the equivalent of the numeral one, or the first year of the reign of Simon Maccabaeus.

Silver, size 18.

Note. On many Jewish coins the legends are written in Samaritan characters as it was the custom of the Scribes to employ these letters in trans-

scribing copies of the law. The captives returning from Babylon brought with them the Chaldee or square letters, which are now known as Hebrew.

No. 231. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Legend: KING DAVID CHAPTER NO. 118 R. A. M. ROLFE IA. Within a circle CHARTERED | NOVEMBER 18th, 1882.

Rev. Keystone normal. Same as Copestone.

Size 19.

Struck in alum, brass, copper and silver.

This Chapter is named in honor of King David. He does not occupy an important place in Masonry but being the father of King Solomon and the purchaser of Mount Moriah the building site of the Temple from Ornan the Jebusite, entitles him to brief mention.

No. 232. Obv. Legend: LA GRANGE CHAPTER R. A. M. RED WING MINN. In the center "No. 4."

Rev. Keystone normal. ONE PENNY above.

Copper, size 20.

This penny is of distinct workmanship, mallet and chisel are different.

No. 233. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: LAKE ONTARIO CHAPTER NO. 165 R. A. M. OSWEGO N. Y. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 3rd, 1857 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Type of No. 1. Chicago rev. die C.

Copper, size 20.

No. 234. Obv. Type of Adoniram Mass. Legend: LANDMARK ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 10 PHENIX (sic) R. I.

Rev. Same as Adoniram. (Newport die.)

Silver, size 18.

No. 235. Obv. ONE | PENNY in center Legend: (countersunk) LA- PORTE TEXAS.

Rev. Keystone normal with the chapter No. in the small circle "239" on left "LA PORTE" on the right CHAPTER also countersunk. Brass, size 18.

No. 236. Obv. Type of Adoniram Mass. Legend: LAWRENCE CHAPTER NO. 4 R. A. M. LAWRENCE KAS.

Rev. Copy of the reverse of a shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, a triple lily or hyacinth. The Hebrew legend reads JERUSALEM KEDOSHAH "Jerusalem the Holy."

Copper, size 18

No. 237. Obv. In the center cut of the Substitute Ark with the Sacra. Delta on the top and Masonic cypher inscription on its side. Legend: LEADVILLE CHAPTER NO. 10 R. A. M. LEADVILLE COL.

Rev. Same as Hiram Union No. 53 N. Y. Keystone normal "ONE" above and "PENNY" below.

COPPER, size 18.

Note. The Ark of the Covenant which was constructed by Moses at God's command was by King Solomon deposited in the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Temple, and what became of it when the Temple was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar is not known. Talmudic legends tell us that the Ark of the Covenant was one of the five choice things that the Jews considered as wanting in the second Temple. The substitute Ark was constructed to represent symbolically certain circumstances recorded in Masonic traditions.

No. 238. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: LEBANON CHAPTER NO. 125 R. A. M. BAD AXE MICH. INSTITUTED JUNE 11, 1889. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die A.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 239. Obv- Legend: LE ROY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 24 with-
in a circle CHARTERED | JUNE 25th | 1874.

Rev. Same as Copestone 12 W. Va. (Struck in alum, brass, copper and
silver. (Minneapolis die.) This Chapter is located in LeRoy, Minn. Size 20.

No. 240. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend. LE SUEUR CHAPTER NO. 37
R. A. M. LE SUEUR MINN. CHARTERED OCTOBER 10 1882. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76. Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die A.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 241. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: LIMA CHAPTER NO. 49 R. A.
M. LIMA OHIO CHARTERED OCT. 21, 1852 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die B.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 242. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: LINCOLN CHAPTER NO. 6 R.
A. M. LINCOLN NEB. CHARTERED JUNE 22nd, 1870. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of No. 1. (Chicago rev. die C.) Copper, size 20.

No. 243. Obv. Type of Boscobel 52 Wis. Arms of Masonry, Legend: LOGAN
CHAPTER NO. 196 R. A. M. CHICAGO, ILL.

Rev. Keystone normal in center chisel on right, and mallet on the left.
Legend: CHARTERED OCT. 28 A. D. 1887 ONE PENNY in exergue.

Brass, size 19.

No. 244. Obv. Type of Adams 205 N. Y. Legend: LUDINGTON CHAP-
TER NO. 92 R. A. M. LUDINGTON MICH. In the center ONE | PENNY | 1874.

Rev. Same as Adams 205 N. Y.

Copper, size 17.

No. 245. Obv. Type of Mt. Zion 68 Minn. In the center a Delta en-
closing the Triple Tau. Legend: LYON CHAPTER NO. 111 R. A. M. ROCK
RAPIDS IOWA.

Rev. Keystone normal. Mallet and chisel wanting, Legend: CHAR-
TERED OCT. 5th, 1887 ONE PENNY. (Milwaukee die.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 246. Obv. Type of Sinai 185 Ill. A beaded circle enclosing an
open book inscribed, HOLINESS | TO THE | LORD. Legend: MAHONING
CHAPTER NO. 66 R. A. M. WARREN, OHIO.

Rev. Type of Sinai. Legend: CHARTERED OCTOBER 20 1855 ONE
PENNY.

Brass, size 18.

No. 247. Obv. Legend: MANHATTAN CHAPTER NO. 184 R. A. M.
NEW YORK ONE | PENNY in the center.

Rev. Keystone normal mallet on the right and chisel on the left. In
exergue INSTITUTED 1865.

Copper, size 20.

No. 248. Obv. Type of Lyon III Iowa. Delta enclosing Triple Tau.
Legend: MARCELLUS CHAPTER NO 124. MARCELLUS MICH.

Rev. Type of Lyon III Iowa. Legend: CHARTERED JANUARY 22 1890
ONE PENNY. (Milwaukee die.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 249. Obv. Type of No. 1 Legend: MARINETTE CHAPTER NO. 57
R. A. M. MARINETTE WIS. CHARTERED FEB. 21st. 1883 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die B.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 250. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: MARSHALL CHAPTER NO. 47
R. A. M. ELYRIA OHIO CHARTERED OCT. 21st. 1851 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die A.)

Copper, size 21.

No. 251. Obv. Legend: MERRILL CHAPTER NO. 72 R. A. M. | MERRILL
| WIS.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Struck in alum, brass, copper and silver.

Size 20.

No. 252. Obv. Type of Manhattan No. 184 N. Y. Legend. METRO-
POLITAN NO. 140 R. A. M. NEW YORK ONE | PENNY in the center.

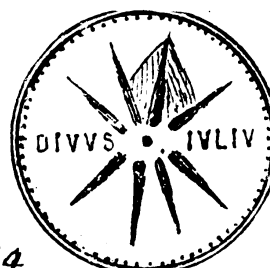
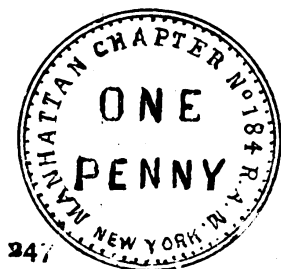
Rev. Type of Manhattan 184 N. Y. In exergue "INSTITUTED" 1852.

Copper, size 20.

No. 253. Obv. Type of No 1. Legend: MILBANK CHAPTER NO. 15 R.
A. M. MILBANK S. DAK. CHARTERED FEB. 25 1885 ONE | PENNY.

REV. Type of Arcadia 76 Wis. (Kalamazoo rev. die A.)

Copper, size 21.



No. 254. Obv. In the center laureated bust Sinister. In the field,
AUGUSTUS CAESAR. MISSOURI CHAPTER No. 1, R. A. M. ST. LOUIS MO.

Rev. In the center a Stella crinita with "DIVVS JVLIV" (sic) in the
middle of the left and right fields.

Copper, size 20.

The design of this penny appears to have been taken from a denarius of
Augustus Caesar having the Stella Crinita i. e. Long haired star or comet,
on the reverse that referred to the extraordinary meteor seen in the heavens,
immediately after the assassination of Julius Caesar. There are other coins,
however, that have this cometary sign placed with the portrait of the murdered
dictator that could have suggested this device.

To be Continued.

"The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire,"

(Not by Gibbons.)

In a previous communication to the NUMISMATIST I referred to the disappointment likely to be encountered by the collector who looked forward to a visit to Italy as a glorious opportunity to add to his treasure board.

A great deal of experience in various parts of the sunny peninsula since then has only served to confirm my unwelcome conviction.

It seems strange that the land which may claim the most splendid numismatic traditions and the most august numismatist of Europe should present at once the most limited field for collectors of old coins and the ugliest modern coinage. I think it only due to so sensitive and artistic



OUR CORRESPONDENT MAKES A "FIND."

spirit as that of King Victor Emmanuel to record that he was not the inspiring genius of the coins bearing his effigy at present and a well known Italian numismatist who has enjoyed much contact with his sovereign in connection with that common "hobby" tells me that the King was utterly disgusted with it but as it was a ministerial concoction he had not interfered.

Now one of the reasons why it is so hard to procure coins in Italy is that the country has been absolutely drained of all but its largest collections and even of some of those, by foreign speculators. The other is that the government has stepped in and placed an embargo on the rest so that it is now as serious an affair to attempt to smuggle a fine collection out of the country as to smuggle foreign merchandise into it. Naturally no attention is paid to small packages of unimportant coins, but the law is now so framed that even that which is winked at is a technical fraction thereof. All coins intended for export should be submitted to the curators of the national collections to have it ascertained if any of the pieces is wanting by them as a *lacune* or a variety. Then they must be arbitrarily valued and six per cent



“ANTIQUITIES, ANCIENT AND MODERN!”

ad valorem paid for a permit of removal. So sharp is the watch kept on the larger collectors that not so long since a celebrated numismatic authority and warm friend of the King sold a portion of his collection to a German dealer who carried it out of Italy in a satchel without hindrance. The lot was in time catalogued and sold. At the sale which occurred in Germany, were the Italian government experts who, although unable to interfere outside of their

own territory, priced everything after their own method and in the end the Italian collector was mulcted of the entire sum he had received *plus* a heavy fine and the dealer who bought was so heavily fined and sentenced to jail for contumacy that he is not likely to visit Italy for many a day to come.

"Finds" are now promptly seized by the government and sifted through the official sieve until little falls to the ordinary dealer nowadays beyond the veriest refuse. Almost all the fine Roman coins on the European market today are therefore either from broken up collections or finds outside Italy. As to the Papal coins they are rising in value constantly as it is a new fad with many Universities to possess collections pertaining to the Pope. Cambridge University of England has recently bought heavily in Italy and paid the export duty. Readers of the NUMISMATIST may perhaps be interested in some snap-shots of that world famous "junk" market of Rome which so many American collectors have visited and where so many, including the writer have been "done brown" by the wily *macaroniphagi* who tread the dust of Latin and Sabine under foot. The *Campo di Fiori* or Field of Flowers may at one time have been a glorious garden, but not in my time. Pots, pans, kettles and miscellaneous metallic *impedimenta* abound there which would have filled the royal heart of Jane II with unspeakable joy in the year of *disgrace*, 1689. There are truly some quaint objects to be seen among the countless pile of rubbish built up, each under its own little tent. In the centre of the *campo* stands the bronze effigy of that ill, starved, clerical reformer, Giordino Bruno who was burned at the stake on the self-same spot where the guileless collector from other lands is now scorched by the swarm of venders of "antiquities, ancient and modern," a phrase which I copy literally from the shop front of a Roman dealer. The main staple of the *Campo di Fiori* dealers is, as will be seen in the picture, rather second-hand household utensils, bedding and furniture, but one will observe swords, holy-water fonts, funeral wreaths, pokers and picture frames in unconventional contact. Almost every other dealer, however, has a hoard of more or less undesirable coins for sale, a liberal sprinkling of which, and usually the best in appearance, are unmitigated frauds. The amount of pleasure, however, which these sorry treasures give to a large public of American and English tourists in the early stage of the numismatic fever, is a reasonable excuse for the continued existence of the *Campo di Fiori* where the rarest flower which ever grew is perhaps the still ardently hunted *fleur de coin*. In conclusion I give as the fruit of deep thought on the subject that the most ingenious way for the stranger to make a startling numismatic discovery for himself in Italy is to send some one in advance to hide a few coins on an historic spot to be subsequently unearthed in the presence of an admiring and sympathetic group of friends. It has been done before.

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

ROME.

"Success to Navigation & Trade 1815."

J. GIBBS.

So closely does this token, (Breton 888) resemble others of the Nova Scotia series that it can safely be classed as Canadian. It has on the obverse a laureated bust of Geo. III. dexter—surrounded by the words "Half-penny Token" and the date 1815. On the reverse is a three masted sailing vessel surrounded by the legend, "Success to Navigation & Trade." The points of difference are chiefly in the number of leaves in the laurel wreath and the distance of bust from the date also in the rigging of the ships and the length of lines under the water. All three varieties have plain edges and beaded borders and upset reverses.



No. 1. Obv. Six leaves in laurel wreath, bust short and drapery does not touch the date.

Rev. The two lines under the water reach nearly from the letter U in Success to the center of the letter E in Trade. The top line is a shade the longest.

No. 2. Obv. Eight leaves in laurel wreath—two show at the top—bust long and touches figure 5 in the date.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

No. 3. Obv. Same as No. 2.

Rev. Rigging of ship differs from 1 and 2, particularly between the main and mizzen mast and the lres under the water extend only from the center of the letter S to near the letter E in trade.

Geoffrey C. Adams the New York Numismatist has secured the services of Mr. Frank Sott who will hereafter have charge of his Auction Dept. Mr. Sott has been long and favorably known through his connection with a well known New York coin and medal merchant and Mr. Adams is to be congratulated on securing his services. Mr. Adams' first Public Auction Sale took place Dec. 12th, was well attended and good prices were realized. The next sale will take place in March when he will sell the collection of the well known Numismatist Charles A. Graeber, M. D. of Meriden Conn.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

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NEW MEMBERS.

574, A. E. Coen; 575, Dewey Gale Foote; 576, Dr. Geo. P. French; 577,
 E. W. VanAuken; 578, John Zipp.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no ob-
 jections are made prior to March 1st, they will be declared elected:

Monroe, Feb. 1st. 1904. Geo. F. Heath, Sec'y.
 James Croke, Cambridge, Mass.
 H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.
 H. F. Orcutt, 519 Euclid Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
 Vouchers: H. H. Billings and Heath.
 A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.
 Vouchers: A. R. Frey and the Secretary.
 Lyman H. Gerry, Stoneham, Mass.
 Vouchers: H. E. Morey and Heath.
 John L. Vaughan, South Oil City, Pa.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The third meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening Jan.
 16th, 1904, in their temporary quarters in the Masonic Temple.

The members proceeded to make it a permanent organization by the
 election of the following officers, to serve during the current year: Presi-
 dent, W. G. Jerrems Jr.; Vice President, W. F. Dunham; Secretary and
 Librarian, Ben. G. Green; Treasurer, E. C. Verkler; Censor, M. P. Carey.

The name "Chicago Numismatic Society" was adopted. Mr. Jerrems
 exhibited a number of silver and bronze Greek coins, which brought out a
 lively discussion, showing a decided liking of the members present for this
 branch of the science. Mr. Dunham exhibited some Hard Times Tokens and

produced some interesting information in regard to the pieces connected with an interesting period of our national, political and financial development.

As a start for a library Mr. Tracy donated the work of Nicholas Haym on the Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Treasury in two volumes, which donation was warmly received by the members, and several promises elicited that this number shall be greatly augmented.

Many interesting papers are promised for the future meetings.

BEN. G. GREEN, Secretary.

Hail the Numismatist.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 27th, 1904.

DR. GEO. F. HEATH.

DEAR SIR:--Let me cite my recent personal experience with reference to a rare coin—and the advantages derived from being a subscriber to 'THE NUMISMATIST.'

I 'got on to' a \$5.00 Baldwin & Co. 1850, S. M. V. gold piece in extremely fine condition. Had no guide to its value, other than Scott's 1893 catalogue page 9, rated \$7.50 to \$10.00, and a buying list of a New York dealer. I tendered the extreme which was rejected, but I bought the piece at a higher price.

Then a search through old catalogues &c., and also through 'THE NUMISMATIST' and thanks to Bro. Frey, on page 248 of August 1902 issue, I found a resume of prices the notable coins of Low's Ulex Sale—July 8, '02, realized showing that lot 521 brought \$370.00, though further inquiry developed the fact that it was the \$10.00 that realized \$370 and \$300 respectively and that in the cataloguer's belief 'none ever' offered in public competition, certainly not in twenty-five years."

This was clue enough as to the rarity of "Baldwin"—the \$5 never offered for public competition makes it as rare if not rarer than the \$10.00; and to the data given in your valuable publication (which should be taken by everyone interested in coins) I confess myself greatly indebted.

Yours Fraternally,

B. H. COLLINS.

Numismatic Tabloids.

Theo. Schilling, writes: "I hope all your subscribers will continue as such and that in the coming year the American Numismatic Association will gain a great many new members. Your efforts in behalf of the Association are deserving of the support of all those members who know how to appreciate them. I am heartily in favor of accepting the invitation tendered by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to hold our Convention there sometime this year. I would think August would be a good month for the convention, but

the officers of the Association should be able to state the time they think proper."—W. B. Speer, an Association yearling, already finds that he cannot get along without *THE NUMISMATIST*.—U. F. Koolman, another "year old" writes: "I like *THE NUMISMATIST* very much indeed, and anyone who enjoys history should have it for the history it gives."—Edward L. Parris Jr. has removed to 267 W, 19th St. New York:—Henry H. Parkhurst writes that he intends to take *THE NUMISMATIST* as long as he can read." Here's hoping he will never lose his sight or mind.—C. E. Kotwell has changed his address which is now Byculla, Bombay, India, at which station he is the Post Master.—*THE NUMISMATIST* is the best dollars worth [of numismatic literature I get and I find it well worth preserving."—R. L. Reid. "I have bought but few coins of late and will pay good prices for what I want to finish my cabinet to suit myself. I have a way to keep them in frames 9x12, glass on each side and fitted in pad to change sides of frame to see them. Have 24 such frames which are nearly full. I still wish to keep in touch with the study of them at over 60 years of age." Jos. M. Yates. Remembering that St. Louis is rather torrid in mid-summer. President Wright is inclined to name a date between October 10th and 20th, (favoring the 12th or 19th for our convention. Unless there shall appear to be some decided objection to this time of the year a definite date will be announced in our next issue.—"Could we not have a complete list of the members, with their addresses issued, say as a supplement to *THE NUMISMATIST*? Could we not have, previous to such list being issued have our membership list revised, giving out the lower numbers, (that were formerly held by those dropped out), to our present members? If this renumbering can be done, why not give all our present members their numbers according to their seniority on our roll. Of course, if any member for any reason, (such as having their card with number thereon) prefers retaining their present number, think they should be allowed to do so." We have both of these matters in mind. We have in the past five years accumulated quite a bit of dead timber which needs cleaning out. Such as are desirous of retaining their old numbers will please notify us at once, and when this Directory is issued, which will be in one of our summer issues, their old numbers will be reserved for them. Delos Hatch and Eavenson, both have resigned from the Association.—Will H. Messick has removed to Parkman, Wyoming.—H. W. Tapley, who has been a subscriber to this magazine some years, writes:" I take more pleasure from the dollar invested in *THE NUMISMATIST* than from any other dollar I part with during the year."—Jos. H. Oddy thinks the Association is all right and everything that goes with it. He is still waiting and wondering what has become of that Directory and Association Medal. Regarding the Directory, if each one of our members would at once send us the names and addresses of active collectors, not members of our association, we will guarantee to settle the directory matter quite promptly. We must have the co-operation of our members, however, to carry this out. The Medal matter is still in the hands of the committee.

There is already a great demand for the St. Louis Exposition's souvenir gold dollars. As high as 3,000 coins were applied for in one mail the other day.

"Clean money" was argued for before the House Committee on banking and currency on January 26th by Representative Gaines of Tennessee. Mr. Gaines charged that the government was largely responsible for making the paper money of the country unclean by sending it to China, Japan, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other countries, and it should bear the expense of redeeming it, paying the transportation charges, and all other expenses.

Mr. Gaines asserted that a single bill which had been in circulation in Cuba and returned to the Treasury for redemption, contained 232 different kinds of microbes. These microbes, he asserted, were hungry, and would joyfully feed on the mucous membrane of either a Democrat or a Republican. Physicians of Philadelphia, he said, had been examining filthy money in that city, and had declared it full of germs. Describing how these germs might get in their deadly work. Mr. Gaines detailed what a man carried in his trousers pocket; his money, car tickets, toothpick, knife, handkerchief, and in cold weather his hand. When he stroked his moustache or replaced his eyeglasses he ran the risk of conveying the hungry germs to his nose or eyes.

Chairman Calderhead, of Kansas, declared himself in favor of the proposition for clean money, but no action was taken.

A Visit to Washington.

Under the auspices of the Michigan Press Association it was our good fortune to spend a few days last month in the "City of magnificent distances," our nation's capital, the City of Washington. Spirited away in the night from the snows of the north in our train of luxurious Pullmans, our large party of congenial spirits were whirled away to the south and eastward, and when dawn broke we were passing along the flooded districts of the Monongahela, and later the beautiful scenery along the Pennsylvania Lines engaged our attention. Johnstown, the flood city, Allentown, with its famous horse-shoe bend, on through Harrisburg, York and Baltimore, and when the day was ended, Washington, the Mecca of all true Americans, was reached and the great capitol dome skyward engaged our enraptured vision. We were on enchanted and historic ground. What high hopes have here been realized, what dreams of glory and power blasted in the swirl of national politics since the foundation of government were laid here, but the city unmindful of all this has grown in beauty and magnificence as befits a great nation whose prosperity enables it to lavish its wealth to make of the city a paradise on earth. The Chaldeans and Persians had but one Babylon; the

Jews but one Jerusalem; the Greeks but one Athens, and the Roman Empire but one Rome; and we have and never shall have but one Washington, one capital, and while patriotism and love of country continues with us, that shall remain on the banks of the Potomac, and the historic associations enshrined in the hearts of men and the halo of our entombed Washington, should make it sacrilege all thoughts of its removal.

Our itinerary was as follows: Visit to Congressional Library, probably not only the most beautiful structure of its kind, but of all kinds in the world. This building was erected at a cost of over \$6,500,000 and now contains some over a million volumes, with a capacity of about four millions and a half. The afternoon was spent in the visit to the Navy Yard, inspecting the shops where Uncle Sam makes all his guns, and at the Barracks where we listened to the music of the celebrated Marine Band. Later, to the Conservatories of the Botanical Gardens, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Museum. In the evening Senator and Mrs. Alger gave us a reception and banquet at their elegant residence which closed our first day in Washington.

On the 26th a visit to the State War and Navy Building, Corcoran Art Gallery consumed the forenoon. At 12:30 the entire delegation was received in the East Room of the White House, Senator Burrows introducing the party, after which the President replied in a fifteen minutes speech and later greeted each one individually with a hearty handshake and assurance that He was "delighted" to see you. When we had got to the Capitol, we found that Senator Burrows had already preceded us and had ready in one of the Committee rooms an elegant ten course lunch, after which, from vantage ground, the Senate, House and Supreme Court were each visited while at their sessions. The day closed with a ball at the Dewey and a banquet at Rauschers, given both in our honor and to celebrate the anniversary of Michigan into statehood. On the morning of the 27th Admiral Dewey received us, Col. Geo. A. Loud, who was with Dewey at Manila, on that memorable May morning, making us acquainted with the Admiral.

The remainder of the day was spent as each ones fancy or inclination might dictate: The Treasury Building, Hall of the Ancients, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Pension Building, The Old Ford's Theatre where Lincoln was assassinated and the Oldroyd House directly opposite where he died, all were visited, while others visited the Monument, took observation cars about the city, or went down to Mt. Vernon, Alexandria, or over to Arlington. Too few, like ourselves, found it impossible to visit friends in the city whom we would have been glad to meet again, but so much to see and so little time to see it in, was the universal expression and at 10:40 p. m. our time was up. To detail all that we saw that interested us would require a volume and we have too much sympathy with our readers. Suffice to say that the glad hand was everywhere extended to us in welcome, and that our Michigan friends in

Washington had already planned ahead for us the "open sesame" wherever we went. Besides those already mentioned who added to our pleasure, we must not forget our Michigan congressmen, all of whom hunted out his constituents and promised them anything they wanted or might want; H. M. Rose, Secretary to the Senate, J. W. Perkins, Secretary to Senator Alger, who was ever present with us. All were untiring in their efforts to make our visit enjoyable and to enable us to get the most possible out of it. Neither must we forget our President, C. H. Newell, whose fatherly care and solicitude was ever over us, and our genial Secretary, H. A. Hopkins, yes, and Conductor F. J. Carroll who represented the Pennsylvania Lines, whose oversight and management enabled us to make the trip without accident or delay.

It is safe to say that among the many pleasant trips of the Michigan Press Association, this will be held as the "red letter" one of them all, and that the pleasant association connected therewith will linger the longest in the tablets of our memories. And many an editor wearied with the constant associations of the office cat, the paste pot and the "devil," will in his weariness turn to the three days in the Capital, when he hobnobbed with high functionaries and had the "time of his life."

We kept perfectly sober on the entire trip, were punctual at meals, early to bed, in fact were in our best behavior all the time. It may not have been our choice, but good fortune gave us as companions and room mates Dr. Heath, of Monroe, and H. W. Stoden, of Pontiac, and in the constant company of these worthy gentlemen we could not go astray, nor get in a condition to imagine what never occurred.—The Independent, (St. Louis, Mich.).

Now if this had come from Prof. Snoden it would have occasioned us no surprise as he is an Episcopalian and he insists that his church permits of friskiness on certain occasions, but that our good deacon Vandercook should be the first to ask us to place him right before his constituents and ask an *alibi* of the triumvirate is indeed a surprise.

A Commercial Traveler.

Referring to the article from the Daily Times of New Brunswick, N. J., and your editorial anent the same subject published in the October 1901 number of THE NUMISMATIST it is of interest to learn that one of the bills of the defunct State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., has after much traveling in commerce turned up here and found a resting place among the curios belonging to the teller of this city's branch of the Bank of Montreal. The bill in question is of \$1.00 denomination, No. 3251 D, and though in good condition shows signs of a deal of wear. It is undated and like all its fellows lacks the signature of one of the officials of the bank.

The bill was received at the store of a local druggist and by him was disposed of to the bank teller.

BASIL G. HAMILTON, Calgary, Canada,

NOTES ON BRITISH COPPER COINS

Taken from Montague, Snelling, James Henry, and other writers on Copper Coins.

There were four or five different kinds of copper farthings struck by Oliver Cromwell and more by the Commonwealth, and all probably the work of David Ramage. Those of Cromwell were probably issued as patterns and numbered four. The pattern farthings of the Commonwealth amounted at least to 15. Montague states that the figure of Britannia on the copper half-penny of Chas. II. of 1672, '73 and '75 has neither leg bare; but in the farthings of the same dates James Henry shows the right leg uncovered, as it undoubtedly was in the farthing coinage.

The copper farthings of Chas. II. of 1671 are very rare and are probably patterns.

The half-penny copper of 1672 is a variety having a raised circular line round the edge on Obv. and Rev., the other dates of this reign having a circle of dots.

The figure of Britannia first occurs on the copper coins of Chas. II. It is an imitation of coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and the well-known medallion of Commodus.

James II. appears to have issued a number of coins in tin, but in England he struck none in copper. The whole of this tin money is rare in fine state.

There is a half-penny of William and Mary which is dated on the edge 1692, but has 1691 on the exergue.

Snelling mentions farthings of 1692 and 1693, but it appears to be doubtful whether they were ever issued.

William and Mary, and William III. issued no copper pennies. Some of the half-pennies of 1698 and 1699 have the date in large figures following the legend Britannia on the reverse instead of the exergue. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ were sometimes struck but more often cast.

There is a variety of the half penny of William III. of 1701 which has a reversed A or a reversed V for V or A respectively.

The Queen Anne copper quarter penny of 1714 is the one that was issued for currency—the other farthings of this reign were only patterns.

George I. issued no copper coins for England for the first three years after his accession; and no pennies were issued either by him or by George II.

All the copper coins issued by George I. were the work of Croker, and they were inferior in design to those of William III. The copper of this reign is very rarely found in fine state.

The copper coins of George II. had no linear inner circle, as in coins of

THE NUMISMATIST

George I. They were the work of Croker, and the warrant to issue them was signed by Queen Caroline. The figure of Britannia is of larger size than that on coins of George I.

A variety of the half penny of 1730 reads "Georgius." It was called in, and a correct coin of same year issued. In 1740 a new issue of the copper money took place, and the U which in the first issues had been shaped like a V was struck in its modern shape. Forgeries of copper coins in this reign were very numerous.

George III. no copper coins were issued for the first ten years of this reign.

There is a variety of the half penny of 1772 on the obverse of which is Georius—it is known as the "bloody half-penny." It is very rare, and sells from 5 shilling to 12 shilling each. The obverses of these coins were probably engraved by Tanner; the reverses were taken from the old dies of George II.

The copper two-penny of 1797 was the only copper piece of that value ever issued. They were designed by Kuchler and called "cart-wheel pieces." Under a fold of the drapery under the shoulder is a small 'K,' and the word Soho is beneath the shield. A few half-pence and farthings of this design were also issued, but only as patterns and not for circulation. In 1799 another copper issue of half-pence and farthings was issued on which the sea was rounded, and did not touch the sides of the coin.

In the first issue of farthings by George III. by Pistrucci, the face is puffed up and bloated, neck thick, hair hard and wiry. This coinage was distasteful to the king, and was soon superseded by another, a handsome coin, in which Britannia holds no olive branch, and there is no lion.

Very fine specimens of the copper money of Wm. IV. are scarce, more especially the penny, and reach high prices.

In the copper money of Victoria under the neck of all pennies till 1858 the initials W. W. (i. e. William Wyon) occur in such letters. No pennies were coined in 1851. In 1854 the trident held by Britannia was ornamented, but I have one not ornamented. Copper pennies of 1849 and 1860 are excessively rare.

W. THURSTON, Hastings, England.

Much favorable comment has come to the editor of this magazine regarding the articles on Ancient Greek Coins by Frank Sherman Benson, in *The American Journal of Numismatics*, to all of which we were in hearty sympathy. And now at this Christmas season our heart is gladdened by the receipt from Mr. Benson of two beautiful volumes of these articles reprinted from the *Journal*.

This is the first effort of an American numismatist on the coins of Ancient Greece worthy of the grand subject. Mr. Benson is a collector and student whose education and taste peculiarly fit him for such a work, and his publishers have admirably seconded his efforts, and numismatists this side are to be congratulated on this additional lustre to our science.

Coinage of the United States Mints for 1902 and 1903

1902.		1903.	
No. pieces coined.		No. pieces coined.	
Double Eagles	1,784,879		1,241,428
Eagles	552,013		776,697
Half Eagles	1,111,562		2,082,024
Quarter Eagles	133,733		201,257
Louisiana Expo. Dollars	75,080		175,178
Standard Dollars	18,160,777		10,343,755
Half Dollars	8,909,447		6,299,527
Quarter Dollars	18,470,356		14,206,064
Dimes	27,950,777		28,294,055
Five Cents	31,480,579		28,006,725
Cents	87,376,722		36,094,493

PHILIPPINE COINAGE FOR 1903.

The following number of coins were struck in this country for the Philippines during 1903:

	Pieces.		Pieces.
Pesos	14,155,017	Five Centavos	8,912,558
3¢ Centavos	3,104,177	One "	10,792,558
20 "	5,505,427	Half "	12,086,558
10 "	6,305,216		

Lieut. W. M. Kendal, of Jasper, Ind., has found a silver medal voted by congress to Gen. William Henry Harrison shortly after the battle of the Thames. The old campaigner evidently did not care much for the medal, as there is no evidence that the hero of Tippecanoe ever instigated any search for the medal, which was found one mile west of French Lick Springs, where Gen. Harrison's army of Indian fighters has camped.

The medal is of pure silver, somewhat thicker than a silver dollar. It is two and seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and weighs about two and one-half ounces. Inscribed upon the medal are these words:

Battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. Presentation of Congress, April,—
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

On the medal appears the Goddess of Liberty and an Indian wigwam.

New York, Dec. 28.—The republic of Haiti is making money in a literal sense, or, to be more accurate, is having money made in New York. The American Bank Note Co. is now at work engraving bills of one, two and five gourdes denominations for the little West Indian republic to an amount equaling \$5,000,000 in American money. A gourde is worth 96 of Uncle Sam's pennies at times when there are no revolutions brewing or in operation.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED—European crowns, especially those of the emperors and electors of the Holy Roman Empire and the Papal series, also \$2.50 gold pieces of 1827. Edward A. Bowers, Box 346 New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—One 1836 silver dollar, extra fine, only \$9.50. Gold dollars fine @ \$1.75 each, Stamps on approval a specialty. Geo. H. Burfiend, 1003 G. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Foreign coins that are odd in shape or size, or any material that was ever employed for coins, Also U. S. cents of 1877 in small lots.

WANTED—Indian wampum Who has any for sale?
Henry Hammelman, 33 Wadsworth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Proof sets of 1854 to 1873 inclusive 1877-1895-1898-1899 also minor sets 1864 to 1877 inclusive Proof sets of 1877 and 1857 to 1876 inclusive. Will exchange gold \$1, \$2½ or \$3 pieces for any of the above Have other U. S. coin and fractional currency to exchange if preferred. Elmer S. Sears, 139 High St., Fall River, Mass.

WANTED—A copy of Haseltines Type Table catalogue. J. M. Henderson, 31½ N. High St., Columbus, O.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint. 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED—I will pay cash or exchange rare U. S. stamps for gold dollars of any date Dr C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—The NUMISMATIST for Dec. 1899 and June 1901. Basil G. Hamilton, Cargary, Alberta, Canada.

FOR SALE—Scott's Gold and Silver Catalogue, 1893 edition, excellent condition except check marks in pencil. What offers? Siamese Porcelain coins, 5 varieties at 60¢ each. C. O. Trowbridge, Framington, Mass.

WANTED—One or two copies of Doughty on The Cents of the U. S. H. E. Buck, Delaware, O.

WANTED—A \$50, \$20 and \$25 gold. also set of slugs, Colorado and many others. H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

FOR SALE—U. S. ½ dollars, dates from 1807-61, many fine, mint "O" and "S," few above date. One 1852, no arrows, milled edge Four 1836. Old dollars, quarters, dimes, half-dimes. Sell individually or collectively. All letters answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Miss June Higginbotham, Rialto, Florida.

WANTED—The following Quarter Eagles, 1824, 1827, 1844, 1867, 1868, 1864, 1875, 1877, of the S mint 1853, 1862, O mint. 1841, 1856, C mint 1842, 1851, 1855, D mint 1840, 1841, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1859. Will pay cash or exchange other coins. I have duplicates in great numbers. C. W. Cowell, 827 Sante Fe Ave., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—The following numbers, per Low's new list Hard Times Tokens: Nos: 2, 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 50, 70, 71, 82, 88, 90, 91, 96, 105, 119, 121, 147, 152, 158, 159, 160, 161. State price and condition, B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—\$50 Cal., gold, round, in fine condition Also 100—gold \$1.00 and 25 \$3.00 gold. All in good to fine condition. S. D. Kiger, 2104 N. Alabama St. Indianapolis, Ind.

MAIL AUCTION.

We are preparing the catalogue of a mail auction of coins in which some exceptionally desirable prices will be offered. Send us your name and address to place upon our mailing list so as to make sure of receiving a catalogue.

We have on hand a fine assortment of U. S. and Foreign coins in Gold, Silver and Copper as well as a full line of U. S. Fractional Currency.

We offer, while they last, uncirculated U. S. Copper Cents of 1820, bright red @ 20c each,

ALEXANDER & CO

214 Washington St.,

Boston Mass.,

Remarkable Coin Values.

U. S. Dollars	1795, near fine....	\$ 3.00	U. S. Cents	1793, chain fine....	\$ 20.00		
"	"	1798, to 1801. fine	2.25	"	"	1793, wreath, v fine	15.00
"	"	1802, near fine...	2.75	"	"	1809, near fine....	2.25
"	"	1836, proof.....	15.00	"	"	1811, " ".....	2.25
"	"	1878 to 1894, proof	1.25	"	"	1818, red unc.....	.35
Trade	"	1878 etc., " "	1.20	"	"	1820, " ".....	1.00
"	"	1883, proof.....	1.40	"	"	1857, fine.....	.75

Philippine proof set, containing \$1.00, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 1c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct, 7 pc's. for \$2.50 or the Dollar, unc. \$1.15.

U. S. Gold Dollars fine \$1.85; \$3.00 pc's. fine, \$4.00.

Oom Paul Kruger, Gold, Silver and Copper. Kruger pennies, very fine, only 50c.

Choice collection cents just secured, has 1856 Flying Eagle cent of *Pure Nickel*, etc. Have 50 Proof Sets for sale also.

Send Your Want List Immediately.

Arnold Numismatic Company,

109 Mathews on St.,

Providence, R. I.

PACKETS FOR SALE!

5 Colonial Cents 1723-94, selected from the following: "Wood's" Halfpence, Vermont, Mass., Conn., New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Eugio, Nova

	Post Paid
Constellatio, Washington Cents, etc.....	\$ 1.00-1.05
5 Half Cents, selected from dates 1800-1857.....	.75-.77
10 Half Cents, selected from the same period as the preceding 3 types: Bust of Liberty; The "Turban Head," and Liberty Head with coronet.	\$ 1.75-1.85
5 Cents: Bust of Liberty, r.; dated prior to 1808.....	.50-.53
10 Cents, selected from Liberty bust r. prior to 1808; Turban Head, l, with a coronet, 1816-19.....	.90-.95
40 Cents embracing every type issued between the years 1794 and 1857	\$2.00 Exp.
5 Jackson Cents or Hard Times Tokens.....	.50-.54
10 War or Rebellion Tokens 1861-64.....	.25-.28
10 Foreign Copper Coins. Small, all European, and chiefly issues now in circulation.....	.25-.28
25 Canadian Copper Coins and Tokens. selected from period 1812 to Victoria.....	.75-.83
4 Continental and Colonial Notes, time of the Revolution.....	\$ 1.00
5 Bronze or Brass Medals, Commemorative, political, etc.....	.50
5 White metal Medals of the same sort.....	.30
25 Base or Billon Coins. Chiefly European.....	1.00

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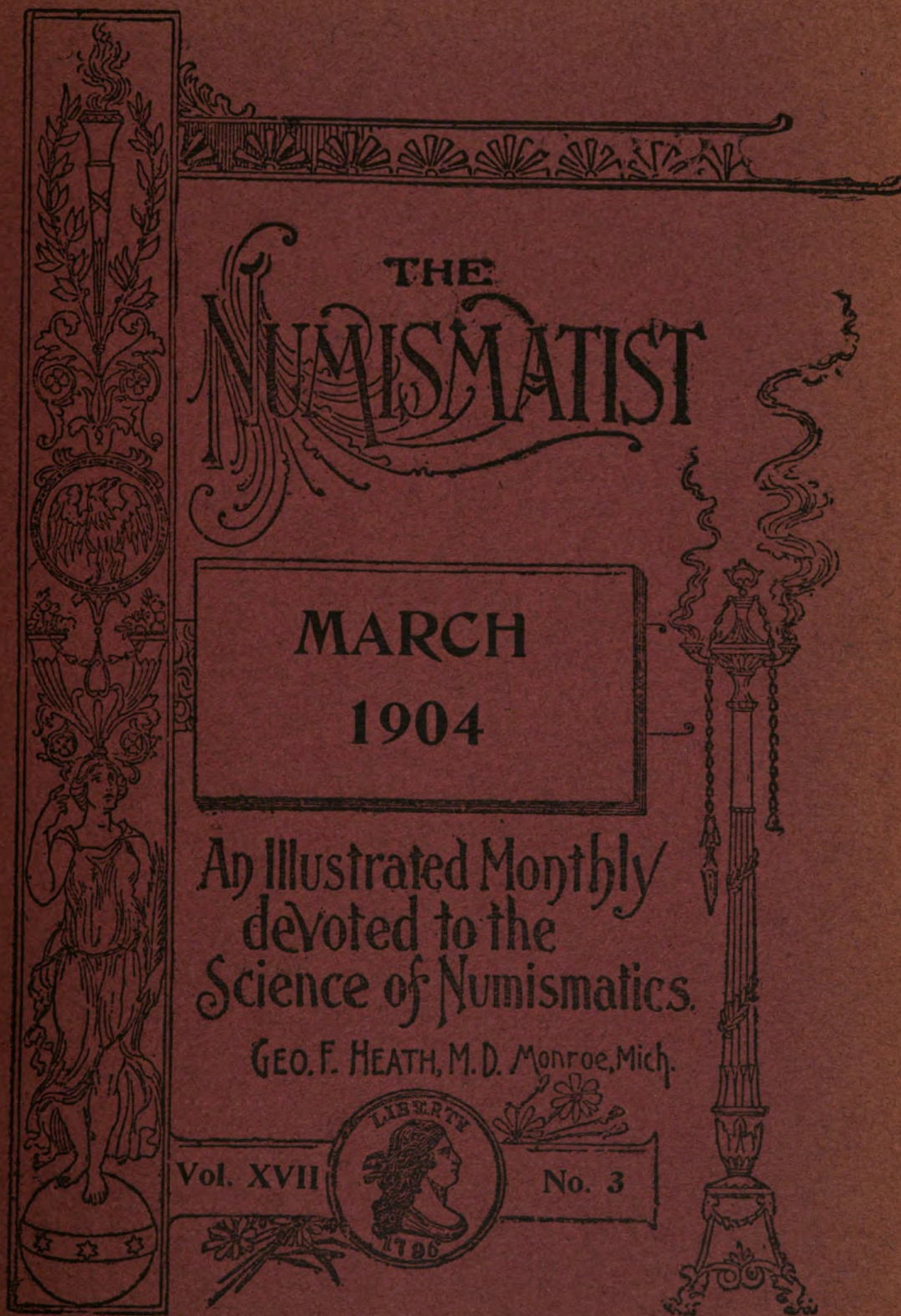
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CONTENTS.

The Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	69-74
John Alex Barry Half-Pennies. J. Gibbs. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	75-76
The Coventry Half Penny Token. Ben G. Green. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	77-79
Papal Coins at the St. Louis Exposition.....	79
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	80-83
American Numismatic Association.....	83-85
Numismatic Tabloids. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	85
The Chicago Numismatic Society.....	86
What Gives Old Coins Value.....	86-87
Some Old Coins.....	88
Gaze on Vast Sums.....	89-90
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.....	90-92
Advertisements.....	92-100

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1904.

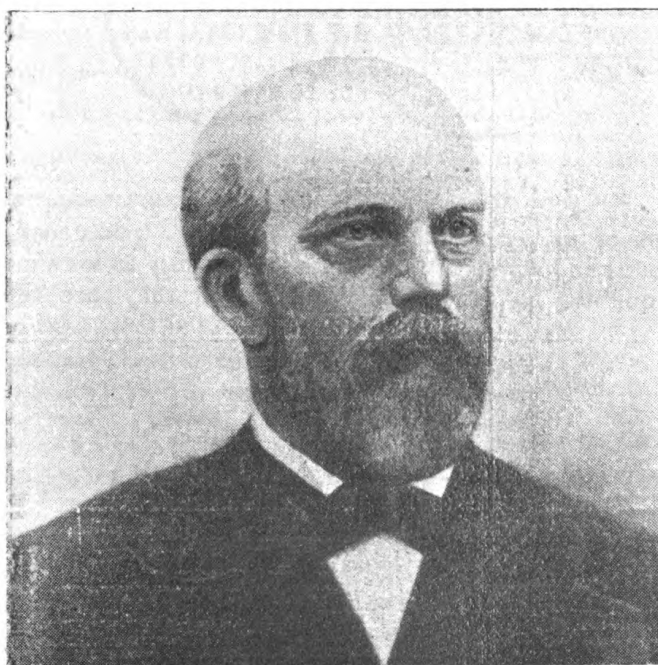
NO 3.

THE TOKENS AND MEDALS.

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. FREY.

VIII. MORGAN L. MARSHALL.



Mr. Marshall was born in Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y. in 1822, and was a resident of Oswego, N. Y. for many years. He was president of the

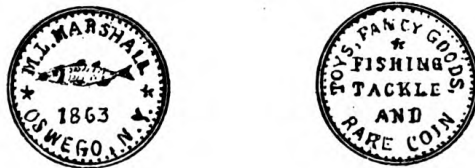
Oswego County Horticultural Society for a number of terms, and was a prominent and active member of the Oswego Leatherstocking Club, and by his zeal and energy he made this association a powerful factor for the suppression of illegal hunting and fishing. During the Civil War, "Blunt Marshall," as he was nicknamed, was one of the most active and energetic men in Oswego County, in raising men and money for the Union cause. He died very suddenly of heart disease at the Getman House, in Theresa, N. Y., May 6th, 1883.

Mr. Marshall's great hobby was fishing, and for a generation he was authority on all matters pertaining to the rod and line.

He married a daughter of Ezra Dyer of Vernon, who is still living at the old homestead in Oswego. To his son, Dyer M. Marshall, M. D. of Toledo, Ohio, I am indebted for the particulars regarding the above pictured tokens.



The larger of the two was the first issued, and it was struck in copper, brass, white metal and silver. In the latter metal only 25 were made, but of the others the quantity struck was very large and they are comparatively common.



This card was followed by the smaller token, which was issued in 1863 and is well known to all collectors. A large number were struck as in the previous instance in copper, brass and white metal. Dr Dyer states that a few were issued in silver.

IX. ADAM PIETZ.



A MEDAL BY ADAM PIETZ.



A DIE BY ADAM PIETZ.

The subject of this article is neither a coin collector nor a coin dealer, but he is included on account of his contributions to American medallion art.

Mr. Pietz was born in Germany, where he learned his profession and obtained his early art training. He was an earnest student for eighteen years and acquired an expert knowledge of drawing, modeling and painting. He also spent considerable time in studying the artistic and mechanical details of his calling in this country in many of the larger schools.

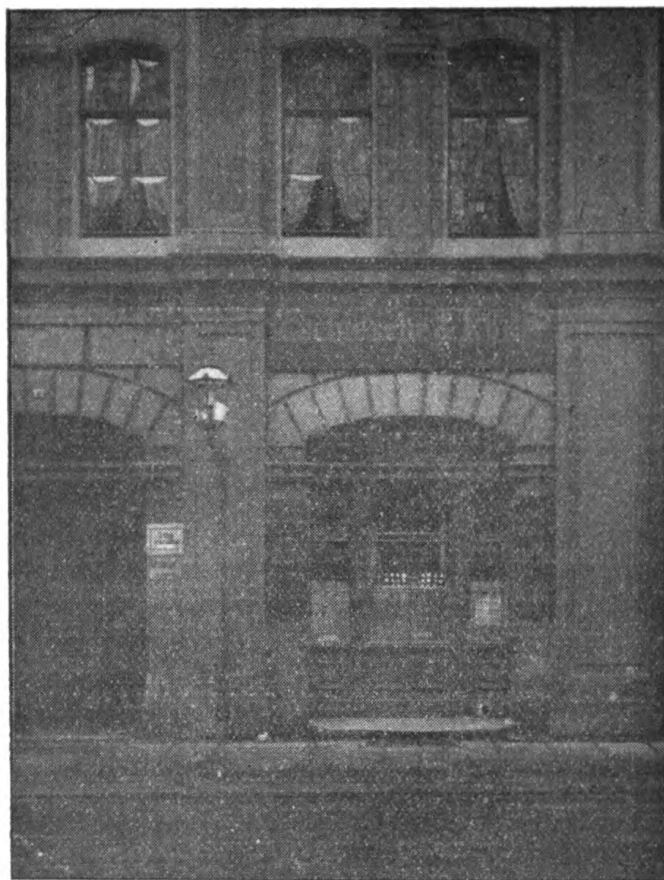
In 1887 Mr. Pietz established himself in business as an engraver and die sinker, and since 1892 he has been located in Philadelphia, where he is a frequent exhibitor at the Academy of Fine Arts and other institutions.

The medal pictured above was originally about eight inches in diameter, this was modeled from life in wax, and afterwards cast in bronze, from which the cut was made. There were never more than two bronzes cast of this, and one brass die was made, carved direct into the metal.

The die with the horseman on it is a reduction from a brass die cut for embossing purposes; the photograph was made for a plaster cast.

X. ZSCHIESCHE & KOEDER.

This celebrated firm of coin dealers in Leipzig, Germany, was founded September 1st, 1855, by Carl Ch. Zschiesche and C. Edward Koeder. The latter died in 1880 and the senior partner in 1886. In the latter year the present proprietor, Mr. George A. Werner assumed charge. The business has been located at No. 4, Königsstrasse since 1858, and their well known catalogues have been issued since 1864.



The firm are also the publishers of the works of Schwalbach, treating of the later issues of the German series of Thaler, double Thaler, etc. Their stock of coins is very large, comprising about 70,000 in all metals and from all countries.



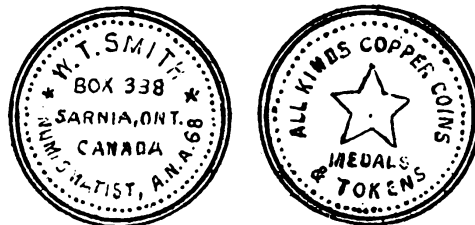
Of the above token 35,000 were struck in bronze. and a single specimen in brass.

XI. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAMP COMPANY.

The manager of this company, established in 1880, is F. A. Hassler, M. D. He was born near Norfolk, Va., March 6th, 1844, and studied medicine at the medical departments of the Georgetown University and the University of Pennsylvania, where he also took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1881 he went to California.

The tokens of this company, which may be found illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST for December, 1901, were simply made as an experiment and but one hundred were issued, all in aluminum. Dr. Hassler states that he believes these were the first tokens ever made of this type, as they were not produced from ordinary dies, but with some sort of an arrangement by which the type is held in a collar and afterwards distributed when its purpose is served.

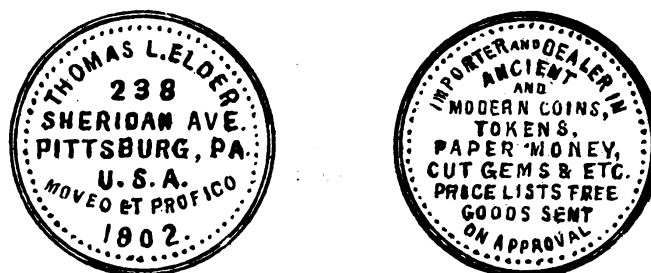
XII. W. T. SMITH.



The tokens issued by this gentleman were illustrated in the NUMISMATIST for July, 1902, and at that time a communication was printed from him suggesting that other members of the Association have similar pieces issued, and thus lead to an exchange of the same,—a suggestion which it appears found favor.

Mr. Smith is a resident of Sarnia, Ontario, and is a collector of U. S., Canadian and English coins. The total number issued of the above tokens was one hundred; fifty being in brass and fifty in nickel.

XIII. THOMAS L. ELDER.



Mr. Elder's biography appeared in the number of this magazine published in April, 1903, and the token issued by him was illustrated in the number for November, 1902.

The above represents a curious error which occurred when his cards were originally made. These pieces were rejected by him and the later ones substituted.

The total issue of Mr. Elder's tokens was a thousand of each variety, of which 150 were in copper and 850 in aluminum.

Numismatics is a science which strongly appeals to those having the collector's instinct. The art lover can find examples of the greatest skill. The antiquarian here finds specimens of the earliest works of man that can be collected by a private person. The historian has mementos of the various nations that have ruled the world. The physiognomist can study the features of the rulers of the world. Geographers can obtain specimens from every quarter of the globe and all the principal places thereof. The great beauty of the science is that all these manifold advantages can be obtained at so small a cost. One dollar a week will secure a constant supply of new specimens to fill out any line which may be decided on by the novice. If the coins of our own country should be selected pleasant hunts may be conducted in remote villages and frequently coins of great value secured at nominal prices. There is only one thing that the new collector must be warned against, and that is, forming a miscellaneous collection. Decide upon some particular line and stick to it. Coin collecting can be divided into thousands of branches, nearly any one of which, followed to the end, would fill a cabinet which would be competed for by the museums of the world.—Metropolitan Philatelist.

England is to have a new florin piece. The King has already given a sitting to G. W. DeSaulles, the engraver to the Royal Mint, and the obverse of the new coin will bear the imprint of the King's head. The reverse introduces a marked change from the florins of the Victorian epoch. In place of the familiar emblematic arrangement there will be an upright figure of Britannia. The woman who stood for the model of this figure was Miss Susan Hicks Beach, daughter of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The original design for the coinage is, of course, worked out on a much larger scale than the size of the actual coin to which it is afterward reduced, and the original design of the Britannia figure is now a cherished possession of Sir Michael and his family.

John Alex Barry Half-Pennies.

J. GIBBS.

When possible the writer has given a short history of the coins described and of the firms or individuals that issued them. But in this instance all efforts have been fruitless. Many books and records have been examined in vain and it is quite probable the name of John Alex Barry would have been forgotten years ago had it not been handed down to us on his half-pennies. The present inhabitants of his place of business seem to know nothing regarding him and care still less, as two letters of inquiry (one to a civic official) brought no reply. Of course the great majority of the public view coin collecting as a senseless fad, but it's only common courtesy to reply to a civil question, especially where there is a stamp enclosed.

There are three varieties of Breton 891 bearing on the obverse a laureated bust of Geo. III. dexter, surrounded by the words Half-Penny Token and the date 1815. On the reverse a three masted sailing vessel is surrounded by the promissory legend which reads payable by John Alex Barry, Halifax." All three varieties have plain edges, beaded borders and similar reverses, upset. The main points of difference are in the drapery and shape of the bust and distance from date, size of figures in date, and number of leaves in the laurel wreath.



Var. 1. Obv. Bust short and thick. Seven leaves in laurel wreath, two at the top—one points to center of last N in half-penny and the others to space between N and Y, wide space between bust and date, figures in date large and closely spaced.

Rev. A three masted ship sailing right, with all sails set except top—one on mizzen mast. Ship entirely surrounded by legend—"payable by John Alex Barry Halifax."

Var. 2. Obv. Bust long and thin, seven leaves in laurel, top one points to base of letter Y, drapery of bust very close to the date which is very wide. This is the same obverse as Var. No. 2 Breton 866.

Rev. Same as No 1.

Var. 3. Obv. Very large bust. Eight leaves in laurel, top one points to center of last N in Half-penny, date very small and close to bust. This is same obverse as Var. No. 3 Breton 866.

Rev. Same as No. 1.

Mr. Low's sale of coins and medals, which took place on the 27th of February, contained some very interesting and unusual pieces. The most notable were the Masonic medals, chiefly Mexican, very few of which reach here in the regular channels. Prices ranged from 75c to \$6.50, while some soared above this figure, the highest being \$15. The average for them was undoubtedly the greatest at any sale of the class in this country.

The varied lots of paper money included some of the very rare Colonial and Continental issues, and represented notes that have not been offered in years. The bidding was fully equal to the occasion and the fortunate competitors filled some of their open spaces that had stared at them unpleasantly for a long time.

The rivalry for the small, but choice, lot of United States gold, was manifest. The Half Eagle of 1795, with the large eagle reverse, sold for \$74., the first of this very rare variety offered in years.

It is gratifying to both collector and dealer to note such a continuance of interest, and as well the stability of values maintained.

The attendance was large and much successful competition came from abroad, from which source intending buyers are always represented substantially when the material sought for is offered.

THE NUMISMATIST has received many inquiries from all quarters regarding that 1894 dollar that will pay ones expenses from start to finish to the St. Louis Exposition. Of course it is nothing but a scheme to catch "suckers" whom we always have with us, and we are sure that no readers of THE NUMISMATIST could be caught by any such bait. The scheme as worked in Michigan is as follows: A fellow comes along and lets out the secret that all persons possessing an 1894 dollar may secure a season ticket to the world's fair for it. He then says he has been through the country searching for the coins of that date and finds them to be scarce, but all those he finds he takes up. A couple of days afterward his confederate comes along and incidentally says that he has heard of the scheme and as he is in possession of a number of the coins and cannot use them all, he is willing to sell them at a reasonable price, sometimes as high as \$5 apiece. The swindler floats from city to city. The fact of the matter is that the 1894 dollar is of no more value than any other as far as getting into the world's fair ground is concerned.

The Coventry Half Penny Token.

BEN G. GREEN.



Most collectors have somewhere in their cabinets one or more of these interesting pieces, and usually the possessor thereof has a version of the incidents supposed to be responsible for the idea conveyed on this token. There are many varieties of these pieces, though the obverse always contains Lady Godiva, nude on horseback; the reverses are with an elephant or Coventry cross. They are found dated 1792, 1793 and 1794.

The story of Godiva is not a fiction as many suppose it. At least it is to be found in Matthew of Westminster, and is not of a nature to have been a mere invention. Her name and that of her husband, Leofric, are also mentioned in an old chapter recorded by another early historian. The story is handed down by early writers as follows:

Leofric, Earl of Leicester, was the lord of a large feudal territory in the middle of England, of which Coventry formed a part. He lived in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was so eminently a feudal lord, that the hereditary greatness of his dominion appears to have been singular, even at that time, and to have lasted with an uninterrupted succession from Ethelbald to the Conquest—a period of more than three hundred years. He was a great and useful opponent of the famous Earl Godwin.

Whether it was owing to Leofric or not does not appear, but Coventry was subject to a very oppressive tollage, by which it would seem that the feudal despot enjoyed the greater part of the profits of all marketable commodities. The progress of knowledge has shown us how abominable and even how unhappy for all parties, is an injustice of this description; yet it gives one an extraordinary idea of the mind in those times, to see it capable of piercing through the clouds of custom, of ignorance and even of self-interest, and petitioning the petty tyrant to forego such a privilege. This mind was Godiva's. The other sex, always more slow to admit reason through the medium of feeling, were occupied to the full in their warlike habits. It was reserved for a woman to anticipate ages of liberal opinion and to surpass them in the daring virtue of setting a principle above a custom.

Godiva entreated her lord to give up his fancied right; but in vain. At last, wishing to put an end to her importunities, he told her, either in a spirit of bitter jesting or with playful raillery that could not be bitter with so sweet

an earnestness, that he would give up his tax, provided she rode through the city of Coventry, naked. She took him at his word. One may imagine the astonishment of a fierce, unlettered chieftan not untinged with chivalry, at hearing a woman, and one too of the greatest delicacy and rank, maintaining seriously her intention of acting in a manner contrary to all that was supposed fitting for her sex, and at the same time forcing upon him a sense of the very beauty of her conduct by its principled excess. It is probable that as he could not prevail upon her to give up her design, he had sworn some religious oath when he made his promise; but be this as it may, he took every possible precaution to secure her modesty from hurt. The people of Coventry were ordered to keep within doors, to close up all their windows and outlets, and not to give a glance into the streets upon pain of death. The day came, and Coventry it may be imagined, was silent as death. The lady went out at the palace door, was set on horseback, and at the same time divested of her wrapping garment, as if she had been going into a bath; and then taking the fillet from her head, she let down her long and lovely tresses which poured around her body like a veil; and so took her gentle way through the streets.

What scene can be more touching to the imagination—beauty, modesty, feminine softness, a daring sympathy; an extravagance, producing by the nobleness of its object and the strange gentleness of its means, the grave and profound effect of the most reverend custom. We may suppose the scene taking place in the warm noon; the doors all shut, the windows closed; the Earl and his court serious and wondering; the other inhabitants, many of them gushing with grateful tears, and all reverently listening to hear the footsteps of the horse; and lastly, the lady herself, with a downcast but not a shame-faced eye, looking toward the earth through her flowing locks, riding through the dumb and deserted streets like an angelic spirit. It was an honorable superstition in that part of the country, that a man who ventured to look at the fair saviour of his native town was said to have been struck blind. The whole story is as unvulgar and sweetly serious as can be conceived.

GODIVA.

In connection with Mr. Green's article on the Coventry Token published in this issue, our readers will no doubt be interested in an extract from a poem by Lord Tennyson.

“Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasped the wedded eagles at her belt,
The grim Earl's gift: but ever at a breath
She lingered, looking like a summer moon
Half dip't in cloud; anon she shook her head
And showered the rippled ringlets to her knee;
Unclad herself in haste; adown the stair

Stole on; and, like a creeping sunbeam, slid
From pillar unto pillar, until she reached
The gateway; there she found her palfrey trapped
In purple blazoned with armorial gold.
Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity:
The deep air listened round her as she rode,
And all the low wind hardly breathed for fear,
The little wide-mouthed beads upon the spout
Had cunning eyes to see; the barking cur
Made her cheek flame; her palfrey's footfall shot
Light horrors through her pulses; the blind walls
Were full of chinks and holes; and overhead
Fantastic gables, crowding, stared; but she
Not less through all, bore up till, last she saw
The white-flowered elder thicket from the field
Gleam through the Gothic archways in the wall.
Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity."

Papal Coins at the St. Louis Exposition.

The collection of Papal coins which by order of the Pope will be seen at the World's Fair in St. Louis, might be classed to the most interesting special exhibitions among the many other sights of the fair.

Concerning the extraordinary value of this collection one of the most prominent American collectors wrote to Mr. Francis:

"The Papal coins are the finest and most interesting of their kind. Since the last decade of the 8th century when Pope Hadrian I, commenced to make use of the privilege to coin money until now, the history of the Papal State in a certain measure has been written in its coinage. Every pontifex has been portrayed on the coins issued during his reign and even in the time in which the Papal chair was unoccupied, *Sede Vacanti* pieces have been struck and circulated. For nearly 1000 years the Papal coins enjoyed the reputation of having been unsurpassed as to metal value, fine coinage and durability. The late Pope Leo XIII. was a great friend of coins and did his best to complete and increase the Vatican collection. There is no doubt therefore, that the collection of Papal coins which comes to St. Louis will be an interesting historical document for the period of nearly 3000 years, not alone in its completeness, but it will also give an opportunity to note the development in the art of coining during the last 1000 years.

MILWAUKEE HEROLD, translation by Theo. Schilling.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE TENTH.

EPHESUS.

Ephesus was an ancient city of Lydia, in Asia Minor. It was situated on the river Cayster near its mouth, opposite the Island of Samos, in the Ionian Sea, and about 45 miles south of Smyrna. At one time it was the Emporium of Western Asia and possessed a spacious harbor. The city was built both on the hills and on the rich alluvial plain at the foothills. Its first great Temple dedicated to Diana was begun in B. C. 650 and occupied one hundred and twenty years in building. Xerxes spared this alone in his invasion, but it was burned by Herostratus in B. C. 356, with the sole object that with such an association, his name might become immortal. Timaeus declares that this conflagration was easily accomplished for at this time the protecting deity was absent from the Temple in attendance on the birth of Alexander. This Temple was counted as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and was 425 feet in length, 200 wide, and supported by 127 marble columns, each 60 feet in height. A second temple even more magnificent than the first was erected on its foundation, to which all Asia contributed, and this remained until destroyed by the Goths in A. D. 262.

As the city was chiefly supported by the revenues derived from the worshippers at this Temple, who assembled from all portions of Asia; it is not to be wondered at that St. Paul's preaching here created great alarm among its citizens and that they held a great "uproar" against him. (Acts XIX, 26). Public games sacred to Diana were held here during every month of May.

Paul first planted Christianity in the city in A. D. 54, and here he taught for about three years of his life and established a church which maintained its faith for a long time in one of the most idolatrous cities of the then known world. This church stood at the head of the Seven Churches in Asia. Timothy was at one time at the head of the church and St. John wrote his Gospel and

Epistles here. The pastors of these seven churches were called Angels, and John, from Patmos, writes to the church at Ephesus (Rev. II; 1-7) a letter of approval, but at the same time, warns them if they fail in the pure worship of God. History tells how the church fell from its high estate and of the judgments that fell upon the city. Ruins now cover its hills, and a swamp its once alluvial plain. Tradition states that the mother of Jesus was buried here, and also Timothy and John.



COIN AGE.

The usual symbols found on the coinage of Ephesus are the bee and the stag. In her later years her deities, particularly Diana, and her temples are much in evidence. The earliest coins were struck in the sixth century B. C. Both electrum and silver were used and all these coins are very rare. After the Athenian supremacy Ephesus became subject to Persia and later to Sparta, and during this period, (415-394 B. C.) a heavier standard of silver was used. These coins almost universally bear the names of the magistrates together with the usual symbols.

About the year 394 B. C., and for almost a hundred years, Ephesus issued a series of coins beginning with the tetradrachm of 286 grains and smaller denominations down to 14 grains. Bronze coins of similar designs were also issued.



Obv. A bee between the Greek letters E and Φ.

Rev. The forepart of a stag with head turned back, kneeling beneath a palm tree. The name of a magistrate to the right.

From this period down to Roman times, the varied history of the city produced a great variety of coins, in fact, no other ancient city can show such a diversified coinage as Ephesus. Ephesus came under the dominion of Rome as early as 143 B. C. and it is related that Caesar visited the city in B. C. 48 and reformed the constitution of the Province. From the time of the Triumvirate, B. C. 43 to Gallienus, a great variety of coins were issued mostly in bronze, of which we select a few of the more important.



Obv. Head of Nero to right. "Nero Emperor."

Rev. Temple. Greek inscription: "Of the Ephesians Neocori, Aichmocles Avicla, Proconsal."



Obv. Head of Tiberius Caesar to left. TI CLAUD CAES AUG.

Rev. Temple of Diana. DIAN EPHE. "Diana of the Ephesians."

The Emperor Tiberius Claudius died in A. D. 54, while Paul was in Ephesus.



Two interesting reverses are here exhibited. Ephesus was noted throughout the eastern world for its worship of Diana. From far and near came worshippers at her shrine within the great Temple. She is here represented as a female figure, many breasted, her body extending tapering to the feet. It was maintained that this image as expressed on the coins taken from this statue in the Temple, fell from Heaven. She was worshipped in three characters: Luna in the Heavens; Diana on Earth, and Hecate in Hades. One month (Artemis) was dedicated to her worship, and to this annual festival came people from all parts of the world. On one of the medals she stands between two divinities and in the other she is receiving homage from some mounted visitors from afar.



Obv. The head of Minerva to right.

Rev. The river god reclining. ΚΑΥΚΤΡΟC.

American Numismatic Association.

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NEW MEMBERS.

579, John L. Vaughan; 580, H. F. Orcutt; 581, A. E. Way; 582, James Croke; 583, Lyman H. Gerry; 554, H. O. Granberg.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

8 Geo. W. Rode, 423 Whitney Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.

207 Ferd Robin, 640 Clark St, Denver, Colorado.

272 Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St. Hamilton, Ontario.
 316 A. Reimers 511 Taylor St. San Francisco, California.
 337 Thomas R. Spencer, Lebanon, Ohio.
 544 H. T. Haintz, Hotel Lafayette, Cor. 13th and Frost Ave., Kansas
 City, Mo.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to April 1st, they will be declared elected:

W. H. Howieson, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.
 Vouchers: B. P. Wright and the Secretary.
 Ed. Wilkinson, 219 W. Fifth St. Mansfield, Ohio.
 Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.
 James Morrison, 308 W 24th St. New York, N. Y.
 Vouchers: A. R. Frey and the Secretary.
 H. W. Taffs, 35 Greenholme Road Eltham, Kent, England.
 Vouchers: A. H. Baldwin and the Secretary.
 David S. English, 113 Market St. Camden, N. J.
 J. Alfred Shafer, 33 N. 7th St. Allentown, Pa.
 Vouchers: James Croke and Dr. Heath.
 Guy W. Crawford, Letcher, So. Dakota.
 Vouchers: Thomas L. Elder and the Secretary.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION HAS AS ITS OBJECT.

I. The association of students of our science for the purpose of mutual advantage and good fellowship.

II. The maintenance of union, harmony, and good government among its members, thereby promoting the character, interest, honor, and usefulness of our science.

III. The cultivation and advancement of numismatic science and numismatic literature, and the elevation of the standard of numismatic education.

It is confidently believed that the above objects will receive the hearty approval of every collector of coins, who has at heart the best interests of his collecting.

This Association was organized in 1891 and has grown in strength and interest from that time. It is not a close corporation with completed membership, but desires to largely extend its usefulness and welcomes to its ranks all honorable collectors, professional or amateur, who will come in for the good of the science, and who believe in effective, economical organization as a means for such advancement.

The Association now nominally has about six hundred members, and is both the largest and most active body of numismatists in the world. We intend to maintain that position in friendly rivalry right along. One dollar

per annum pays all expenses. THE NUMISMATIST, our official organ, goes gratis to all paid members.

If you are not a member, you are invited to join with us. Application blank and further information gladly furnished on request.

Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., Sec'y

B. P. Wright, M. D., 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y., Pres't.

Numismatic Tabloids.

"I wish to express, in my small way, to Dr. George F. Heath, how much I enjoy the NUMISMATIST and how much I appreciate the devotion and hard work which he is putting into this little volume for us amateurs. My prayer is that he may be spared to us for many years, and that his interest in THE NUMISMATIST will be as great in the future as it has been in the past." V. T. Hammer.—W. A. Boedendoerfer resigns from the Association.—"I find THE NUMISMATIST a very valuable paper and have no doubt but that all coin collectors are of the same opinion." Norman G. Fite.—"I have been confined to my home for the past ten days and have passed many a pleasant hour with the back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST, that would otherwise have passed very tedious. I have found many varieties of cents from my stock that I thought I had sorted carefully, but after reading Mr. Rice's article on the Copper Coins of the United States in the 1901 volume, I find lots of varieties that I did not have in my collection which consists now of over 225 varieties." M. A. Wilber, No. 571.—Geo. H. Burfeind, 1003 G. St. N. W. Washington sends us two of his cards in brass and copper that we are glad to show our readers. The workmanship on them is very fine and Mr. Burfeind would be glad to hear from any others who are contemplating the issue of cards and thinks he can give them some pointers.



"I derive both pleasure and profit from the NUMISMATIST." Thos. Hedley.—"I find the NUMISMATIST very interesting and instructive and well worth the \$1.00 per annum." Thos. Mitchell.—"Regarding the meeting in St. Louis, of A. N. A. I would favor about the 20th of September, but shall try and attend the meeting when held anyhow." A. P. Wylie.

Brother Brodstone advances the following arguments why we should hold our convention in St. Louis about Aug. 23-25th. "Best month for collectors to get away. Usual time for vacations. Better time to see the Exposition. Other similar societies meet there at this time, and benefit by the interchange. Can keep cool then better than later."—A. J. Gibbs sends in his resignation from the Association.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The Society held its February meeting in their temporary quarters in the Masonic Temple on Feb. 9th, and adopted a constitution for its government. The exhibitors were Mr. Virgil M. Brand and Mr. W. G. Jerrems, Jr. both showing ancient coins. Considerable amusement and interest were evoked by each member present giving his experiences leading him into collecting coins.

The Chicago Historical Society having offered the use of a room in its building, it was unanimously decided to accept the offer, and future meetings will be held on the first Friday evening of each month in the South Room of the Chicago Historical Society Building.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

WHAT GIVES OLD COINS VALUE.

Their Selling Price Depends on Various Conditions.

"While the knowledge is fairly general that many old coins command high premiums," said a coin dealer the other day, "still there are very few who understand why certain coins are worth more than others. The great majority of people wrongly think that the value of a coin depends upon its age, the result being that every coin coming into their possession more than fifteen years old is carefully laid away for some future time when there may be a demand for it.

"The principal reason for a large premium on a coin is its scarcity. The date has nothing whatever to do with it. There are plenty of Roman coins thousands of years old, in good condition, which can be bought for 25 cents, while a New Jersey cent issued in the latter part of the Revolution will bring \$700. It is due to the fact that there are only eight 1804 dollars in existence that those coins are worth from \$1,200 up to any figure one chooses to pay for them.

"The next thing in importance to the issue of a coin is its condition. And upon this really rests the value of the coin. The average collector has very little use in his collection for a worn or mutilated coin, no matter how scarce it may be. Here, for instance, is a 1794 dollar, badly worn, which will bring hardly anything, while one in good condition is worth fully \$300.

"There are, of course, other reasons for the increased value of a coin, and one of these is illustrated by the experience of a wealthy Massachusetts coin collector:

"This collector impatient to finish his collection of territorial gold coins—that is, coins made by mining companies and private firms in the west during the years immediately following the gold discovery in California—advertised for the coins he needed to complete his set. Of these gold coins there are nearly 200 pieces, ranging in face value from \$2.50 up to \$50. Of this number he had already obtained about 160, and needed about forty more to complete the series.

As soon as the dealers and those holding these coins learned that there was somebody anxious to get them, the prices went up with wonderful rapidity. Any one of the coins, before the advertisement was published, could have been bought under \$100. But the premium soon went over this figure and increased until as much as \$250 was demanded for a single coin. The collector bought them as they were offered, however, notwithstanding the increased figure at which they were placed.

"Finally a coin dealer in the city secured one coin for \$75 and another for \$250, which were especially sought by the collector, and then advertised their sale at auction. The advertisement attracted the attention of the collector, who was promptly on hand on the day of the sale.

"When the coins were offered the bidding was spirited, and the coins were finally knocked down to a youngish-looking man, whose appearance indicated limited means, for \$500 apiece. Promptly paying cash for his coins, the young man at once left the auction room. He soon afterward was followed by the coin collector, and the supposition is that the collector finally secured the coins from the young man.

"The whole affair had much the appearance of the fictitious bidding that takes place at the auction sales around town, where by collusion between the auctioneer and a paid bidder the price of an article is bid up until it reaches a satisfactory figure.

"As \$500 was the last price paid for these two coins, that figure will now stand as the listed premium."—New York Times.

Manuali Hoepli of Milan has issued the third edition of his *Numismatic Manual*, edited by Dr. Salone Ambrosoli. This edition (1904) contains over 250 pages and has a great many fine illustrations after the half tone process. Although the work is in the Italian language, its low price, (1.50 Lira), will make it worth the while for every English reading numismatist to possess it.

Some Old Coins.

The value of coins is enhanced by age, but, like many another object dear to the collector, their price fluctuates. How to fix the value of a particular specimen is often a difficult matter. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff has noted a curious instance of this character. A Jew brought from Bokhara one of the great gold coins of Eucratides, weighing about twenty of our sovereigns. Appreciating the fondness of the West for curious objects, he commenced operations by demanding £42,000 for it. There was no bidder at this price in Paris, so he came to England and tackled the British Museum people. He asked and was informed what was its intrinsic value. "Well, when was it struck?" he queried. Again the information was forthcoming, upon which he confessed himself willing to take "interest at 5 per cent. from that date." Eventually it changed hands for £13,000. More recent sales of old coins have shown that for rare and curious specimens "diamond price" is easily obtainable.

While we have all been watching with interest the doings of the Emperor Menelik's troops against the Mullah, few have imagined that that excellent soldier may have been experiencing trouble over the payment of his men. Money trouble is chronic in Abyssinia—the ill is known elsewhere, but not in the same way. The only coins current are dollars of the Maria Theresa 1780 description, and the value of these varies alarmingly. Nominally they are the exchange for 2s. 10d., but in parts of the Abyssinian territory they run nine to the sovereign. Even when a native has been induced to agree upon the proper rate of exchange, he will quarrel with his dollar, declaring the coin too old or too new, Maria's nose too long or lacking in length; her shoulder too high, or her necklace insufficiently adorned with jewels. The Emperor tried some time ago to introduce a new dollar, and had thirty thousand fashioned in Paris—coins which would rejoice the numismatist's heart. But they failed to "catch on."

Perhaps the gentleman who is bemoaning the loss of his collection may find comfort in the story of a strange disappearance and recovery of a coin of rare value. Gen Fox, a great connoisseur, called at the British Museum to examine the coins there, and when about to leave, was informed that a coin was missing, and that he must allow himself to be searched before quitting the room. This he refused to do, and advised a careful examination of the case in which the coin had lain. His advice was acted upon by the attendant. There in the case, wedged between the velvet lining and the woodwork, the fugitive piece was discovered. Vibration had caused it to slip from its place. "Now," said the General, "I will show you why I refused to be searched." So saying, he produced from his pocket a coin exactly corresponding with that lost and found. There were, he said, as far as he knew, only these two in existence, and he had come specially to compare his own with that possessed by the museum authorities.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Gaze on Vast Sums.

"Handling Uncle Sam's cash is in itself no easy task, but handling the vast number of people who desire to view that portion of it stored in the treasury vaults in Washington is not by any means the least of the troubles of the treasurer," said Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, a day or so ago.

No one can visit the underground storage vaults without a permit from Mr. Roberts, and the treasurer holds that every citizen has an interest in the money, and if he gets any satisfaction in looking at it or examining the vaults in which it is kept, he is entitled to that satisfaction. Consequently none is turned from his office without the necessary permit, unless there is a special reason for withholding it.

The welcome given visitors, together with the sordid delight Americans take in seeing vast stores of money, makes the treasury one of the best show-houses in Washington. Were an admission charged to the silver vaults the revenues of the government would be appreciably increased.

COME FROM EVERYWHERE.

Sight-seers come from all over the world. One day when it was particularly gloomy and disagreeable outside, so that there was not much doing in the tourist line, Treasurer Roberts took the trouble to keep track of his callers. Exactly 700 persons entered his office. They represented thirty-five states, seven foreign countries and nearly forty different nationalities. The foreigners came from Great Britain, France, China, India, Germany, Africa and Australia.

Matters are so arranged that the visit will impress itself upon the minds of the strangers. There is a corps of well-drilled guides, who, after Mr. Roberts has passed on the permit, sees that the stranger registers his name in a little book kept for the purpose. This is for the purpose of assisting the government a little later on in case a silver or gold certificate is missed. They first go to the vault in which the money is kept which is used in the current business of the treasury. After the necessary signing and countersigning of the permit they are admitted. The cashier in charge hands around a small frame which incloses two well-worn \$10,000 bills and one of \$5,000.

SHOWN \$10,000 BILLS.

"There!" he says triumphantly, "you've had \$25,000 in you hand."

Bigger things come later on in the trip, when they are permitted to handle millions in gold bonds in the national bank division, or to look at the doors behind which are stored tons of precious gold and silver which have been stamped into coin. Any attempt to move the magnetized doors, the guide impressively relates, would result in calling heavily armed guards, who are constantly kept at the treasury to protect the money.

"If we were as money mad as some foreigners would make us out," observed Treasurer Roberts, "visitors at the department would not conduct

themselves as well as they do. Many thousand persons have gone through the vaults during my term of office, but, so far as I know, not one has made an attempt to get hold of any of the money. Of course, we keep close watch on them, but if the American people were insane on the question of money this would be a good place to note interesting symptoms. We like money, but we are not so crazy about it as our foreign friends profess to believe. At least, the presence of the cause of alleged madness does not seem to aggravate the disease."—Washington Star.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED—A copy of Haseltines Type Table catalogue. J. M. Henderson, 31½ N. High St., Columbus, O.

WANTED—I will pay cash or exchange rare U. S. stamps for gold dollars of any date. Dr C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—One or two copies of Doughty on The Cents of the U. S. H. E. Buck, Delaware, O.

WANTED—A \$50, \$20 and \$25 gold. also set of slugs, Colorado and many others. H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—\$50 Cal., gold, round, in fine condition Also 100—gold \$1.00 and 25 \$3.00 gold. All in good to fine condition. S. D. Kiger, 2104 N. Alabama St. Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Scott's Gold and Silver Catalogue, 1893 edition, excellent condition except check marks in pencil. What offers? Siamese Porcelain coins, 5 varieties at 60c each. C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—A few more sheets of 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich., uncut, unsigned, uncirculated; for other notes not in my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED—European crowns, especially those of the emperors and electors of the Holy Roman Empire and the Papal series, also \$2.50 gold pieces of 1827. Edward A. Bowers, Box 346 New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Foreign coins that are odd in shape or size, or any material that was ever employed for coins, Also U. S. cents of 1877 in small lots.
WANTED—Indian wampum. Who has any for sale?
Henry Hammelman. 33 Wadsworth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Old Indian Coins. Native States, obsolete and current copper coins of the East India Co. R. K. Pillay, Tirumangalam. Madras Dist. India.

FOR SALE—A very fine Peace Medal in silver of Martin Van Buren. Bust of the President. officer and warrior, pipe of peace, tomahawk, etc. Address, W. K. Hall, Peterboro, Ontario.

TO EXCHANGE—Cal. cactus plants, Mexican and Central American private coins, trade checks, etc., Bavarian bracteates to X for good value coins, medals or postage stamps. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Scott's Catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 1893 edition, covers loose otherwise good condition, for best offer in Canadian rarities. Send your best offer. J. E. Carswell, 66 Oak St. Galt, Ontario.

WANTED—Foreign copper coins, large size, any kind, any amount. Must be in good condition. Send list of what you have with lowest cash price. All letters answered. Frank Brown, 12 Hancock St. Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Rare uncirculated fractional currency, such as set of first issue perforated; third issue red backs, etc. for same or gold dollars. Low's priced catalogues for 1904 for others. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—Coin cabinet, proof condition, quartered oak, size of top 16x18 inches, 20 inches high, 9 drawers, front of each is heavy plate glass, no door lock or key, a beauty. B. F. Thompson, 1135 12th St. Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Priced catalogues of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. No. 130, Dec. 12-13, 1894. No. 134 June-27-28, 1895. I have later priced catalogues of other dealers and coins to exchange for them. G. A. Larned, 58 Haverhill St. Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—Mormon Gold \$2.50, \$5.00 1860; \$10 and \$20. Will pay cash or give in exchange \$10 Pikes Peak, very fine, Clark Gruber \$5 00 1860, very fine; \$5.00 1861 very fine. \$2.50 1860 and 1861 both about uncirculated. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg. Denver, Colo.

FOR EXCHANGE—I have a 1794 Half dollar, and 1805 over 04 showing all of the 4, a splendid example of this very rare coin, some 1846 dimes very good, and several other coins to exchange for any die varieties in copper cents I do not possess. M. A. Welber, 2523 So. 16th St. Phila. Pa.

WANTED—The following Quarter Eagles, 1824, 1827, 1844, 1867, 1868, 1864, 1875, 1877, of the S mint 1858, 1862, O mint, 1841, 1856, C. mint 1842, 1:51, 1855, D mint 1840, 1841, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1859. Will pay cash or exchange other coins. I have duplicates in great numbers. C. W. Cowell, 827 Sante Fe Ave., Denver, Colo.

WANTED: The following numbers, per Low's new list *Hard Times Tokens*: Nos: 2, 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 50, 70, 71, 82, 88, 90, 91, 96, 105, 119, 121, 147, 152, 158, 159, 160, 161. State price and condition, B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—I will buy or exchange for the following coins, 1793 chain. No period after date. 1793. Liberty cap and pole littered edge. 1797. Plain border. Knobless 9. Stemless wreath. 1798 over '97, 1799 over '98, 1800 over 1799, 1802 1-100 over 1-000. 1802 1 stem to wreath. 1807 blunt 1. 1807 small 1-100, 1818 compact date. 1821 wide date. 1824 compact date. 1825 large date. 1826 over '25. 1826 wide date. 1828 large date, 2 over 8. 1829, 30-32-33 small letters, 1839 over '36, 1848 small date. M. A. Wilber, 2523 So. 16th St., Phila. Pa.

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THE NUMISMATIST

APRIL
1904

An Illustrated Monthly
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVII



No. 4

The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

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CONTENTS.

The Mark Penny. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	101-111
French Currency	112-113
Assignats of the First French Republic. M. A. Wilber. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	114-115
The Cents of 1808 and 1809. Geo. W. Rice	115-116
The Chicago Numismatic Society	116-117
American Numismatic Association	117
Numismatic Tabloids. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	118-119
Old Currency	119-121
The Surfaces of Medals	122-123
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale	123-124
Advertisements	125-132

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, APRIL 1904.

NO 4.

THE MARK PENNY.

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

Continued from page 45

No. 255. Legend: MONROE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 125 IOWA. Within a circle CHARTERED OCT. 16th | 1896.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va.

Struck in alum., brass, copper and silver. (Minneapolis die.) Size 19.

No. 256. Obv. Legend: MOUNT HOREB R. A. C. No. 7 D. C. Enclosed within a circle "HALF | NOV. 18 1872 | SHEKEL."

Rev. Keystone normal, plain field. Alum., and Copper, size 18.

No. 257. Obv. Type of Adams. Legend: MT. VERNON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 3 WASH., D. C. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Keystone normal, plain field. Copper, size 17.

No. 258. Obv. Legend: MURPHYSBORO CHAPTER No. 164 R. A. M., MURPHYSBORO, ILL., INSTITUTED 1874, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis.

(Kalamazoo rev. die). Copper, size 21.

259. Obv. Type of Boscobel 52 Wis. Arms of Masonry in center. Legend: MUSKEGON CHAPTER No 47 R. A. M. MUSKEGON, MICH.

Rev. Keystone, normal. Legend: CHARTERED JANUARY 8, A. D. 1867, ONE PENNY. Brass, size 19.

No. 260. Obv. Type of Adoniram, Mass. Legend: NEWPORT ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 2, NEWPORT | R. I.

Rev. Same as Adoniram. (Newport die). Silver, size 18.

No. 261. In the center a ship with the word NEVERSINK on the side. On the right a Tripple Tau, on the left a Delta. Beneath the ship, crow, pickaxe and shovel crossed at their centers. Legend: NEVERSINK CHAPTER NO. 186 R. A. M., PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

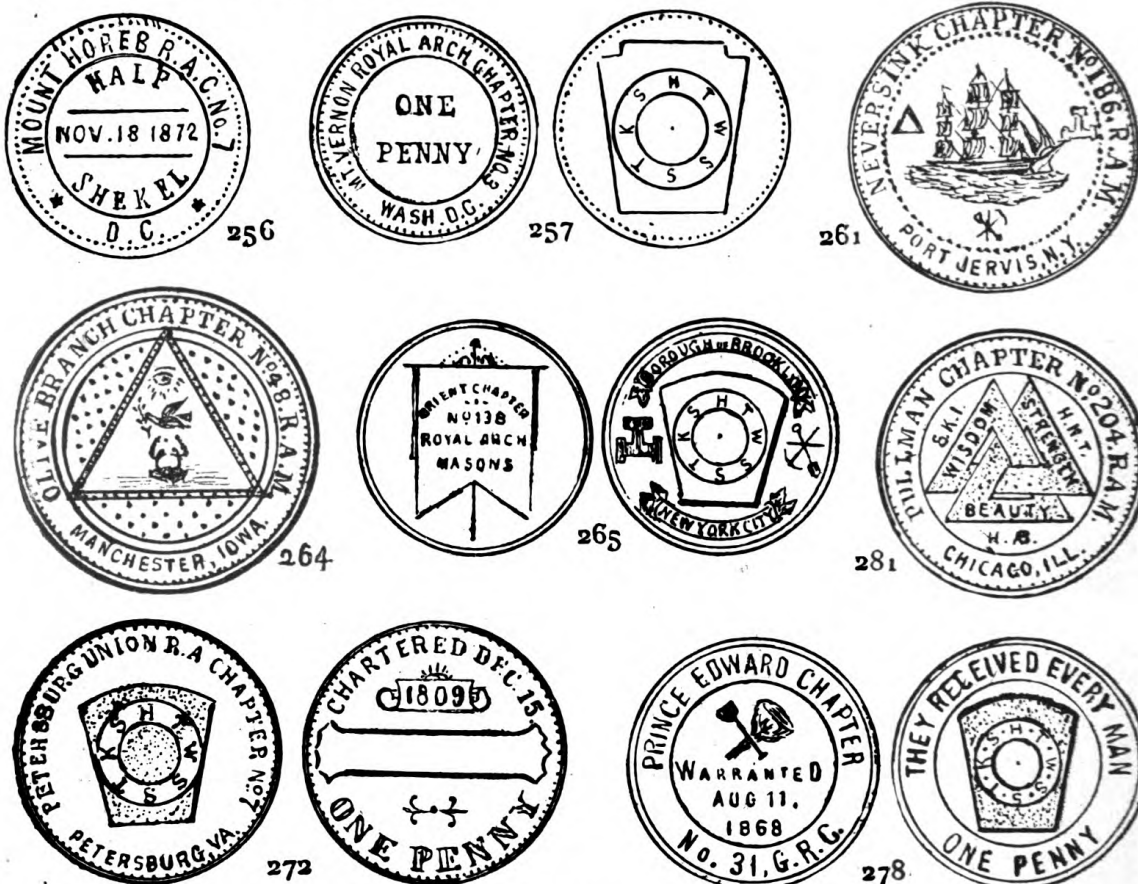
Rev. Type of No. 12. Brass and Copper, size 22.

A beautiful ideographic design. The term Neversink is a most appropriate motto for the Brotherhood of the Sacred or Royal Arch.

In the Turin Museum is the most perfect copy of the Ancient Egyptian Ritual or Book of the Dead which was written in part 3000 B. C. The following is an extract from from the first chapter:

Says Thot to Osiris King of Eternity, I am the great God in the divine boat; I am one of the divine Masters who are the TRUE LIVING WORD of Osiris. I am with Horus against his enemies, the good being whose word is truth. I make offerings to Ra (the sun), I am a simple priest in the under-world anointing in Abydos, ELEVATING TO THE HIGHER DEGREES OF INITIATION I behold the mysteries of the under-world; I direct the ceremonies of Mendes. I am the assistant in the exercise of their functions. I AM THE GRAND MASTER OF THE CRAFTSMAN WHO SET UP THE SACRED ARCH FOR A SUPPORT.

When we remember that this was recorded nearly fifty centuries ago we can form a slight idea of how long our Fraternity has played an important role in the affairs of man.



No. 262. Obv. Type of Adams No. 205 N. Y. Legend: OAKLAND CHAPTER No. 5 R. A. M.,
Rev. Same as Adams.

Copper, size 17.

No. 263. Obv. Type of Chardon No. 106 O. Legend: OGDENSBURG CHAPTER NO. 63 R. A. M., OGDENSBURG, N. Y. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Chardon 106 OHIO.

Copper, size 20.

No. 264. Obv. Two circles enclosing an equilateral triangle which encloses the All Seeing Eye. A dove with olive branch in her beak, Ark of the Covenant with Cherubim over-topping the Mercy seat. Legend: OLIVE BRANCH CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M., MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Rev. Same as The Hiram No. 2, Canada.

Copper, size 22.

The dove and olive branch forms a fitting and most appropriate ideographic design. The dove being an emblem of "light" makes a very pleasing Masonic design. When the world was covered by darkness from the waters of the deluge the dove brought back the first intelligence that the world was recovering and that nature would soon rejoice in bounteous grains and fruits.

In the most holy Mysteries portraying the emergence of the green earth from the waters the dove was hailed as a harbinger of restored happiness, and the people exclaimed *Ιω μαχαιρα! Λαμπαδηφορος!* Hail to the dove! Restorer of Light!

In mythologies the ancient genetrix, the Mother of Beginnings, whether named, Semiramis, Atergates, Hethor, or Rhea, is pictured as holding a dove to indicate that light was brought out of chaos.

"Light, uncollected, through the chaos urged
Its infant way; nor order yet had drawn
His lovely train from out the dubious gloom."

The sign of the eye as a symbol carries us back to the very childhood of the human race; to that dumb-drama epoch when the proverbial mimic was picture making by gester signs, for *doing* was earlier than *saying* and man first learned to visualize his thoughts as ideographic pictures. Thus an eye denoted sight, seeing, judging, measuring, a mirror to reproduce an image, etc. In fact a hundred or more ideas centered about the eye as a symbol. The hieroglyphic "Ma" denoted at first to see, to mirror an image with the eye, and to judge between good and evil. Then as time rolled on we find that the physiological phenomena of sight became personified as a goddess of Truth, Wisdom, Justice, Measure, etc. The knowledge of *Breath* and *No-breath*, i. e. Life and Death constituted one of the earliest phases of the "Two Truths" of Ancient Egypt. The hieroglyphic denoting this idea is susceptible of several phonetic renderings, such as "Ma," "Mah," "Makh," etc. These three forms are of great interest to Masons, as they prove that a band or brotherhood of workmen, were known and honored in that unguageable and prehistoric past, so immeasurable is that backward journey of the mind. that at least twelve horizons have to be lifted to let in the vista, yet from that remote monumental period comes the evidence of a "Brotherhood of Builders;" followers of Ma or Mah, the Goddess of Truth making use of the same symbols, and holding the same tenents as Masons of to day. Also the color that was peculiarly sacred to the goddess Mah was RED, when she, with the Demiurgic Ptah, builded the temple of the heavens. The fundamental principle of Masonry is a band, or company, of Brothers working under a Master Architect. Egypt shows that Masonry as a Mystic Craft goes back far beyond the mysteries of the Hebrew, Greeks, Romans and other ancient races.

In a text cited by Renouf Hibbert Lectures, p. 208 we are told an Egyptian scribe addresses the gods as the "Nutriu who test by their Level (i. e. the masons level) the words of men."

Modern students of Buddhism, who are also Masons, have found most striking likenesses between the rites of Buddhism, and masonry, not because Free-Masonry is a direct survival of Indian Buddhism, but on account of their common Egyptian or Kamite origin.

The hieroglyphic Makh is a Mason, *i. e.* one who builds true (by the level on the square), Makh is only a latter form, derived from Ma or Mah, Sen denotes "breath," breathing, if persons exchanged breath they got near together or fraternized, hence Sen Sen became an ideograph for brotherhood a family, or, tribe.

Makh, a Mason, and Sen, a frater or brother, give us Makh-Sen, meaning a brother Mason.

The Masonic brotherhood is founded on "Truth" or "Ma," the goddess of "Truth," which also is immutable and Eternal, and worthy of being one of its primordial tenets.

The brothers were instructed to be true, just and upright, this was first ideographed by the stone squarers, and polishers, and their tools the square, compasses and twenty-four inch rule.

Dr. Macky gives "Mah" as the Hebrew interrogative pronoun, signifying "What," but "Mah" is pure Egyptian for "Truth," or the true builders who erected the structure by level and square, hence was a "Makh-sen, which in Egyptian means Brother-Mason of the craft and the Fraternity would be that of "Ma," not only, as Masons but as that of "Truth" as well.

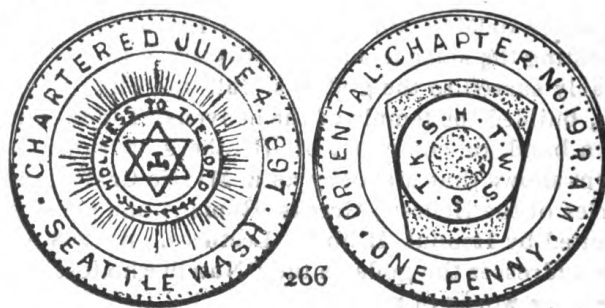
Among christian nations God is Truth, Immutable and Eternal, hence the All-Seeing Eye, is now the symbol of the Grand Architect of the Universe, which is the modern signification of the old sign. The venerable Mah, or Ma, is only the first or primordeal representative of Eternal Truth, as God who brought form out of Askion, or darkness.

No. 265. Obv. A banner inscribed "ORIENT CHAPTER | No. 138 | ROYAL ARCH MASONS."

Rev. Type of Mt. Vernon 228 N. Y. On the scroll above the Keystone, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. On the scroll below, NEW YORK CITY.

Gold and brass, size 18.

The gold penny is unique and was presented James Ten Eyck of Albany N. Y. by the Chapter.



No. 266. Obv. In the center, keystone, normal, plain field Legend: ORIENTAL CHAPTER NO. 19 R. A. M. ONE PENNY.

Rev. In the center two Deltas interlaced enclosing a small Triple Tau. Two circles surround the Deltas, and between them the Masonic Motto "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." The field filled with rays. All enclosed by a circle. Legend: CHARTERED JUNE 4 1897. SEATTLE WASH.

Bronze, size 22.

No. 267. Type of No. 1. Legend: ORLEANS CHAPTER NO. 175 R. A. M. ALBION N. Y. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 4TH, 1862, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Chicago rev. die C.

Copper, size 21.

No. 268. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: OVID CHAPTER NO. 92 R. A. M. OVID, N. Y. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 7TH, 1850. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Chicago rev. die C.

Copper, size 21.

No. 269. Obv. Type of Adoniram, Mass. Keystone, normal. Legend: OWOSSO CHAPTER NO. 89 R. A. M. OWOSSO | MICH.

Rev. Same as Rochester 137 Mich. Detroit die. Silver, size 18.

There are two varieties of this shekel "OWOSSO | MICH.," in one variety is directly under the base of the keystone. In the other variety OWOSSO is under the base.

No. 270. Obv. Type of Adams No. 205 N. Y. Legend: PAINSVILLE CHAPTER NO. 46, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Adams.

Copper, size 17.

No. 271. Obv. Type of Adoniram, Mass. Legend: PALMER CHAPTER NO. 28 PAWCATUCK, CT.

Rev. Same as Adoniram. Newport die.

Silver, size 18.

No. 272. Obv. Keystone, normal in the center. Legend: PETERSBURG UNION R. A. CHAPTER NO. 7, PETERSBURG, VA.

Rev. A cartouch through the center dividing the field. In the upper half "CHARTERED DEC. 15; just below on a scroll "1899." In the lower half of the field an ornament and ONE PENNY.

Copper, size 20.

There is another variety having ONE PENNY enclosed by a small circle, rest of the field plain.

Copper, size 20.

No. 273. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: PHOENIX CHAPTER NO. 99 R. A. M., HUDSON, MICH. CHARTERED JANUARY 17TH 1877, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Chicago rev., die B. "Round headed chisel,"

Copper, size 20.

No. 274. Obv. Legend: PIERSON CHAPTER NO. 41 R. A. M., CROOKSTON, MINN.

Rev. Type of Columbian No. 60 Minn. (Toothless chisel.) Legend: CHARTERED JUNE 29, 1890, ONE PENNY.

Copper, size 19.

There are alum., brass, copper and silver pennies of this Chapter that read CHARTERED OCTOBER 9 1883, ONE PENNY.

This reverse is found with the obv. of Ark No. 53, Minn.

These are Minneapolis dies.

No. 275. Obv. Type of Crystal 157 O. Legend: POMEROY CHAPTER No. 80, R. A. M., POMEROY, OHIO. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Crystal keystone, normal. Copper, size 18½.

No. 276. Obv. Legend. POUGHKEEPSIE CHAPTER R. A. M. | No. 172 | ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Keystone, normal. Plain field. Copper, size 16½



276



280



285



288



291



301

No. 277. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: POULTNEY CHAPTER No. 10, R. A. M., POULTNEY, VT. CHARTERED AUGUST 10TH, 1854. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Chicago rev. die C. (Illy formed head on chisel).

Copper, size 21.

No. 278. Obv. Legend: PRINCE EDWARD CHAPTER No. 31, G. R. C. In the center a circle enclosing a mallet and chisel crossed. Inscription in three lines, WARRANTED | AUG. 11 | 1858.

Rev. A circle enclosing Keystone, normal. Legend: THEY RECEIVED EVERY MAN ONE PENNY. Struck in Alum., brass, copper and silver. size 19.

The home of this Chapter is Pictou, Canada, "G. R. C.," denotes Grand Register of Canada.

There is a variety having the same reverse as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Struck in copper. Minneapolis die.

No. 279. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Legend: PRUDENCE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 70, CHARTERED | OCT. 21st | 1874.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Minneapolis die.

Struck in Alum., brass, copper and silver.

size 19.

The home of this Chapter is Algona, Iowa.

No. 280. Obv. In the center keystone bearing the usual mark with the Chapter name "PULASKI" on the upper portion and the number "26" on the lower portion.

In the exergue "NEW HAVEN CONN."

Rev. In the center a vessel (perhaps a chalice) with smoke issuing.

The legend is in Hebrew.

Brass and Copper, size 18.

This reverse was copied from a forgery. Madden in his work on Jewish coins in the Appendix p. 338 writes as follows: "The most frequent (forgery) is a large silver piece (cast) with an olive branch with many leaves and buds and the inscription "THE HOLY JERUSALEM" on one side and on the other round a vessel from which issues smoke SHEKEL OF ISRAEL. Whoever has seen a genuine shekel will hardly allow himself to be deceived by so bungling a performance; apart from other signs the Hebrew legend in square Hebrew writing is especially the surest mark of forgery."

No. 281. Obv. Legend: PULLMAN CHAPTER No. 204 R. A. M. CHICAGO, ILL. In the center three Deltas interlaced with their apexes pointing downwards. The upper Delta inscribed "STRENGTH;" the one on the right, "BEAUTY;" and the one on the left "WISDOM." Outside the Deltas are three sets of initials: Starting with the one on the left opposite the word "wisdom" is S. K. I. (Solomon King of Israel.) Opposite the word "Strength" H. K. T. (Hiram King of Tyre); opposite the word "Beauty" H. A. B. (Hiram Abif.)

Rev. Keystone normal. Legend: CHARTERED OCT. 26 1898, ONE | PENNY.

Copper, size 21.

No. 282. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12, W. Va. Legend: RABBI CHAPTER No. 103 R. A. M., STORM LAKE, IA. CHARTERED | OCT. 17, 1883.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12, W. Va. Struck in Alum., Brass, Copper and Silver. Minneapolis die.

size 19.



No. 283. Obv. Across the upper portion is the inscription "RICHFIELD SPRINGS," just beneath a Delta. Under the Delta, and at the right a scroll

bearing 222 R. A. M.. At the lower edge of the field a small keystone, normal on the right, "ONE PENNY," on the left a large sprig of olive extending upwards and reaching the name of the Chapter

Rev. Blank. Planchet irregular. Struck in coin silver. size 22,

No. 284 Obv. In the center keystone, normal, just beneath "1810."

Legend: RITTENHOUSE Δ NO. 11 R. A. M., STAMFORD, CONN.

Rev. A wreath enclosing ONE | PENNY. Copper, size 19.

No. 285. ⲓⲛⲧ. Legend: SACRAMENTO CHAPTER NO. 3 R. A. M., SACRAMENTO, CAL., CHARTERED TUESDAY, SEPT. 7TH, 1852, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Keystone, normal, mallet on the right and chisel on the left.

Copper, size 21.

No. 286. Obv. Legend: SAINT ALBAN CHAPTER NO. 15. R. A. M. | EXETER | N. H.

Rev. In the center keystone, normal, mallet on the right and chisel on the left. Legend: INSTITUTED MARCH 23RD. A INV 2398. ONE PENNY.

Brass, size 20.

This Chapter is named in honor of St. Albans, who was born about 300 A. D. at Verulam, now St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, England. He served seven years as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, but becoming a christian he was one of the first to suffer martyrdom in Britain. Tradition relates that "St. Albans loved Masons well and cherished them much, for he gave them two shillings per week and four pence to their cheer, whereas before that time, in all the land, a Mason had but A Penny A Day and his meat until St. Albans mended it, And he got them a charter from the king and his council for to hold a general council and gave it the name Assembly. Thereat he was himself, and did help to make Masons and gave them good charges."

No 287.. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: SAMARITAN CHAPTER NO. 50 R. A. M., COSHOCTON O. Instituted 1852 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis. Kalamazoo rev. die A.

Copper, size 22.

No. 288. Obv. In the center a Delta enclosing a Tripple Tau. Legend: SAM WARD CHAPTER NO. 128 R. A. M. MARINE CITY, MICH.

Rev. In the center keystone, normal, mallet on the right and chisel on the left. Legend: CHARTERED JANUARY 20TH, 1892. ONE | PENNY.

Copper, size 19.

No. 289. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: SANDUSKY CITY CHAPTER NO. 72 R. A. M., SANDUSKY, OHIO, CHARTERED OCT. 26TH 1856, ONE PENNY.

Rev. Chicago rev. die C. (Illy formed head on chisel).

Copper, size 21.

No. 290. Obv. Type of Crystal No. 157 Ohio. Legend: SEATTLE CHAPTER NO. 3 R. A. M., CHARTERED AUG. 15, 1883.

Rev. Same as Crystal Keystone, normal, plain field. Copper, size 19.

The home of this Chapter is Seattle, Wash.

No. 291. Obv. Legend: SIGNET CHAPTER NO. 57 R. A. M. CHARTERED MAY 16TH, 1881. Enclosed withing a scroll "LOS ANGELES and in the exergue "CAL.". Ornamental rays above the scroll.

Rev. In the center keystone, normal, mallet on the right and chisel on the left. Copper, size 19.

No. 292. Obv. Type of No. 12 W. Va. Legend: SILVER CITY CHAPTER NO. 2, SILVER CITY, N. M., CHARTERED AUG. 24, | 1877.

Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Struck in Alum., Brass and Copper. Size 19

No. 293. Obv. Type of Crystal No. 157 O. Legend: SISTERSVILLE NO. 27 R. M., SISTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Rev. Same as Crystal. Copper, size 19.

There is a variety of this penny with the spelling Sisterville, (sic). Reported by Wm. Poulon.

No. 294. Obv. Type of Adoniram, Mass. Legend: ST. STEPHENS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER QUINCY, MASS.

Rev. Same as Adoniram. Newport die. Silver, size 18.

No. 295. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: STURGIS CHAPTER NO. 26, R. A. M., STURGIS, MICH., CHARTERED JAN. 7 1861, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia 76 Wis. Kalamazoo rev. die A.

Copper, size 21.

No. 296. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Legend: TALLADEGA CHAPTER NO. 23 R. A. M., TALLADEGA ALA., CHARTERED | DEC. 7, 1864.

Rev. Same as Copestone. Minneapolis die.

Struck in Alum., Brass, Copper and Silver. Size 19.

No. 297. Legend: TEMPLE CHAPTER NO. 5 R. A. M., ALBANY, N. Y. INSTITUTED FEB. 9 1797 ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No 76 Wis. Kalamazoo rev. die, A.

Copper, size 21.

No. 298. Obv. Type of Crystal 157 Ohio. Legend: TEMPLE CHAPTER NO. 155 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Crystal.

Copper, size 19:

The home of this Chapter is in Columbus, Ohio.

No. 299. Obv. Type of Mt. Vernon No. 228 N. Y. Legend: TERRACE CITY NO. 177 R. A. M., YONKERS, N. Y. Within the wreath ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Mt. Vernon No. 228 N. Y.

Copper, size 18.

No. 300. Obv. Legend: TERRE HAUTE NO. 11 R. A. M. IND. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Chicago rev. die C.

Copper, size 21.

No. 301. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend. THREE TIMES THREE CHAPTER NO. 5 R. A. M. TRENTON, N. J. INSTITUTED MARCH 29TH, 1858, ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Same as Adelpic No. 33 N. J. Patterson die. Copper size 20.
 No. 302. Obv. Legend, TRINIDAD CHAPTER NO. 23 R. A. M., TRINIDAD COLO. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Arcadia No. 76 Wis. Kalamazoo die A.

Copper, size 21.

No. 303. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: TRIUNE CHAPTER NO. 81, R. A. M. MISSOURI VALLEY IOWA, CHARTERED OCTOBER 4TH. 1876 ONE PENNY.

Rev. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. But different die. Perhaps manufactured in Philadelphia, Pa.

Copper, size 19.

No. 304. Obv. Legend: TUSCAN CHAPTER NO. 31 R. A. M. CHARTERED | OCTOBER 17 | 1867.

Rev. Type of No. 1, with "ONE" above and "PENNY" below the keystone.

Copper, size 20.

No. 305. Obv. Type of Mt. Zion No. 68 Minn. In the center a large Delta enclosing a Tripple Tau. Legend: TYRIAN CHAPTER NO. 15 R. A. M. OSHKOSH, Wis.

Rev. Type of Mt. Zion No. 68 Minn. CHARTERED FEB. 5 1857, ONE PENNY.

COPPER, size 21.

No. 306. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend: UNION CHAPTER No. 2 R. A. M. LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, CHARTERED APRIL 28TH, 1851 ONE PENNY.

Rev. This is a close copy of Chicago rev. die "A." The chisel is "headless." The small circle in the center is larger on the reverse and the die work is better. The same rev. die as Jerusalem 9 Md. Copper, size 19.

No. 307. Obv. Type of Adams No. 205 N. Y. Legend: UNION CHAPTER No. 7 R. A. M., YARMOUTH, N. S.

Rev. Type of Adams but a new die. The cerephs have been added to the letters S.

Copper, size 17.

No. 308. Obv. Type of No. 1. Legend; UNITY CHAPTER NO. 16 R. A. M. LIDGERWOOD, NORTH DAKOTA, CHARTERED JUNE 25TH. 1903. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Anchor No. 67 Minn., and Triune No. 31, Iowa.

Minn. Die. This die has keystone, mallet and chisel, without lettering.

No. 309. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12, W. Va. Legend: VIRGINIA CHAPTER NO. 2 R. A. M. VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., | ORGANIZED 1865.

Rev. Same as Copestone. Struck in Alum., Brass, Copper, and Silver. Minneapolis die.

Size 19.

No. 310. Obv. Type of Chardon No. 106, Ohio. Legend: WANNETA CHAPTER NO. 291 R. A. M. SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. CHARTERED FEBRUARY 5TH, 1902, ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Chardon 106 Ohio.

Copper, size 20.



No. 311. Obv. Bust of Washington Dexter. Legend: WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M. PLATTEVILLE, WIS.
 Rev. Keystone, normal in center, mallet on right and chisel on left. Legend: CHARTERED AUG. 8th., A. D. 1850, ONE PENNY.

No. 312. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Legend: WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 4 R. A. M. IOWA | CHARTERED | SEPT. | 17, 1852.

Rev. Same as Copestone. Struck in Alum., Brass, Copper and Silver. Minneapolis die. Size 19.



No. 313. Legend: WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 18, R. A. M. PORTLAND, ORE. | ONE | PENNY | JUNE | 13 | 1881.

Rev. Keystone, normal, plain field.

Copper, size 23.

314. Type of Adams No. 205, New York, Legend: WASHINGTON NAVAL R. A. CHAPTER NO. 6, WASHINGTON, D. C. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Type of Adams but same as Union No. 7, N. S.

New rev. die.

Copper, size 17.

No. 315. Obv. Type of Adoniram, Mass. Legend: WAUKEGAN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 41, WAUKEGAN, | ILL.

Rev. Type of Adoniram.

Silver, size 18.

Freak Currency.

While exploring, during Christmas 1901, the up-to-then unknown tract of country which lies between Lake Tanganyika and Mweru, in British Central Africa, Maj. Dennithorpe stumbled across a tribe whose only medium of exchange consisted of the teeth of a particular species of monkey.

Moreover, contrary to what might have been expected, there seemed to be no dearth of this curious currency. The expedition cooked, on December 25, four large Christmas puddings, and when they were taken out of the pots in which they were boiled the natives flocked round each with his well-filled bag of teeth, to secure a share, however small, of the unusual and strange-looking dainty.

Although, of course, the "money" in question was of little, if any, value to the explorers, they thought it best to "oblige" their expectant "customers," and one (the largest) of the puddings was accordingly cut into slices for distribution.

The price per slice charged was five canines or molars, or seven incisors; but there was not nearly enough to go round, and so, in obedience to the inexorable and universal law of supply and demand, the tariff was quickly raised among those lucky enough to purchase at first hand.

Ten, fifteen and even twenty teeth per mouthful got to be charged. Then one more than ordinarily enterprising dandy started picking out the plums, and selling them singly by auction.

Eventually one entire slice, the last left, was disposed of after a similar fashion, and was secured after a brisk competition by a syndicate of six, for no fewer than 730 teeth of all sorts and sizes.

Monkeys' molars pass current also among the Wassulus of the West coast, while the semi-savage Touregs of the Libyan desert are said to utilize camels' teeth for a similar purpose, says Pearson's Weekly.

Further south again, in Marotse, as well as among the natives of Damaraland, the canines of the lion or lioness pass current readily at the rate of from fifteen shillings to a sovereign apiece.

Sharks' teeth circulate as money almost all over Polynesia, and to a lesser extent among the island groups of the China seas. While among the natives of the Paumotu archipelago, Harvey found, not so very long since, a circulating medium made up entirely of whalebone discs of various sizes.

GLASS MONEY.

Glass money has been used from time immorial by the Arabs of Fezzan and Tazili; and in Upper Burmah are huge leaden tokens issued by the late King Theebau, and which still do duty, although they weigh three quarters of a pound apiece, and it takes seven of them to equal in value a single Chinese dollar.

It is not such a great while since nails were used regularly as money in the more remote parts of Scotland.

In Lisbon, only a year or two back, the citizens, in order to express their disapproval at the action of the government in forcing upon them the debased and cumbersome copper coinage, agreed to altogether forego the use of it, and to substitute therefor tram tickets and postage stamps.

When Belzu became dictator of Bolivia he established a paper currency not, be it noted, a currency of redeemable notes, but a currency of actual paper money.

This he attempted to compel the people to accept and use at its face value, his idea being to utilize the whole of the available supply of coined silver—which he had already seized so far as lay in his power—for foreign purchases of arms and ammunition.

Of course, the attempt was foredoomed to failure, and it is now chiefly remembered on account of the bitter jest uttered in connection therewith by Melgarejo, Belzu's rival and successor.

"In Bolivia," he is reported to have said while addressing the national assembly, "paper is worth normally about six cents a pound—until the president gets hold of it and starts converting it into money. Then its value immediately depreciates 50 per cent."

In certain parts of Australia the aborigines utilize as money a sort of greenstone, which is quarried and cut into circular slabs of various sizes, the largest being as big and heavy as an ordinary grindstone.

The early settlers of Virginia made tobacco a legal currency, and it is used in lieu of money to this day by the Apaches, the Yaquis of Northern Mexico, and among many of the Dyak tribes.

MANCHURIA'S IRON DOLLARS.

Of coins proper, as distinguished from articles, such as shells and teeth, which do duty for money, perhaps the most curious are the huge iron "dollars" as they are termed by outside traders, which are occasionally met with circulating among the peasantry of Manchuria. These weigh each about seven pounds avoirdupois, and are worth barely two shillings of our money. None of them are struck now, and it is a curious fact that nearly all those still extant are super-inscribed with the name and title of Prince Iyemitsu, one of Japan's most famous "shoguns," or temporal emperors.

The largest gold coin in existence, it may be mentioned, is the Annamese "loof." It is worth about 63 pounds, and its value is written across the face of it in Indian ink.

Notwithstanding this precaution, however, they are not looked kindly upon by Europeans, for the natives have a playful habit of sawing the huge coins in two and scooping out the interior gold.

Lead is then inserted to maintain the proper weight, and the edges are soldered together so skillfully that to detect the joining is impossible, save with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass.

The smallest coin in the world having a genuine circulation is probably the Maltese "grain," a tiny fragment of bronze about as big round as the top

of a slate pencil, and worth only one-twelfth of a penny. Insignificant as they are, however, both in point of size and value, these grains circulate largely among the poorer classes of Malta. Not long ago a proposal was made to withdraw them, substituting instead the ordinary British farthing. But so much opposition did it create that it was quickly dropped, and last year a new issue was made there with King Edward's profile stamped upon it.

Assignats of the First French Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb.. 25, 1904.

THE NUMISMATIST, MONROE, MICH.,

GENTLEMEN:—I take great pleasure in calling to the attention of collectors of foreign paper the following described "Assignat" on Government note of the French Republic in the reign of Terror, and possess great historical interest.

They were issued on security of the public lands, to the amount of 36,000 millions of francs, but never redeemed.



REDUCED $\frac{1}{4}$, (original $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The large one measures $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ printed with wide fancy border on fine watermarked paper LIBERTE EGALITE NATION FRANCAISE around this is a watermarked border.

The great seal a woman with uplifted club about to strike down a many headed dragon, still shows very plain. The lettering is as follows: Serie 231 No. 565, on top and bottom, 50th in each corner, surrounded by a wide margin [triangle, Republique Francaise, Assignat de cinquante LIVRES. De la Creation du Decbre 1792. 1. An premier de la Republique, Hypothèque suolea, Domaines Nationaux. Signed Andre. At the bottom is Liberte Egalite. On the right margin La Nation Recompense le Denonciateur. On the left margin La Loi Punet De Mort Le Contrefacteur.



REDUCED ONE-HALF, (Original $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.)

The small note is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ on very common paper and printed with common letters, (I might state that the large note is engraved or looks to be and all script,) the reading on this note is as follows: On the top margin Hypothèque sur les domaines, nationaux. On the left margin La Loi Punit de Mort Le Contrefacteur. On the right margin La Nation Recompense Le Denonciateur. On the bottom margin Cree le 18 nivose l'an 3^e de la Republique francaise. In the center Assignat de cent francs. Serie 4017, No. 330. Signed Fere.

These notes came from the Island of Jersey in Feb'y., 1868, sent to a friend by Dr. Farnum, the engaving and paper shows the decline of the arts in those troubled times.

Yours,
M. A. WILBER.

The Cents of 1808 and 1809.

GEO. W. RICE.

Doughty's No. 208 describes for the year 1808 an obverse and a reverse die and states that on some specimens the reverse is so badly cracked that the lowest star on the left of reverse is not struck up, giving the so-called "12 star" variety. His No. 209 gives the same obverse die for 1808 with another reverse and No. 210 states that the same obverse die has been recut to

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do duty for the year 1809 and with it was used the first described reverse of 1808.

This latter statement, that the reverse die of 1809, only slightly cracked, is the same that in 1808 was so badly broken that it produced imperfect coins, challenged my attention: and a careful examination has shown me that one obverse and three reverse dies were used in 1808, and that the single pair used in 1809 differ from any of them.

On the obverse of 1808 the first 8 in date is below a line from top of the 1 to top of the 0; and that the top of T in Liberty is almost exactly parallel with line above it. On the 1809 the first three figures of date are exactly in line at top, and the T in Liberty tilts slightly to the left.

In comparing the reverse I will take in order Doughty first die of 1808, then the "12 star" variety, next his second reverse, and the 1809, noting seven points on each, viz: the distance, in American scale of 1.16 inches. 1-from D in United to first S in States, 2-from final S in States to O in Of, 3-from F in Of to first A in America, 4 from U in United to final A in America, 5-position of point of leaf below the final S in States. 6-point of leaf below foot of F. 7-point of leaf below left foot of first A in America.

	First 1808.	Second 1808.	Third 1808.	1809.
1.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2.	1½	1	1½	1½
3.	1½	1½	1½	1
4.	6½	6	6½	6½
5.	At centre.	To right of centre.	Below right side.	At centre.
6.	At centre.	To right of centre.	At centre.	To left of centre.
7.	At centre.	To right of centre.	To left of centre.	At centre.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

CHICAGO, March 4th, 1904.

The fourth meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in the South Room of the Chicago Historical Society. Those present were: W. G. Jerrems, Jr., Walter H. McDonald, W. F. Dunham, Virgil M. Brand, Michael P. Carey, Enos C. Verkler and Ben. G. Green. The exhibits were: Presidential medals by Dunham, Ancient by Jerrems, Colonial and Continental Currency by McDonald, set of the new Philippine coins by Verkler, 1904 Assay Medal by Brand and Encased Postage Stamps and U. S. Freak Dimes by Green.

Mr. Brand suggested that the Society have struck a suitable medal in commemoration of the most notable event connected with Chicago during the

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year 1903. A motion to that effect having been carried, the President appointed Messrs. Brand, Dunham and Green a committee to investigate the matter in regard to securing designs by competition, and probable cost of having such medals struck.

Meeting adjourned till Friday evening, April 1st.

BEN. G. GREEN, Sec'y.

American Numismatic Association.

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NEW MEMBERS.

585, W. H. Howieson; 586, Ed. Wilkinson; 587, James Morrison; 589, H. W. Taffs; 590, David S. English; 592, Guy W. Crawford; 593, J. Alfred Shafer.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to May 1st, they will be declared elected:

Geo. M. Delaney, Westfield, Mass.

F. T. Whitney, 28 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Vouchers: James Croke and Dr. Heath.

E. Smith, 53d St. and East River, New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey, and the Secretary.

G. W. Tracy, 303 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben. G. Green and the Secretary.

GEO. F. HEATH, SEC'Y.

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Numismatic Tabloids.

C. E. Hall, Swanton, Vt. has a collection of U. S. cents almost complete which he got together over twenty years ago. He will renew acquaintance with them through the NUMISMATIST.—W. E. Hidden announces that his work on the Bechtler Gold Coins will soon be ready. He has made a visit to Rutherford, N. C., and obtained much data that will add to the value and interest of the volume.—S. S. Heal informs us that there is a rare variety of the Coventry half-penny with elephant reverse bearing the date 1795, and that Vice-President Frey is the possessor of one of them.—We have several inquiries regarding Mr. Benson and his work on Ancient Greek Coins. The volumes are privately printed. The author, Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, may be addressed at 214 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Elsewhere is announced the sale of the collection of John G. Mills of Albany, N. Y. In condition and completeness this collection ranks among the first, if not the first, of United States and Colonial Coins. The sale will be the event of the season.—On April 16th Mr. Ben. G. Green of Chicago, will distribute at mail auction sale several collections, in all some 681 lots.—On the same date, (April 16th) Mr. G. C. Adams will sell at auction in New York, the collections of a Numismatic Crank, Mr. F. J. Naftel, etc., 475 lots.—We have received No. XI. Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins from Dr. Jacob Hirsch of Munich. The sale will occur on May 4th and 1173 lots are offered. Eighteen plates accompany the catalogue.—“Let me congratulate you on the articles on “Coins of Bible Places.” Such articles are valuable to the young collectors, and if they induce him to follow numismatics intelligently, and eschew such follies as U. S. mint marks and brass beer checks, you will earn a rich reward.” S. S. Heal.—I have never thought that I could enjoy a magazine as I do THE NUMISMATIST. I am in possession of no words to express my true appreciation. B. Max Mehl.



The latest numismatic card comes to us from D. A. Woods of Galt, Ontario. We are pleased to illustrate it. The coin is in copper and is the size of the cut.—Miss Higginbotham and A. C. Hall, both insist that the NUMISMATIST is all right. Mr. Hall thinks he could be much interested in an article on “Wild Cat” money and Fractional currency. The latter subject has already received pretty thorough attention in this magazine, but so far our Colonial and Continental currency, Confederate Bills and Private

Issues have not been seriously considered. Possibly some of our contributors may feel the spirit move them before long to help us out in the matter.— We have a few sets of the French Assignat currency of 1792-3 as mentioned in this issue. They range in value from 10 sous to 50 livres. There are nine pieces in the set. Condition considered they are cheap at a dollar for the set. If not pleased your money back. Address the editor.

Old Currency.

Have you at home some enfant terrible or pet animal, with a healthy desire to tear to pieces anything that comes in its way? And, if so, has it ever by some accident got hold of a five or ten dollar bill and, in conformance with the above referred to healthy desire to tear it into shreds? If so, don't get excited about it and threaten dire things to the erstwhile favorite.

Just piece the valuable bits together and bring them down to the United States Treasury building, on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, and everything will be O. K. Your Uncle Sam is a very accommodating old soul and will gladly exchange the tattered bill for one crisp and new; while for the old and plugged coin he will give you a brilliant silver piece with such a clean cut impress that the tradesman may for a moment entertain a suspicion that it looks just a little bit too beautiful to be the genuine goods.

The United States Treasury building is one of the most familiar historic landmarks of the city. Architecturally of pure classic style, the front facade an almost exact reproduction of the Parthenon of Athens, it is by far the most imposing edifice situated in the richest street of the New World. A statue of Washington stands before it, dividing the stairs leading to the portico in two. The statue marks the location of the old Federal Hall, where on April 30 1789, George Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States. The money to build it was raised by voluntary subscriptions under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The statue was unveiled Nov. 26, 1883. The Treasury building itself dates from 1832, although it was not completed until ten years later, in 1842.

On entering the building one finds oneself in a big hall, and a group of polite attendants hasten at once to advise and direct the stranger. There is a desk in the southeast corner which is furnished with paper and mucilage for the express purpose of pasting together your torn greenbacks. This done you join the line of those waiting to get served.

There are two windows. At the first the casual visitors who, by accident, have had a bill torn are attended to. The transaction lasts about five

seconds. You hand in your faded, dilapidated bill, and in return receive a crisp new one.

At the other window business of exceedingly vaster volume is transacted. One sees groups of business men carrying big boxes under their arms and sidling carefully up to the window. The boxes are of the cheap variety used by hatters, and their appearance in this strange place is one of much mystery to those unfamiliar with the daily life at the Treasury building.

In a few minutes the mystery is explained, however. His turn having come, the "man with the hat box" removes the lid, and the astonished eye is treated to the unusual sight of a huge package of greenbacks from the dollar bill to the century variety.

The men with the hat boxes are trusted representatives of the big banks, who daily have large numbers of old bills exchanged for new ones. It would be impossible to give the correct figures of just how much money is redeemed in this manner every day, because the amounts fluctuate between several extremes. But at what may be called the casual visitors' window it was stated that during certain days more than \$500 are redeemed in bills ranging from \$1 to \$5 denomination. At the bankers' window, of course, the figures sometimes run into five to six figures.

All sorts and conditions of American money are accepted here. Uncle Sam can certainly not be called fastidious in this respect. No matter how disfigured, dirty and disreputable a greenback may be, it will be received. But one vital reservation is made. When you bring a bill, no matter what else is missing, you must produce the two upper corners, in which the denomination of the greenback is given. This to prevent the old time fraud of cutting a bill into two, and then trying to collect on it twice.

It is a strange fact, although the reason for it is easily enough perceived once you give it a thought, that the plugged dime and battered penny are of more value to the government than the worn out and partly destroyed bills.

These latter are compressed into big packages and shipped to Washington, where they are deposited in a large furnace and consigned to the flames. The copper, silver, and gold coins, however, are forwarded to the new government mint in Philadelphia, where they are melted and recast, and lo! presently emerge from the fire, like the ancient Phoenix, in a new and rejuvenated condition, in other words the coins go through a process of reincarnation, and sometimes reappear in a different shape than the one they had in their previous existence. For instance, what was once a dime may after the melting process become part and parcel of a quarter, and so on.

It may be news to many to learn that the buying of old and mutilated coinage has developed into a regular vocation. It is not made an exclusive business, of course, but forms a "side line," as they say in the vernacular of commerce, to some other and more profitable occupation.

It is a specialty of a great part of the pawnbrokers on the Bowery and

in the foreign settlements on the East Side; and the Italians of the Bend, it constitutes one of the best paying side lines of the small fry bankers of those localities, who sometimes combine such incongruous business as a bank, a livery stable and a saloon at the same time.

Among the poor of these sections—990 out of 1,000 are so unfortunately situated—only a few are familiar with the running of the complicated American government machinery. When, therefore, by some mishap, they happen to tear a greenback, they are at sea as to what to do in this extremity.

It is then that the local banker or broker steps in, and with the oily smile of philanthropy, a la Pecksniff, offers to buy the greenback for perhaps half value. All of which tends to show that crusty Dr. Johnson's epigram anent the connection between patriotism and scoundrels could be less truthful than it is credited to be.

The regular schedule of rates charged is 15 cents for a dollar bill, with a gradual decrease in the commission. For instance, suppose a man brings a broker a much mutilated five dollar bill, he would probably receive \$4.50 for it; and for a ten spot, perhaps \$9.25.

Of course this is not half bad, but as sometimes months intervene between such transactions it will be seen that the profit is not so extraordinary. In fact, it is generally admitted by the loan office men that, paradoxical as it may appear, there is no money in the business of buying money. As one of them explained it:

"We pawnbrokers and loan office people merely buy old currency as a side line. Say I pay 85 cents for a dollar, that is 15 per cent. profit, you report. But it isn't. It will cost me ten cents car fare to have the dollar redeemed, and all that I make, therefore, is just one lonely nickel. Of course we save many trips by bringing down to the Treasury building a bag of coinage at the same time. Nevertheless, the profit is exceedingly small; and I accept their old coins more as an act of accommodation to my customers than for any other reason.

Some of the specimens of old coins and torn bills—particularly the latter—which can be seen at the Treasury building and the loan offices buying them are something to wonder at. Many of these greenbacks—veritable odysseys—could, were they able to, tell truthful stories beside which the Dumas romances would appear commonplace.

They have passed successively through the pink fingers of dainty maidens dwelling in palatial mansions on Fifth avenue, and been held tight in the murderous fists of Bowery roughs. Probably—who can say no?—many a one has been the incentive to some heinous crime.

There is a world of suggestion, ranging from the tragic to the farcial, in an old silver coin or a tattered greenback. One feels instinctively that before one lies a mute history which only needs the touch of genius to make it live again. But this phase of the subject does not often occur to the Treasury officers or the loan office men, which, perhaps, is well for their business.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SURFACES OF MEDALS.

Patina, or Rust Film, that Preserves them. Frosting and other Processes Employed at European Mints and in Japan.

Professor Roberts-Austen, in *Nature*.

In this country (Great Britain) medals have been issued for centuries with the tables or flat surfaces smooth and mirrorlike, while a more or less frosted texture has been given to the portions in relief. This is especially the case in medals which have been struck as specimen pieces, for after highly polished dies have been used for a certain time the difference between the appearance of the tables and the parts in relief becomes less and less marked. As is well known, medals with polished surfaces rapidly tarnish, and even blacken, by exposure to the ordinary atmospheric influences.

In France a different system has long been adopted concurrently with the one just described. Unpolished dies are employed, and care is taken to impart to the medals struck from them a dead or frosted surface by rubbing them with fine pumice. Recently, at the French Mint, medals have been subjected to the process known as "sand blasting" by the aid of an appliance which projects against the surface of the medal a small jet of air, carrying with it fine sand and having a velocity of about 180 feet per second. When thus treated the surface of the medal becomes minutely granular or frosted, and may then be further treated in several ways. Sometimes the surface is darkened by exposure to an aqueous solution of a sulphide, followed by rubbing with very fine pumice, which removes the dark layer of sulphide from the portions in high relief and leaves dark lines in the more deeply cut recesses.

It is, however, preferable to cover the medal with a layer of platinum and this is effected by immersing it in an alcoholic solution of chloride of platinum until a blacked surface is produced. Subsequent rubbing with a brush and very fine pumice changes the blackened surface to a delicate gray, and if this operation is conducted skilfully graduated shadows may be left wherever the artist considers their presence to be desirable. The beauty of medals so treated and the fidelity with which the details of the design are revealed are beyond question, but it may be doubted whether the surface of the medal is permanently protected. A medal with a frosted platinized surface has, however, a great advantage over one with a polished table, as the platinized medals is merely deepened in tone by exposure to the atmosphere and unlike medals which have been struck in the ordinary way, does not become disfigured by blotches of tarnish. The frosted platinized medal may be restored to almost its original freshness by careful rubbing with a soft leather, while a polished silver one cannot be so renovated, as the tarnish attacks the surface and destroys the polish.

During the last year, for the first time in the history of the British Mint

medals have been issued with frosted and platinized surfaces. More than twenty-seven thousand large silver medals were platinized by a slight modification of the above method. It became necessary, therefore to provide an appliance for producing the sand blast, and this, together with a small one horse-power motor for driving it, has been fitted up in the basement of the Assay Department.

Medals of bronze differ considerably from those of silver, as their surfaces are far more liable to be influenced either by the slow operation of the constituents of the atmosphere or by the more rapid action of chemical agents. Ancient silver coins, for instance, which have been long buried in the earth do not show anything like so wide a range of color in their patina or crust as is revealed on coins of brass, bronze or copper which have been hidden in the same way. This is due to the fact that silver is far less affected than copper by the chemical action of the constituents of soils or by atmospheric influences.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED—A \$50, \$20 and \$25 gold. also set of slugs, Colorado and many others. H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—\$50 Cal., gold, round, in fine condition Also 100—gold \$1.00 and 25 \$3.00 gold. All in good to fine condition. S. D. Kiger, 2104 N. Alabama St. Indianapolis, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—A few more sheets of 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich., uncut, unsigned, uncirculated; for other notes not in my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED—European crowns, especially those of the emperors and electors of the Holy Roman Empire and the Papal series, also \$2.50 gold pieces of 1827. Edward A. Bowers, Box 346 New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Foreign coins that are odd in shape or size, or any material that was ever employed for coins, Also U. S. cents of 1877 in small lots.

WANTED—Indian wampum. Who has any for sale?
Henry Hammelman. 33 Wadsworth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED: To exchange duplicates of nickel and bronze cents, two cents, three cents nickel and silver, half-dimes, dimes, quarters, half-dollars, and dollars, also some scrip, for dates that I lack. J. L. Ryan 702 Main St. Winsted, Conn.

FOR SALE: New York Herald, (War news) 1864, 10c. N. Y. Mirror, 1826, 7c. Sporting paper, 1837, 6c. Old two and three cent pieces, 12c. Arrow Heads, 2c. Hungarian Note, 1852, 4c. Old 1884 war song, 4c. 15 diff. Paper money, 26c. Old C. S. A. Documents, 1860 up for 13c each. 10 mixed notes, 9c. A. C. McDonald, Butte, Mont.

TO EXCHANGE: A double head Washington cent, for a cent of 1809, good. Fractional currency, 1st issue, plain edge, 25c, for 25c 2nd issue, crisp.

Fifth issue 50c Dexter, for 50c second issue, crisp, or for 50c of third issue, or 50c Lincoln, 4th issue. Arthur C. Hall, Waterville, Me.

FOR SALE: U. S. Dollar, 1836, proof, \$13.50, 1846 dime 55c. 1798 and 1799 dollars @ \$2.10, 1836 Half dollar in near uncirculated condition with milled edge for \$4.90. B. Max Mehl, Forth Worth; Texas.

FOR SALE—Old Indian Coins. Native States, obsolete and current copper coins of the East India Co. R. K. Pillay, Tirumangalam. Madras Dist. India.

TO EXCHANGE—Cal. cactus plants, Mexican and Central American private coins, trade checks, etc., Bavarian bracteates to X for good value coins, medals or postage stamps. Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Scott's Catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, 1893 edition, covers loose otherwise good condition, for best offer in Canadian rarities. Send your best offer. J. E. Carswell, 66 Oak St. Galt, Ontario.

WANTED—Foreign copper coins, large size, any kind, any amount. Must be in good condition. Send list of what you have with lowest cash price. All letters answered. Frank Brown, 12 Hancock St. Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Rare uncirculated fractional currency, such as set of first issue perforated; third issue red backs, etc. for same or gold dollars. Low's priced catalogues for 1904 for others. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED—Priced catalogues of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. No. 130, Dec. 12-13, 1894. No. 134 June-27-28, 1895. I have later priced catalogues of other dealers and coins to exchange for them. G. A. Larned, 58 Haverhill St. Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—Mormon Gold \$2.50, \$5.00 1860; \$10 and \$20. Will pay cash or give in exchange \$10 Pikes Peak, very fine, Clark Gruber \$5.00 1860, very fine; \$5.00 1861 very fine. \$2.50 1860 and 1861 both about uncirculated. H. O. Mann, 226 Coronado Bldg. Denver, Colo.

WANTED—The following Quarter Eagles, 1824, 1827, 1844, 1867, 1868, 1864, 1875, 1877, of the S mint 1858, 1862, O mint, 1841, 1856, C. mint 1842, 1:51, 1855, D mint 1840, 1841, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1859. Will pay cash or exchange other coins. I have duplicates in great numbers. C. W. Cowell, 827 Sante Fe Ave., Denver, Colo.

WANTED: The following numbers, per Low's new list Hard Times Tokens: Nos: 2, 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 50, 70, 71, 82, 88, 90, 91, 96, 105, 119, 121, 147, 152, 158, 159, 160, 161. State price and condition, B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—I will buy or exchange for the following coins, 1793 chain. No period after date. 1793. Liberty cap and pole littered edge. 1797. Plain border. Knobless 9. Stemless wreath. 1798 over '97, 1799 over '98, 1800 over 1799, 1802 1-100 over 1-000. 1802 1 stem to wreath. 1807 blunt 1. 1807 small 1-100, 1818 compact date. 1821 wide date. 1824 compact date. 1825 large date. 1826 over '25. 1826 wide date. 1828 large date, 2 over 8. 1829, 30-32-33 small letters, 1839 over '36, 1848 small date. M. A. Wilber, 2523 So. 16th St., Phila. Pa.

WANTED; I will give good exchange or cash for Church Communion Tokens to complete my collection, numbers from McLachlan, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 38, 43, 46, 49, 54, 56, 57, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97, 101, 104, 105, 176, 191, 195, 198, 205, 210, 213, 214, 220, 224, 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241. H. L. Doane, Box No. 7, Truro, N. S. Canada. Correspondence solicited.

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Chinese Money.

The monetary unit in Cuba is the silver tael, whose value in United States money is about 70 cents. In China coins are still in circulation which bear the names of Chinese emperors who lived over two thousand years ago. The first Chinese coins known were made of copper, specimens of which dating from 2000 years B. C. are still in use. There are numerous varieties of these coins, some of so little value that a string weighing over four and a half pounds is worth less than 25 cents. Ten thousand such coins, weighing about seventy-five pounds, which certainly none could carry in his pockets will represent about \$5 of our money. The coins in Western China have the peculiarity of having only one-half the value of the metal they are made of.—N. Y. Tribune.

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1799	".....		2 15	Ex. fine, very rare..... 4 90	
1800	Very fine.....		2 40	U. S. Dime, 1796, good, rare...\$ 2 25	
1801	Near unc.....		4 00	" " 1807, " 90	
1802	Fine.....		2 75	" " 1838, starless, fine.. 75	
1803	Fine.....		2 90	" " 1846, good, rare... 55	
1836	Proof, very rare.....	13	50	U. S. Cent, 1820, Unc..... 35	
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1870	Very good.....	1	40	1850	Very good..... 1 90
1871	Fine.....	1	50	1851	Fine..... 1 85
1872	Very fine.....	1	50	1852	"..... 1 95
1873	Fine.....	1	50	1853	"..... 1 95
1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, Proofs @.	\$	1 65		1854	"..... 1 95
TRADE DOLLARS.				1856	Upright 5, fine, rare..... 2 65
1873	Very good.....	\$	75	1858	D. Mint, fine, very rare.. 12 00
1874	Good.....		75	1862	Fine..... 1 90
1875	Proof.....	1	50	1870	Ex. fine, rare..... 5 00
1876	Very good.....		80	1853	California, Oct., fine..... 3 25
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U. S. Gold \$2 50, 1836, Ex. fine	\$	3 50		I also have an immense stock of	
" " 2 50, 1853, " "		2 80		Fractional Currency, including the	
" " 3 00, 1854, " "		4 10		Rose Red backs with and without	
" " 3 00, 1856, " "		4 00		autograph signature. I shall be	
				pleased to receive your want list.	

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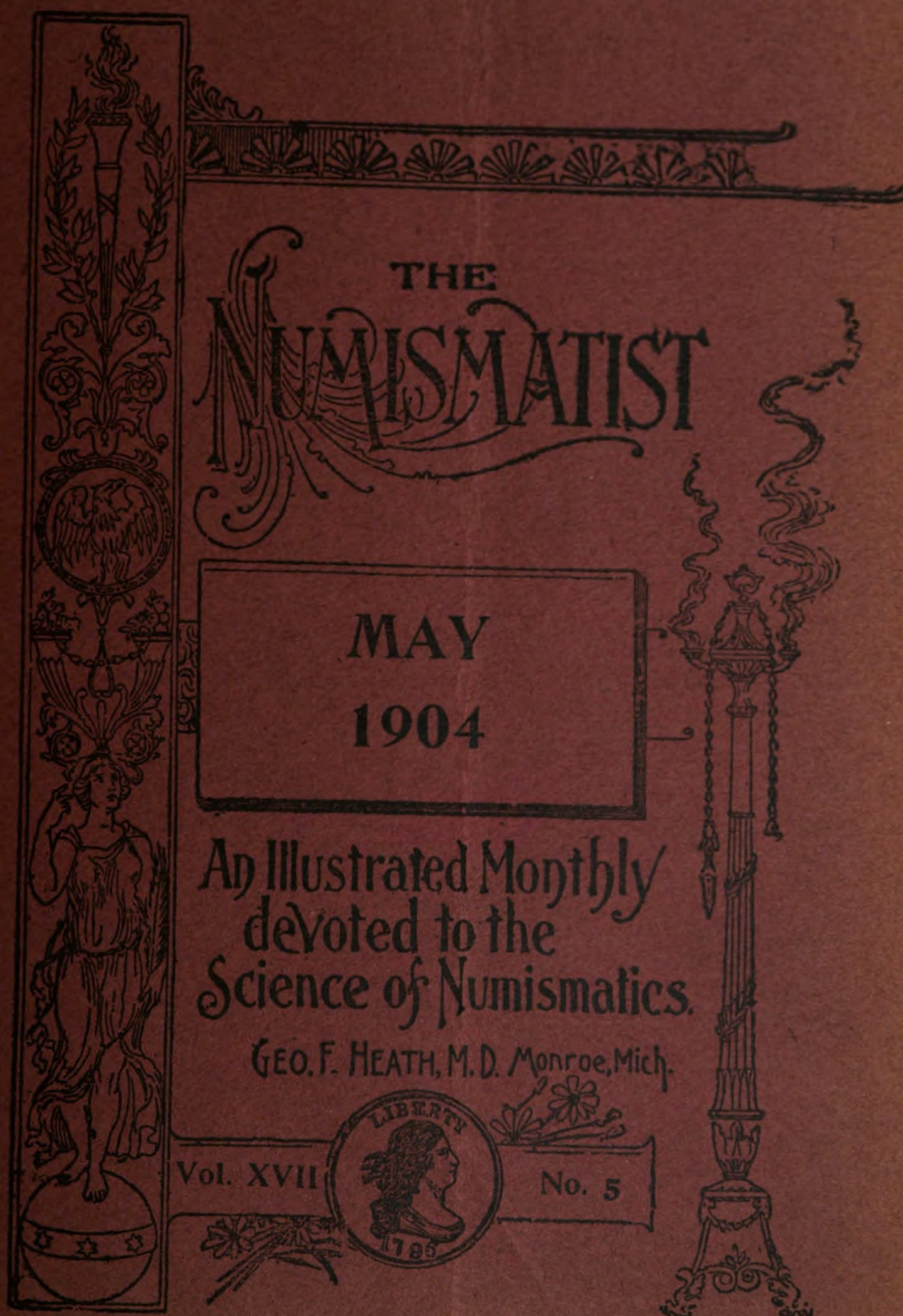
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Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

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CONTENTS.

The Mark Penny. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	133-141
The So-Called "Hat Money" of Pahang. Howland Wood (<i>Illustrated</i>)	142-144
Coin of all Realms. Farran Zerbe	144-146
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	147-150
High Prices for Coins.	150-151
Hooper's Restrikes. Jos. Hooper	151-153
American Numismatic Association.	153
Worth their Weight in Gold.	154
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.	155
Advertisements.	156-194

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, MAY 1904.

NO 5.

THE MARK PENNY.

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

Continued from page 111



No. 316. Obv. In the center, bust of an Indian chief sinister. A Triple Tau in the left field; above, "G. R. C." In right field, Solomon's Seal; beneath the bust a globe within Compasses. Legend: "WAWANOSH ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 15, SARNIA, CANADA."

Rev. Type of The Hiram, No. 2, Canada but a new die. The left head of mallet is cut off square and is farther from keystone; also higher in the field. "The Hiram Rev. die B." W. M. Size 22.

□ This design is the work of brother David R. Gibson No. 290 A. N. A. and is a pleasing addition to the series. Each addition of this kind makes one step forward and enhances the attractiveness of our collections.

317. Obv. Type of Crystal No 157 O. Legend: WESTERN STAR CHAPTER NO. 35 R. A. M. BATAVIA N. Y. CHARTERED | ONE | PENNY | 1815.

Rev. Same as Crystal.

Copper, size 19.



No. 318. Obv. In the center an Altar with a Delta enclosing a Yod on the top and a panel enclosing a Triple Tau on the side. Above the Altar is the seal of Solomon and above "CHARTERED DEC. 18TH, 1883." Legend; WESTFIELD ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 265 R. A. M. WESTFIELD, PA.

Rev. Same as The Hiram No. 2 Canada. Copper, size 22.

No. 319. Obv. Type of Chardon No. 106 Ohio. Legend: WHEELING UNION CHAPTER NO. 1 R. A. M. WHEELING W. VA. ONE PENNY.

Rev. Same as Chardon 106 O. Copper, size 20.

No. 320. Obv. Type of Adoniram, Mass. Legend: WORCESTER ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, WORCESTER, MASS.

Rev. Same as Adoniram. Newport die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading will be found certain issues intimately connected with the subject yet do not strictly belong in a catalogue treating only of specimens of well engraved dies that are made use of by Chapters in their work. Many of these are beautiful and of great interest, only one class *i. e.* the "Countersunks" are devoid of beauty, and these are rapidly passing out of use, hence we may wish them a fraternal God's speed as harbingers of more attractive series.

- I. SATIRICAL.
- II. MEDALETTS.
- III. MULES WITH CHAPTER DIES.
- IV. ENGRAVED CHAPTER PENNIES.
- V. COUNTERSINKS.
- VI. STOCKS.

SATIRICAL.



Obv. Cut of the god Xangti, above "XANGTI CHAPTER" below "COWANS U. S. A." In the left field "NO." and "666" in the right.

Rev. In the center a coffin inscribed "TUAPHOLL" above the coffin "ONE" and below "PENNY."

In the right and left fields are the tilters flaming swords. Legend: "PROCUL O PROCUL ESTE PROFANI" (depart! depart! O ye profane) "INSTITUTED APRIL 27, 1741."

This penny is a satirical issue against Clandestine Chapters and Masonic pretenders in general.

The Chinese Mythological god Xangti was said to have been endowed with wonderful powers of hearing. So acute was his Auditory sense that he could hear not only all the thoughts of men but even those of the lesser gods as well. No hidden wisdom, no matter how occult could escape his ken, hence this diety received the homage of Eavesdroppers, Cowans, Pretenders, etc.

Number "666" refers to the "Second Beast" in Daniels' vision.

"And behold another beast a second like to a bear and it raised up itself on one side and it had three ribs, in the mouth of it between the teeth of it; and they said this unto it. Arise, devour much flesh" (Daniel, 7; V.)

In order to understand how 666 came to represent the "Second Beast" we must remember that Figures were earlier than Phonetic Letters because they originated as Ideographs.

In the Gnosis or Kabulah the Secret Wisdom was often set forth by means of figures rather than letters and the word had to be transliterated and reckoned up according to numerical values.

Various names may be derived from the letters that have this numerical value, one example will suffice.

The Chaldean name for our Satan is STUR:

S	has the numerical value of	60
T	" " " " "	400
U	" " " " "	6
R	" " " " "	200

666

The word "Cowans" as here used does not indicate a locality, but is used as satire to denote a class of pretenders. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary defines Cowan as one who attempts to do the work of a Mason but has not been regularly bred also one unacquainted with the Secrets of Freemasonry.

The word is sometimes used to denote persons belonging to Clandestine Lodges or illegal and unauthorized bodies working without a charter.

The coffin symbolically denotes death and when the word Tuapholl is used with it, it signifies an infamous or unhonoured demise.

Master Masons will readily perceive that the hideous allusion of the

coffin on this penny is identical with the esoteric sign of the Acacia as a symbol of "Initiations."

In ancient mysteries "Pastos" denoted coffin and the candidate mentally had to pass through the metamorphosis denoted by the Greek verb *Τελείω*, which in the active voice meant "to die" and in the middle voice "to be initiated," hence the occult satire of the symbol.

Æneas might pluck the myrtle from the grave of murdered Pelydorns but he could not bring "Light" to his sightless eyes.

With the ancient Druids Tuapholl denoted an unhallowed circumambulation around a Sacred Altar or bier that contained the corpse of a malefactor or criminal.

This was also known as a "march against light" as it was opposite to the course of the sun *i. e.* from west to east by the north the bier being on the left hand of the circumambulator.

The flaming tiler's swords allude to the "flaming sword which was placed at the East of the garden of Eden which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life" and here indicates that Cowans, eavesdroppers and pretenders are barred from fraternal light and knowledge.

"Depart O ye profane" bears reference to the ancient rule of regarding all "profane" who were not initiated in the sacred rites. They were not allowed to enter the temples and behold its mysteries or take part in the solemnities.

Being ignorant of the sacred rites it was unlawful to pass the threshold of the temple.

In the hymn of Orpheus that was sung at the mysteries of Elusis we read, "I speak to those to whom it is lawful, but let the doors be closed against the profane" and when the mysteries were about to begin the Greeks made use of a formula the exact equivalent of the Latin legend on this penny as a warning to the uninitiated to leave the temple and consecrated grounds.

The date of April 27, 1741, has reference to a set of persons called Scald Miserables, who upon this date formed a mock procession in derision of the Freemasons.

The London Daily Post of about this date records that April 27 1741 "a number of shoe-cleaners, chimney-sweepers, etc., on foot and in carts with ridiculous pageants carried before them, went in procession to Temple Bar by way of jest on the Freemasons."

It is supposed that one Paul Whitehead in concert with a Dr. Carey were the originators of the "Scald Miserables."

The same journal above mentioned, a few days later published that "several of the Mock Masons were taken up by the constable empowered to impress men for his majesty's services, and confined until they could be examined by the justices."

MEDALETTS.



A



B



A. Obv. Bust to right. Legend: KIKBOURN CHAPTER NO | R. A. M. MILWAUKEE. Same as No. 102.

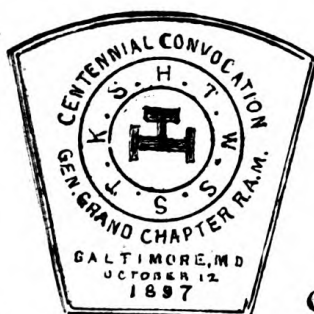
Rev. A circle enclosing a Delta with a Triple Tau within. Legend: "SEMI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR 1844-1894." Copper. size 21.

B. Obv. Cut of Washington's Tomb. Legend: MOUNT VERNON CHAPTER NO. 228, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

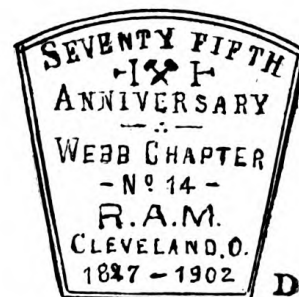
Rev. Bust of Washington, under decollation "I. F. W. - C. H. L. Legend: "TRUE, AND WISE, AND MERCIFUL, AND JUST." In exergue 1732-99."

Struck in white metal, brass, copper and silver.

Size 21.



C



D

C. Obv. In the center a Triple Tau enclosed by two circles enclosing the usual keystone mark. Inscription: CENTENNIAL CONVOCATION | GEN. GRAND CHAPTER R. A. M. | BALTIMORE, MD | OCTOBER 12 | 1897"

Rev. THE "BADGERS" | W. C. SWAIN, P. G. H. P. | A. J. WALLACE, G. H. P. | F. C. JACKSON, D. G. H. P. | J. D. CARR, G. K. | E. F. GIBBS, G. S. | WISCONSIN."

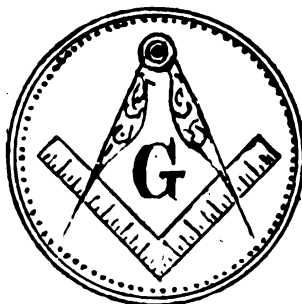
Bronze, keystone shape, struck with a loop.

Size 20x22.

D. Obv. Just beneath the first line of the inscription two Triple Taus with a mallet and chisel crossed between them. Inscription in seven lines: SEVENTY-FIFTH | ANNIVERSARY | WEBB CHAPTER | NO. 14 | R. A. M. | CLEVELAND, O. | 1827-1902.

Rev. Two circles enclosing H T W S S T K S. Bronze, keystone shape. Size 20x21.

MULES WITH CHAPTER DIES.



A. Obv. Keystone normal. Mallet on the right and chisel on the left, "ONE" above and "PENNY" below. Same as No. 28.

Rev. Square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Copper, size 22.

B. Obv. Jackson Chapter No. 3, Mich. This Obv. muled with Olympia Lodge medalet.

Rev. Legend: OLYMPIA LODGE NO. 864, A. F. & A. M. CHICAGO | CHAPTER | MEMBER | OCT. | 1902.

C. Obv. Two circles with the letters H T W S S T K S between them.

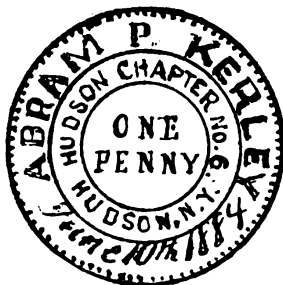
Rev. Commandery Emblem. Maltese Cross with skull and cross-bones in the center. "IN" on the left. "HOC" above, "SIGNO" on the right, "VINCES" below. All countersunk. Brass, size 14.

ENGRAVED PENNIES

A. Obv. In the center keystone normal. Hatters mark in the center.

Legend: BROOKLYN CHAPTER NO. 184 R. A. M.

Rev. U. S. Copper Cent 1846.



B. Obv. A Hudson Chapter penny with the outer field engraved "ABRAM P. KERLEY June 10th 1884."

Rev. Kalamazoo Rev. die A. Copper, size 21.
 C. Stock Penny same as No. 176 of second list engraven with L. H.
 LUKE OCCIDENT CHAPTER NO. 77 G. R. C. TORONTO. Private mark in
 center i. e. "H."

Rev. The same as the obverse of No. 156 of the second list.
 This is such a splendid specimen of engraving that it makes a valuable
 acquisition to any collection of Chapter pennies.

COUNTER SUNK.

A. Obv. AARON CHAPTER NO. 207 R. A. M. ONE PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 The home of this Chapter is Titusville, Pa.
 B. Obv. ANCIENT CHAPTER NO. 1 R. A. M. N. Y. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. New York City is the home of this Chapter.
 Copper, size 21.
 C. Obv. CORNING CHAPTER NO. 190 R. A. M. ONE PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 Located at Corning, N. Y.
 D. Obv. DELHI CHAPTER NO. 249 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 The home of this Chapter is in Delhi, N. Y.
 E. Obv. COXSACKIE CHAPTER NO. 85 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 Located at Coxsackie, N. Y. This Chapter has a new penny.
 F. Obv. EMPIRE CHAPTER NO. 170 R. A. M. ONE | PENNX.
 Rev. Keystone Normal. Copper, size 21.
 The home of this Chapter is in N. Y. City.
 G. Obv. GREENE CHAPTER NO. 106 N. Y. Has been illustrated
 (page 13) and described No. 19 of first list of Masonic Chapter Pennies.
 H. Obv. GENEVA CHAPTER NO. 36 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. In the upper portion of keystone F. J.
 HUTCHENS. In the left field GENEVA, N. Y. Copper, size 21.
 I. Obv. MOUNT HOREB CHAPTER NO. 75 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 The home of this Chapter is at Roundout, N. Y.
 J. Obv. NEVERSINK CHAPTER NO. 186 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. In the upper portion of keystone C. WILSON.
 In the right field PORT JERVIS, N. Y. Copper, size 21.
 K. Obv. NEWARK CHAPTER NO. 117 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 Newark, N. Y. is the home of this penny.
 L. Obv. NEW JERUSALEM CHAPTER NO. 47 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.
 Rev. Keystone normal. Copper, size 21.
 Oswego N. Y., is the home of this Chapter.

M. Obv. SALAMANCA CHAPTER NO. 236 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Keystone normal.

Copper, size 21.

Salamanca N. Y. is the home of this penny.

N. Obv. STEUBEN CHAPTER 101 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.

Rev. Keystone normal.

Copper, size 21.

The home of this Chapter is Hornellsville, N. Y.

O. Obv. UNION CHAPTER NO. 15 R. A. M. ONE | PENNY.

Keystone normal. In the left field "STEUBENVILLE." In the right "O" similar to the Greene Chapter No. 19.

P. WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 29, R. A. M.

Rev. Keystone normal.

Copper, size 21.

Homer N. Y. is the home of this Chapter.

All the above are of one type and the entire device is countersunk into the planchet.

The following two are partly struck from dies. Are "Stocks" with the Chapter name countersunk.

Q. Obverse. A circle enclosing ONE | PENNY (die work). The numbers "259" of the Chapter countersunk under the word PENNY. Legend: CARTHAGE.

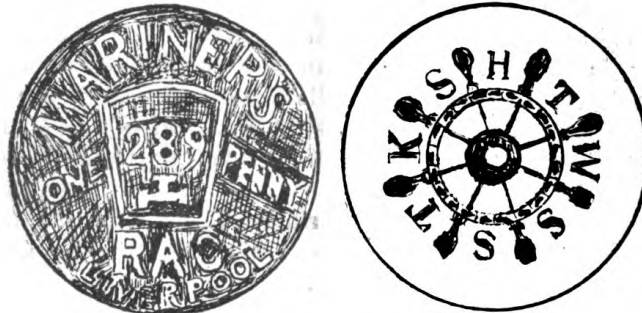
Rev. Same as Crystal.

Copper, size 19.

R. Obv. Same type with "C. H. D." under penny. Legend: OUSATONIC No. 33 MAY 1870.

Rev. Same as Crystal with "CONN." in left field. This Chapter has a new penny.

Copper, size 19.

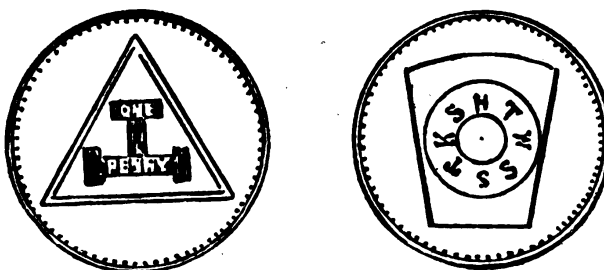


S. Obv. Keystone without the usual mark but having the number "289" above a Triple Tau. Above the keystone "MARINERS." "ONE" in left field and "PENNY" in the right field. Beneath keystone R. A. C | LIVERPOOL.

Rev. A struck design of a Pilot's Wheel with nine handles extending beyond the periphery, between the handles are the letters H T W S S T K S which are countersunk.

Copper, size 24.

The home of the Chapter is Liverpool, England.



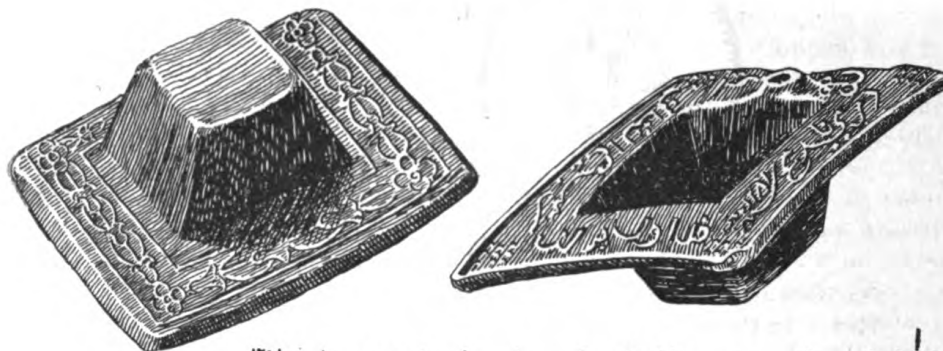
STOCKS.

- A. Obv. Keystone normal. Plain field.
Rev. In the center a large Delta enclosing a Triple Tau with "ONE PENNY" countersunk upon it. Copper, size 19.
- B. Obv. Same as above.
Rev. "ONE PENNY" countersunk. Copper, size 19.
- C. Obv. Keystone normal. Mallet on the right chisel on the left. This is a Chicago reverse die A.
Rev. ONE PENNY within a circle. Alum. size 20.
- D. Obv. Type of the above but Chicago reverse die C.
Rev. The same as above. Copper, size 20.
- E. Obv. Keystone normal. Mallet on the right chisel on the left "ONE" above and "PENNY" below.
Rev. Cut of the substitute Ark. Copper, size 18.
See Leadville No. 10 Colorado.
- F. Obv. Keystone normal. Plain field.
Rev. ONE PENNY enclosed within a circle. Brass, size 18.
- G. Obv. Keystone normal. Plain field.
Rev. ONE | PENNY. Crude work. Copper, size 16.
- H. Obv. Keystone normal. Plain field.
Rev. Plain. Copper, size 14.
- I. Obv. Keystone normal. Plain field.
Rev. ONE PENNY through the center. Sun Face above and scales in equipoise below. See No. 60, THE NUMISMATIST Vol. XIV. p. 189. Copper, size 19.
- This Stock is used by Globe No. 7 Arizona.

The Numismatic Society of London, founded in 1836, has been granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and will henceforth be entitled "The Royal Numismatic Society." His Majesty the King has also consented to be the patron of this society.

The So-Called 'Hat Money' of Pahang,

HOWLAND WOOD.



فداول بولن ربيع الثاني اين بلج قهقهه دري تاريخ ۱۸۸۵

During the past few years there have come to the notice of collectors curious shaped pieces of tin resembling a hat with square crown and brim, or more exact, a truncated pyramid with a broad flat rim around the base. As far as I am aware very few have found their way to this country, although they seem to be plentiful enough in London. As very little seems to be known about these pieces I am taking the liberty of bringing them to the notice of American collectors.

All the pieces that I have seen are either of tin, or tin with a slight mixture of lead. Those having the largest amount of tin are, as a rule, poorly preserved and generally not so well cast. All, as far as I know, have either a round or square hole cut or punched through the broad rim, apparently for the purpose of stringing. In addition to these tin pieces there are also similar ones in silver which are rare.

Before entering into a detailed account of these pieces or tampangs, as they are called, a few words about Pahang may be of interest.

Pahang, the largest and the least known of the Malay states is situated on the east coast of the Malay peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Trengganu and Kalantan, on the south by Negri Sembilan and Johor, and on the west by Perak and Selangor. It has an area of about 15,000 square miles, largely covered by forests. Like all of the Malay states it is thinly populated, there being, it is thought, somewhat over 80,000 inhabitants. In former days the population was larger. Its ancient name was Indrapura, and prior to the sixteenth century it was ruled by the Siamese. Its early history is obscure, but it seems to have been mainly concerned with invasions and threats from Siam. It, however, seems to have escaped the troubles of its neighbors caused by the Portuguese and Dutch. *

Formerly the ruler of Pahang was known as the Bendahara, but within

*A. H. Keene. Eastern Geography, London, 1892.

the last few years he has taken the title of Sultan. In 1895 Pahang joined the Federated Malay States. The population is nearly all Malay, and for the most part form the agricultural class. The chief exports are gold and tin with which the country seems to be abundantly supplied. The mining is done almost wholly by foreign Malays and Chinese.

The coins taken up here were undoubtedly issued by the different Chinese companies working the mines, as many of the specimens have the name of the kung-size or company inscribed on them in Chinese characters. This private coining of money is the practice throughout the Peninsula and Archipelago wherever there are large numbers of Chinese. However, the shape of these tampangs of Pahang is wholly unlike any of the other issues used in adjacent states or mines; the nearest approach being the conical pouts once used in Junk Ceylon.

These tampangs are found in four sizes, valued at one, one-half, one-quarter and one-eighth tampang. Nearly all have ornamentations on the upper side of the rim and a Malay inscription on the under side. Some have Chinese characters on the crown but the majority are without the characters. The Malay inscription on the large pieces is as follows:—Pada awal bulan | rabeawal shani (?) | ini belandcha Pahang | dari tarikh senet 1281. Van der Chijs * reads gona in place of Pahang, but of the number of pieces that I have, Pahang is very clearly readable. The translation as near as I can make it, is as follows: "At the beginning of the first month of spring this is current in Pahang from the date of the year 1864."

The smaller pieces have for the most part the same inscription as the large ones, although I have an eighth tampang that has an entirely different inscription, but I am unable to make it out as the piece is badly weathered.

The following is a list of the principal varieties that I have met with:

1. 1 Tampang, shape as in cut, with Chinese characters on top of the piece. On the upper side of the rim an ornamented border, on the under side of the rim, Malay inscription as given above. Size about 3 inches.

By the different Chinese inscriptions on these pieces it would appear that different companies issued them. Those that I know about have ou-li, ou-li kung-size and kwang-li.

2. 1 Tampang, same but without Chinese characters (like cut). Size about 3 inches.

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tampang, similar to 1. Chinese characters, size about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4. $\frac{1}{4}$ Tampang, similar to 2. Size about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

5. $\frac{1}{8}$ Tampang, similar to 1. Chinese characters on outside of crown. Size about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

6. $\frac{1}{8}$ Tampang, similar to above but Chinese characters on inside of crown.

7. $\frac{1}{8}$ Tampang, no ornamentation on upper side of rim, Malay ins. on under side. Size 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

*Catalogus der numismatisch verzameling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen Batavia. 1896. p. 152.

8. † Tampang. Ornamentation on upper side of rim, no inscription on under side. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

9. † Tampang, no ornamentation and no inscription on piece. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

10. † Tampang. Flower border on upper side of rim, Malay inscription on under side. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

All of the above pieces are of tin, and most of them have the date 1281, but I understand that other dates exist, such as 1295.

Van der Chijs, in his book already referred to gives two pieces of like form in silver with the inscription "al merhom Pahang senet 1294," with values of one real and two reals respectively.

Brookline, Mass., 1904.

COIN OF ALL REALMS.

BY FARRAN ZERBE.

Chief of the Souvenir Coin Department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the various numismatic exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is presented an abridged history of the divisions, governments, people, languages, customs, art, architecture and commercialism of the civilized world from the eighth century B. C. to the present day, representing three periods of time—ancient, medieval and modern, and the twenty-eight most progressive centuries of man.

The specimens of early metal mediums of exchange shown by Oriental countries, are from a remote past, regarding which there are no records as to the authenticity of time other than they antedate by centuries the earliest known money to which the coinage of to-day traces its origin.

The archaeologist in his research has brought to light that which is not only accepted as having been the currency of a time and people far removed from the period of barter, which preceded the earliest coins—those of the ancient Greeks and Lydians—but they link the lands of the now widely separated divisions of the globe and contribute to confirming the once contiguity of the two great hemispheres. Specimens have been found in the mounds that skirt the waters of the Mississippi and within the bounds of the Louisiana Territory, coinciding in shape and ornament with relics exhumed from the sepulchral repositories of the ancient Egyptians and Etruscans. This aboriginal "money" is found in many various forms, inscriptions and materials. The best authenticated specimens approach regular shapes and a

similarity of ornament, and are of stone, coal, lignite, bone shell, chalcedony, mica and jasper with a very few in gold and silver.

The earliest preserved specimens of what is known to have been the early money of the Orient, particularly that of the Celestial empire is particularly interesting. Some are rudely fashioned from metal bearing undecipherable inscriptions and in the shape of razor blades, keys, spades and other implements. Many are accepted as the products of more than thirty centuries ago, and all are sufficiently perfect to indicate that they had their origin centuries before. A characteristic of this Oriental currency, which is more than three thousand years old, is that all were made with an opening or hole, and evidence that it takes more than time to eradicate or change the customs of China. Thirty centuries ago they carried their money strung on strings and in continuation of that custom the minor coinage of the Chinese Empire of to-day, called "cash" is made with a hole in it for carrying conveniences.

The "money" of the aborigines and of the Orient, which lack data is not of particular interest to the numismatist. The earliest specimens that command the serious consideration of the collector and student are classed as "ancient coins" to whose origin the present coinage of enlightened man is uninterruptedly traced.

From about 700 B. C. the precious metals—gold and silver—are found in attempted circular shapes but the primitive coinage methods did not permit regularity as to form, weight or inscription. To particularize on the noteworthy ancient and medieval coins that are shown would be to follow and refer to the divisions and subdivisions of the globe during these periods. Among the most interesting are the gold and silver coins of Greece in Asia Minor, bearing animal devices and no inscriptions, and crudely fashioned, and which lead a few centuries later to a perfection in metal stamping, that is to-day in many respects a lost art. Later day methods do not approach them in certain details of perfection. The earliest copper coins, those of the Roman republic, developed from the square shaped "As" to a series of metal money approach in art those of Greece. They tell the tales of ancient cities. The portraits of the long list of Caesars are preserved on the coins of their time. The Celtic "ring money" and that of the ancient Egyptians and Persians, the incused coins of Sybaris and the cup-shaped money of the Byzantine; the Jewish Shekel and "widows' mite," with their biblical associations, are all shown at the World's Fair and are interesting money specimens of antiquity. Later money oddities are those of early Britain, shaped as rings and bracelets and conveniently carried as articles of personal adornment. None will more depict a fallacy, than the "plate money" of Sweden. These are plates of thick, cheap metal, weighing several pounds and in size up to ten inches square, of a stamped value of from one to ten "dalers." This was the extremity of an attempt to popularize base metals for currency and was repudiated by its own people, The bullet money,

"ticals" of Siam, the cobb money of Mexico and the sected coins of many countries are of interest to the World's Fair visitor as is also the square and diamond shaped coins of more recent periods. The papal coins are particularly interesting, not on account of their excellence of production, but because they tell the story of church and state for eleven centuries. Interest will be found in the oblong ingots and vessel shaped gold money of Japan and China. A coin of ancient Philadelphia, the Greek city of love, is shown for comparison with the now products of modern Philadelphia, the home of United States coinage.

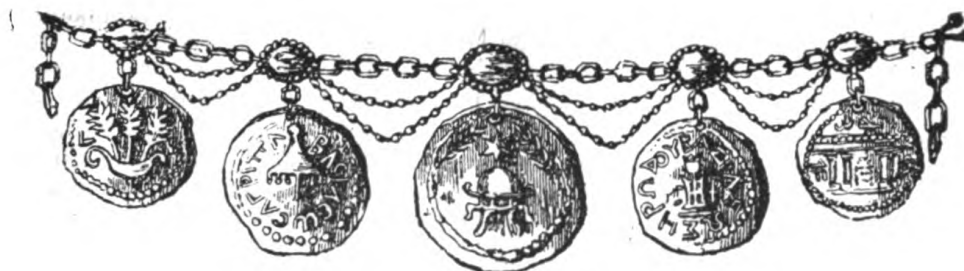
An exhibit of coins always attracts because it is money, but the study imparts a knowledge of man in the day of their issue. The art of coinage is portrayed from the hammer and die to the crucible and mold, and from the screw press to the powerful stamping machines.

"Of 'ye moneyer of olden days' none seemed to have commanded the specific attention as those thus favored by early Britain. To be 'coiner to the king' was to enjoy the greatest of privileges and those commanding it are pictured in jestures of extreme delight, likened by historians unto that of the kings fool.

History and science acknowledge their indebtedness to the stamped metal currency that has survived the destroying agencies of centuries. That which has been preserved for modern times has proved invaluable in establishing or confirming epochs of the past, of which there are no other accepted records. The intrinsic worth of a collective exhibit of the coins of the world would be very considerable, but the great rarity or uniqueness or many specimens have multiplied their value a thousand fold.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, nation vie with nation in presenting its treasures. Archaeology welds well each link in its chain of co-operative research, and history presents its pages, omitting naught worthy of record. In doing this the numismatic treasure of the world form a part and are contributed to by its students of the science of numismatology who take pride in exhibiting their prized possessions. While there will be a number of coin exhibits, they will largely present the metal money of modern times. The money of antiquity is shown in many different displays by the respective countries whose dominions, if not continuous from the scenes of the products are successors to the lands, religion or language, and the "money of the aborigines is found in the division of archology.

NANTES, France, April 9.—An inmate of the poorhouse here, an old man, while digging in the garden, unearthed an antique vase decorated with painting and containing 2,000 gold pieces of the Gallo-Roman period. The vase will be sent to the Louvre in Paris, and the coin, estimated to be worth nearly \$40,000, will be divided among the finder and his fellow paupers.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

GADARA.

According to Josephus this was a Greek city and the capital of Peraea. It was situated at the south end of the sea of Tiberias. The country of the Gadarenes is mentioned by both Mark and Luke. Matthew calls it the country of the Gergesenes which is probably another name for the same country or locality, as the city of Gergesa was close by. At Gadara our Savior healed the demoniacs as mentioned by Matthew, Luke and Mark in their Gospels. There was one straight street extending through the ancient city which was lined on either side with colonades. The remains of these, together with the remains of two extensive theatres and the debris of numerous stone tombs in the cliffs about the city, are all that is left to attest its former greatness. These ruins are some two miles in extent.



The coinage of Gadara, both autonomous and imperial, extends from Augustus to Gordian.

Obv. The head of Marcus Aurelius Antonius to right. Inscription: the name of the Emperor in Greek.

Rev. A galley with many oars; the captain is at the helm directing its course. Inscription in Greek. ΓΑΔΑΡΕΟΝ, (of Gadara). ΝΑΥΜΑ (Naumachia), signifying a naval spectacle or celebration.

GAZA.

This was a city in the most southernmost part of Palestine about twenty miles south of Askalon. Heroditus states that it was a city scarcely inferior in size to Sardis, the capital of Lydia. It is one of the oldest cities of the world and is mentioned in Genesis (X, 17-19.) Joshua could not subdue it, (Genesis X, 41). Samson carried off its gates, (Judges XVI, 1-31), and its name is found among the inscriptions at Ninevah as mentioned by Layard. The Ethiopian was baptized by Philip on the way to Gaza, (Acts VIII, 26). Gaza was one of the five royal Philistine cities. Alexander took the city and was wounded. It was taken by the Saracens in A. D. 634, and the crusaders built a fort here in 1152. The place is now called Guzzeh.

The coinage of Gaza begins in the 5th and 4th centuries B. C., and drachms and smaller pieces of Attic weight have been identified. Regal coins were struck by Alexander, Ptolemy II and III, and Demetrius of Syria. These bear the monogram Γ. Α. (Gaza). Autonomous bronze coins were struck here beginning with B. C. 61, and the Roman imperial series begins with Augustus and ends with Gordian.



Obv. The head of Astarte or Venus to right, turreted.

Rev. The symbol of the city. ΓΑ. The symbol of the city was a key of peculiar pattern. Gaza was considered by the ancients as the key of Syria towards Egypt. We read in Judges that the people of Gaza laid in wait for Samson at the gate of the city. In their imagined security they remained quiet, depending upon the security of the lock, but at midnight Samson carried away the door, posts, bar, lock and all.



Obv. The head of Commodus to right. Legend in Greek surrounding.

Rev. A temple in which Jupiter is standing. In his right hand he holds a thunderbolt and in his left a globe. A nude figure stands opposite holding in his right hand the symbol of the city. To the left ΓΑΖΑ, and to right the date ΘΑϸ (239). Commodus at this time was 17 years of age and had been associated with his father, Marcus Aurelius, in the empire for three years.

GEBΑ.

This place is of uncertain location, but probably of Trachonitis or Ituraea. It is mentioned in the Bible Joshua XVIII, 24, and XXI, 17. 1 Chronicles VI, 60. 1 Samuel XIII, 3 and XIV, 5. Isaiah X, 29 gives an account of the March of the Assyrians and their lodging at Geba.

The coinage of Geba extends from Titus to Caracalla.



Obv. The head of the Empress Plautina to right. Plautina, Empress in Greek.

Rev. A standing figure. ΚΑΦΙ. ΓΑΒΗΝΣΝ. Ο. (Of Gaba, the year 171.)

GEBAL.

This was an ancient coast town on the spur of the Lebanon. The remains of its castle and ruins give mute evidence of its former grandeur and the proficiency of its people in the masonic art. Artisans from Gebal were employed in the building of Solomon's Temple. The Giblites mentioned in 1 Kings V. 18 as stonemasons were from Gebal. The people of Gebal were called Giblites, which also means stonemasons. The city is also mentioned in Ezra XXVII, 9 and Joshua XIII, 5.

The earliest coins of Gebal were silver, struck by the kings of Byblus, Elpaal and Enylus. These were issued B. C. 400-315 and after the Phoenician standard. Bronze coins were struck under Antiochus IV. and V, and later autonomous bronze. The imperial coinage, all in bronze, extends from Augustus to Valerian.



Obv. Head to right, probably that of Harpocrates.

Rev. A crab holding in its claws the emblem of the sun and moon.

Legend: GABALEON, (Of Gabala or Gabal.)

High Prices for Coins.

Special to the New York Times,

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Five hundred dollars was the price paid for a single coin at the auction sale of the coin collection of John G. Mills of Albany, N. Y., held by S. & H. Chapman, which came to a close in this city yesterday.

This high figure was given for a "Continental Currency" dollar of 1776, the first silver coin made by the authority of the Government. On the obverse it bears the Franklin motto, "Mind your Business," and the word "Fugio," with sun rays shining toward the dial. On the reverse are thirteen connected links, in each one of which is the name of one of the original States. In the centre are the words "We Are One."

The Mills collection was made up mostly of United States and Colonial coins, and some of the prices paid established new high records. A Sommers Island two-pence, the first coin made in the Colonies, brought \$122.

A Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling of 1652, made by John Hull, the coiner who is said to have found his business so profitable that he was able to give his daughter's weight in coins of his own manufacture as a wedding dower, brought \$65.

A Baltimore groat of 1659, issued by Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, fetched \$83.

One of George I.'s two-penny pieces, issued for the use of the Colonies in 1724, called the "Rosa Americana," of which there are only three specimens known, was bid in at \$120, and a penny of the same design was sold for \$140.

A half penny of Wood's coinage, originally made for use in Ireland, but later brought to this country and circulated, brought \$61.

A half dollar of 1792, with Washington in military uniform, the only Colonial coin of that denomination, fetched \$105.

The New York cents brought especially high prices, one of 1786, with Washington's bust, being brought in by a New York dealer for \$189. Another type of 1787, with an Indian standing, holding a tomahawk, brought \$310, and others sold at from \$20 to \$25.

These coins were nearly all the product of private mints.

A 1794 dollar, the first issued, brought \$170, and one of 1838 sold for \$135.

The biggest price ever paid for an American half dollar was \$225 for a coin of this denomination issued in 1838.

A quarter dollar of 1805 fetched \$92.50, and one of 1827 brought \$280.

An uncirculated dime of 1801 was sold for \$44, and a half dime of 1803 brought the same figure, which is a new record price for this coin.

The bidding for the American cents of regular issue was most spirited and resulted in the highest prices ever paid for these coins. The first cent made at the United States Mint, in 1793, was the one known as the chain cent, bearing on the reverse a circle of fifteen links, in the centre of which were the words, "We Are One." This coin, after much competition, finally was knocked down for \$225. Another of the same year, slightly different in type, brought \$125. Still another—there were four designs in all made in that year—fetched \$100. A cent of 1804 brought \$100, and an uncirculated cent of 1823, a very rare specimen, sold for \$170.

A New York dealer established a new high-water mark for half cents by bidding \$66 for one of 1797. The other half cents, of 1843 and 1852, also brought the same price, while many specimens were sold at from \$25 to \$50.

The sale occupied three days, the lots numbering nearly 2,000 and the total amount realized was about \$15,000.

Hoopers Restrikes.

JOS. HOOPER.

Grain of Wheat as a Standard of Weight.

St. Louis Republic.

By an English law enacted in 1266, it was provided that a silver penny, called a sterling, should equal in weight thirty-two wheat grains, well dried and taken from the center of the ear. From this it seems evident that the grain of wheat was the prototype of the standard grain. The weight now known as the grain is, of course, copied from governmental standards. In

1826 certain weights and measures were legalized in England, and in 1827 copies of these were furnished our government, among them being the troy pound, equivalent to 5,760 grains. The origin of the signs commonly used for the scruple, dram and ounce does not seem to be known. It is not unlikely that they are entirely arbitrary.

The government makes enough money on the cent pieces made to pay the entire expenses of the mint.

The oldest banknote is in the British Museum. It was printed in China in 1368, 92 years before the birth of Guttenberg, the reputed inventor of printing.

The gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold money than the whole of the present European circulation.

The smallest coin in the world having a genuine circulation is probably the Maltese "grain" a tiny fragment of bronze about as big as the top of a slate pencil and worth only one-twelfth of a penny.

GOT HIS MONEY'S WORTH.

[From *Tit-Bits*.]

A lady palmist was recently prosecuted, and an amusing incident is reported in connection with the case. One of the witnesses called by the police was an individual who did not appear to be overburdened with intelligence. During a smart cross-examination defendant's counsel asked him:

"On first going into the room, did you pay a shilling fee to the defendant?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"What did she tell you in return for the money?"

"Oh," said the witness, she towed me lots o' things—some on 'em true, some on 'em half true, an' some on 'em less!"

"Now," continued the counsel after the laughter had died away, "this is the point I wish to get at. Was there any attempt at imposition? Did the lady impose upon you at all?"

"Oh, dear no," was the response. "I knowed it wor all gammon, so there couldn't be no imposition. Besides, it wor a bad shillin' as I guv her, to start with!"

"Private" John Allen says that recently, while awaiting his turn to do business with a teller in a Washington bank, he overheard an amusing conversation between two darkies ahead of him in the line.

The teller had just finished counting some very dilapidated and dirty looking bills.

Did you know dat sometimes dere's a lot of dem pizen microbes in money?" asked one of the darkies.

"Yaas," replied the other negro, "but yo' caint make me believe it. De idear of a pusson gittin' disease dat way! Look at Mistah Russell Sage—he's eighty years old?"

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NEW MEMBERS.

591, Geo. M. Delany; 594, F. T. Whitney; 595, E. Smith; 596, Geo. W. Tracy.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to June 1st, they will be declared elected.

Rev. R. Venting, Mansfield, Ohio.

Vouchers: E. Wilkinson and Dr. Heath.

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Vouchers: Geo. C. Arnold, M. A. Wilber and the Secretary.

GEO. F. HEATH, SEC'Y.

MONROE, MICH.

May 1st, 1904.

Worth Their Weight in Gold.

When a father says that his daughter is "worth her weight in gold" he is generally supposed to be using a figure of speech, though no father worth speaking about would sell his daughter for many times her weight in gold.

There have been fathers, however, who proved that they considered their daughters worth their weight in silver by giving them a dowry of those proportions when they were married. Herr Duchatscheck, a wealthy citizen of Dusseldorf, Germany, did this the other day when his only daughter took to herself a husband.

At the wedding, when the presents were all displayed it was noticed with surprise that the father of the bride had given nothing. But just before the marriage ceremony was performed the company was treated to a surprise.

Two men brought a pair of scales into the parlor and the bride was commanded by her father to step upon them. Now Fraulein Duchatscheck was a comely lass of generous proportions.

A basket was then placed on the scales and silver poured in until it weighed as much as the bride; and that was her dowry. It amounted in value to about \$2,000.

It is possible that Herr Duchatscheck never heard of John Hull, mint-master, who made the famous "pine tree shillings" in New England in Colonial days, but the action of the worthy German of Dusseldorf was an exact repetition of what John Hull did 200 years before, when his daughter Hannah was married. Hannah Hull, however, received a bigger dowry than Fraulein Duchatscheck, for Hannah was noted throughout the colony for her ample size, and her weight was said to be not far from 200 pounds.

Old John Hull, fat and jolly himself, had grown rich through his minting of the "pine tree shillings, and at his daughter's wedding a great pair of scales hanging from a tripod were brought in.

Hannah sat in one scale and "pine tree" shillings were heaped in the other until the money and the girl balanced. As the purchasing power of money then was about twice what it is now, Hannah's dowry was a rich one.

It was a merry wedding, but it was a stern and gloomy man who took away Hannah and her weight in silver—Samuel Swell, one of the grim judges who condemned the witches to death at the time of the Salem witchcraft.

One of the East Indian rajahs annually gives away in charity his weight in gold. He goes in great state to a temple, where he takes his place in one scale of a great pair of balances, and gold is heaped on the other until the Rajah is lifted from the marble floor.

Then the gold is distributed and the Rajah gives away nothing else for that year. And, indeed, he could hardly be expected to, for a pound of gold is worth about \$223—that is, a pound troy weight, reckoning 25.8 grains to the dollar. Now the Rajah would probably weigh 100 pounds avoirdupois, which enlarged to Troy weight, would make the value of his charities for the year about \$43,410.

It is not probable that the Rajah trains down for his annual weighing, but neither is it probable that he carries weights in his pockets when he steps into the balances.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

TO EXCHANGE—Russian Platinum, Gold & Copper coins from my duplicates for any not in my collection. Will pay good prices for pieces in fine condition. G. W. Tracy, Chicago, Ills., Fisher Bldg.

WANTED—\$50.00 gold piece. Round; Templeton Reid \$25; and anything in ingots. Send rubbing with lowest price; all letters answered. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE—Continental Currency Penna. 1778 Complete set \$5. to \$50.00 Penna. 1779 Complete set \$1.00 to \$70.00. Red and Black notes all very fine to uncirculated for copper cents or half cents not in my collection; also 1805 over '04 half dollar and 1800 Liberty half dime fine for coins. M. A. Wilber, 2523 So. 16th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE—Collection of 500 foreign coins; Low priced catalogues of 1903 and 1904; 50 Asst. Arrow heads from Georgia; U. S. 2cts., cents and 1-2 cts. Worlds Columbian Medal a beauty; for rare U. S. copper coins; Books on coins or odd-shaped coins (copper). Also have a fine set of uncirculated cents from 1857 to 1904 Address to H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—Want lists of collectors, especially those interested in U. S. and English coins and tokens. Wayte Raymond, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—Coins or collections of coins to sell on commission. No charge unless sold. Write for particulars. Wayte Raymond, South Norwalk, Ct.

TO EXCHANGE—Rare U. S. coins and script for U. S. half-dimes of S. mint or fine U. S. half cents. Wm. A. Rosso, Mt. Clemens, Mich., 163 Robertson St.

FOR SALE—Collection of U. S. coins face value \$250; also a Genuine Cooper De Soto Violin over 200 years old. Will exchange for a large diamond perfect and white. Walter Boebinger, 411 Union Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A collection of 2750 stamps in bound album with pedigree of each stamp in four languages. Has specimens listed from 1c to \$170.00 each. On account of death the entire collection will be sold at a sacrifice for \$350.00. No dealers need apply. Address, Wm. F. Touchon, 136 Word St. Dallas, Texas.

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- | LOT. | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. | 1849, Open wreath, very fine. | 41. | 1853, C " Fine, very rare. |
| 2. | 1849, Closed wreath, good. | 42. | 1855, C " good, rare. |
| 3. | 1850, Fine. | 43. | 1856, S " very fine, very rare. |
| 4. | 1851, Uncirculated. | 44. | 1857, S " Fine, very rare. |
| 5. | 1852, Very good. | 45. | 1858, D " " " " |
| 6. | 1853, Uncirculated. | 46. | 1859, C " very good, very rare. |
| 7. | 1853, Fine. | 47. | 1853, California oct. dollar, 8 six-
ptd stars, fine. |
| 8. | 1853, Very good. | 48. | 1853, Same as preceding but with
13 stars, fine. |
| 9. | 1854, Small type, very fine. | | U. S. \$2.50 GOLD. |
| 10. | 1854, Large type, fine. | 49. | 1836, About uncirculated. |
| 11. | 1855, About good. | 51. | 1851, D Mint, very good. |
| 12. | 1856, Very good. | 52. | 1853, About fine. |
| 13. | 1856, Upright 5, ex. fine, rare. | | U. S. \$3.00 GOLD. |
| 14. | 1857, Fine. | 53. | 1854, Extra fine. |
| 15. | 1858, Fine, rare. | 54. | 1856, Very good. |
| 16. | 1859, Very fine. | 55. | 1878, Uncirculated. |
| 17. | 1860, Fine. | 56. | 1879, " rare. |
| 18. | 1861, Very good. | 57. | 1880, " " " |
| 19. | 1862, About uncirculated. | | U. S. \$5.00 GOLD. |
| 20. | 1870, Extra fine, very rare. | 58. | 1835, Very good. |
| 21. | 1873, Uncirculated, mint bloom. | 59. | 1836, About uncirculated. |
| 22. | 1874, Fine. | 60. | 1838, Good. |
| 23. | 1877, Fine, very rare. | | U. S. SILVER DOLLARS. |
| 24. | 1878, Brilliant proof, rare. | 61. | 1795, Very good. |
| 25. | 1881, " " " | 62. | 1705, Fillet head, very good. |
| 26. | 1883, Uncirculated, rare. | 63. | 1797, Very good. |
| 27. | 1884, " " " | 64. | 1708, Fine. |
| 28. | 1885, Brilliant proof, rare. | 65. | 1799, " " " |
| 29. | 1886, Uncirculated, rare. | 66. | 1799, 5 stars, facing, v fine, rare. |
| 30. | 1887, Brilliant proof. | 67. | 1900, Very fine. |
| 31. | 1887, Uncirculated. | 68. | 1801, Near uncirculated. |
| 32. | 1888, " " " | 69. | 1802, Fine. |
| 33. | 1889, " " " | 70. | 1803, " " " |
| 34. | 1849, O mint, good. | 71. | 1836, Proof, very rare. |
| 35. | 1849, C mint, very fine, very rare. | | U. S. SILVER HALF DOLLARS. |
| 36. | 1849, D " fine, very rare. | 72. | 1795, Fine. |
| 37. | 1851, C " " rare. | 73. | 1803, " " " |
| 38. | 1851, D " good, very rare. | | |
| 39. | 1852, C " very fine, rare. | | |
| 40. | 1853, O " extra fine. | | |

Continued on next page.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>74. 1805, " "
 75. 1806, " "
 76. 1807, " "
 77. 1808, Good.
 78. 1809, Very fine.
 79. 1810, Very good.
 80. 1811, About uncirculated.
 81. 1836, Milled edge, ex. fine, near unc. very good.
 U. S. 20c PIECES.
 82. 1877, Brilliant proof, very rare.</p> | <p>83. 1878, " " " "
 84. 1877, 3c piece (nickel) proof, very rare, auction records above \$4.50.
 85. 1873, 3c piece (silver) proof, v. rare.
 86. 1846, Dime, g, rare.
 87. U. S. Cents, large var. 20 dif. dates.
 88. U. S. cent, 1820, uncirculated.</p> <p>Send all bids to B. MAX MEHL,
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" \$5 " 1800, Uncirc....	8 00	Mint fine, @	\$ 2 25
" \$3 " Common dates,		" \$1 silver 1871-2-3 (@	1 25
Fine.....	4 00	" \$1 " 1876--80--1--2--5	
" \$2.50 " 1836-53-4-6 fine,		profs, (@.....	1 35
(@.....	2 90	" 50c " 1806 to 1815 v fine	70
" \$1 00 " Common dates,		" 50c " 1820 to 1835 unc(@	65
fine.....	1 80	" 50c " 1836 milled edge	
" \$1.00 silver 1795, near		fine.....	3 00
fine.....	2 95	" 50c " 1879 to 90 proofs	
" \$1.00 " 1796-7 near fine		(@.....	85
(@.....	3 40	" 05c " 20 pcs prior to	
" \$1.00 " 1798-9-1900 fine		1860, fine lot....	2 00
(@.....	2 15		

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U. S. cent 1806. Fine, rare, thus.....	2 25
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dime 1794, Very good, very rare.....	3 15
Jamaica, Victoria Nickel, set 3 varieties, fine	20
Japan new copper set, rin to 2 sen, including old cash, 5 coins, all different	22
Japan \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold, modern, very fine.....	3 15
Russia, 7 varieties, 1740 to date, large and small copper	32
Italy, Humbert, assassinated, 20 L. Gold, very fine.....	4 50
France, Napoleon Bonaparte, gold, 20 Fr. very fine,.....	5 00
U. S. Dollar 1855, very fine.....	5 50
Roman Gold Coin, Focas, $\frac{1}{2}$ solidus, very good.....	3 00
Roman Silver, Julius Caesar, head Julia, very fine.....	1 50
Greek silver coin, B. C. 336, Alexander, large fine.....	3 25
Philippine $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and one cent, new issues, unc. set.....	10
U. S. \$3 gold 1864, very rare, fine	7 00
Congo, 5 and 10 cent nickel, hole in center, new, set.....	12
U. S. Cent 1809, good, sharp date.....	1 55
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar 1794, good.....	5 00
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dime 1805, very rare, good.....	4 25

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BY H. W. TAPLEY, HARLAN, IOWA.

SILVER DOLLARS.

- No. 1. 1796, small date.
 " 2. 1801, fine.
 " 3. 1803, larger date, fine.

HALF DOLLARS.

- No. 4. 1794, very fair.
 " 5. 1801, fine.
 " 6. 1802, very good.
 " 7. 1805, fine.
 " 8. 1805, over the 1804, fine.
 " 9. 1800, three varieties, all fine.
 " 10. 1815, very good.
 " 11. 1817, over 1813, good.
 " 12. 1818, over 1817, fine.
 " 13. 1832, fine.
 " 14. 1833, good.
 " 15. 1834, uncirculated.
 " 16. 1836, milled edge, very fine.
 " 17. 1838, very fine.
 " 18. 1892, Columbian, very fine.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

- No. 19. 1796, good but holed.
 " 20. 1804, very fair.
 " 21. 1805, very good.
 " 22. 1806, fine.
 " 23. 1806, over 1805, good.
 " 24. 1807, good.
 " 25. 1815, very good.
 " 26. 1824, very good.

TWENTY CENTS.

- No. 27. 1875, fine.
 " 28. 1876 fine.

CENTS.

- No. 29. 1793, wreath, very good.
 " 30. 1793, liberty cap, poor.
 " 31. 1793, chain Ameri., poor.
 " 32. 1793, lettered edge, poor.
 " 33. 1794, good.
 " 34. 1795, fair.
 " 35. 1796, liberty cap, nick on edge,

good.

- " 36. 1796, fillet head, fair.
 " 37. 1797, good.
 " 38. 1798, fine.
 " 39. 1799, very poor.
 " 40. 1800, good.
 " 41. 1801, Poor, nicks on edge.
 " 42. 1802, stemless wreath, good.
 " 43. 1803, fair.
 " 44. 1804, very fair.
 " 45. 1805, good.
 " 46. 1806, fair.
 " 47. 1807, good.
 " 48. 1808, 13 stars, very good.
 " 49. 1808, 12 stars, very fair.
 " 50. 1809, good.
 " 51. 1810, good.
 " 52. 1811, fair.
 " 53. 1812, good.
 " 54. 1813, good.
 " 55. 1814, good.

SMALL CENTS.

- No. 56. 1856, eagle, very good.
 " 57. 1857, eagle, fine.
 " 58. 1858, eagle, fine.
 " 59. 1871, very good.
 " 60. 1877, very good.

HALF CENTS.

- No. 61. 1793, Poor date, plain.
 " 62. 1800, good.
 " 63. 1803, good.
 " 64. 1804, good.
 " 65. 1805, good.
 " 66. 1806, fine.
 " 67. 1807, fine.
 " 68. 1808, very good.
 " 69. 1809, fine.
 " 70. 1810, very good.
 " 71. Scott's Gold and Silver catalogue. cover gone, otherwise good.

The above coins are just as represented and will go to the highest bidder in each case. Bid by number. I have hundreds that are not listed above and many duplicates. Would be pleased to correspond with parties wanting to buy or sell U. S. Coins. Reference First National bank of Harlan, Ia.
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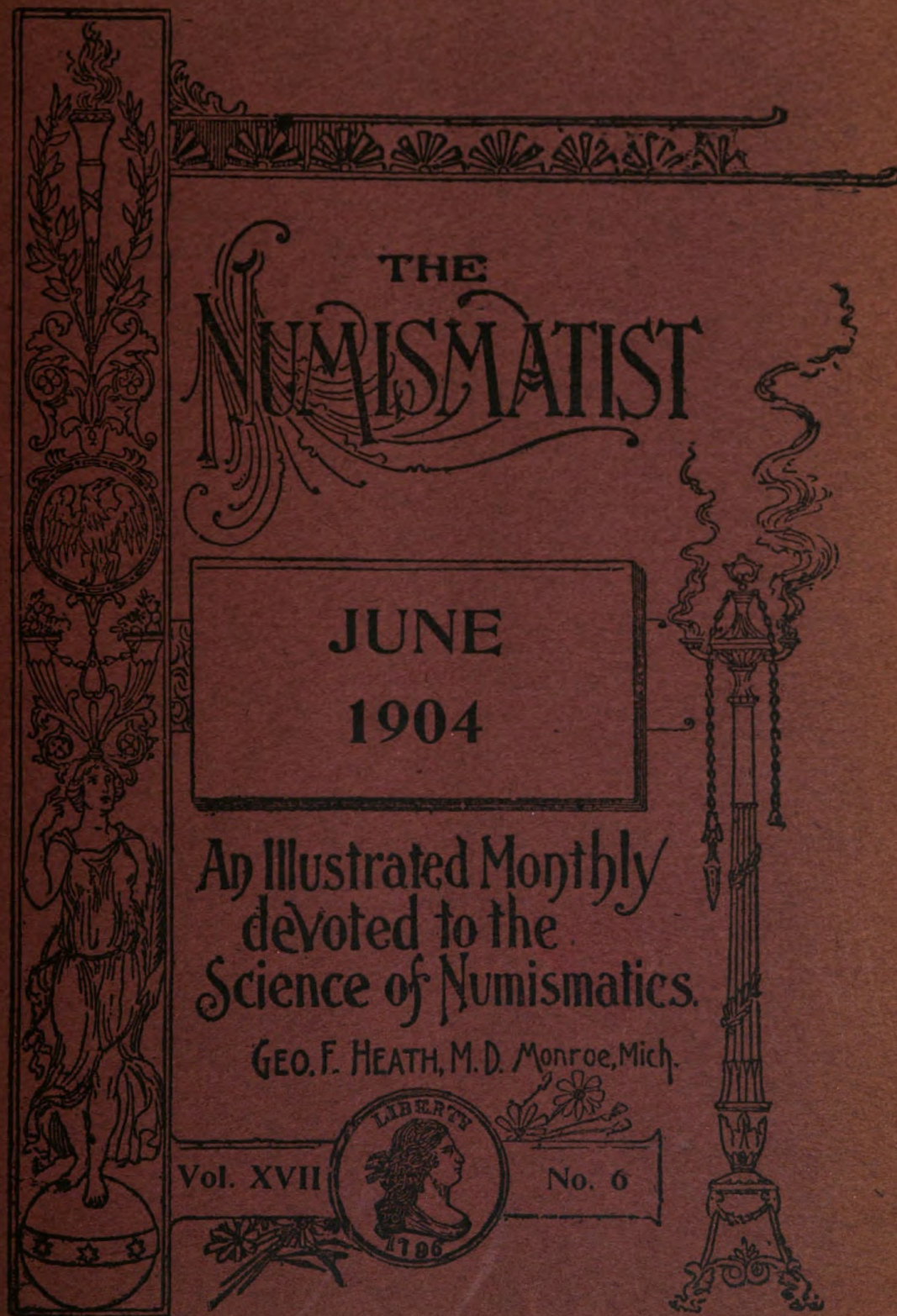
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CONTENTS.

The Mark Penny. Dr. B. P. Wright. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	165-171
Coins of Republican Rome. Geo. F. Heath (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	171-179
The Louisiana Purchase Exposition	179-183
Scientific Coin Cleaning. Frank C. Higgins	184-185
A Plea for the Mint Mark and Die Variety Collector. Geo. W. Rice	185-186
American Numismatic Association	186-187
Numismatic Tabloids	187-188
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale	188
Advertisements	188-196

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JUNE 1904.

NO 6.

THE MARK PENNY.

DR. B. P. WRIGHT,

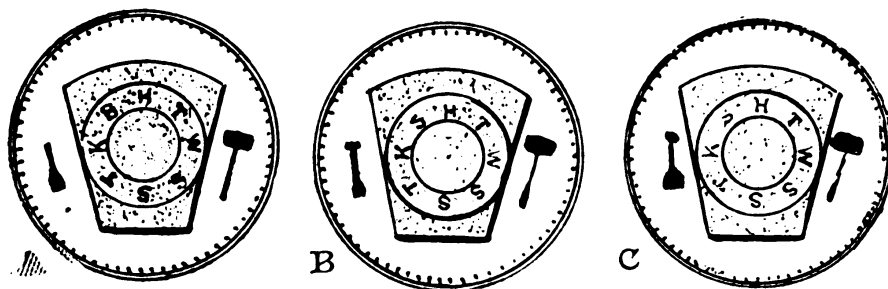
DIE VARIETIES AND METALS.



Continued from page 141

With the constant and growing demand for Chapter pennies old dies have failed and new ones being cut to replace those worn beyond use has resulted in many die varieties. As a guide for collectors wishing to make a study of these the following data obtained from my notes, and those kindly furnished by collectors may be of service.

In order to render the notes clear the cities containing the home of the manufacturers will be prefixed to the die varieties as far as known, *i. e.* Chicago reverse die "A" denotes that the dies were cut in Chicago, Ill.



Starting with Amsterdam No. 81, N. Y., we have as the first reverse the "Headless chisel" or "Chicago reverse die A."

Second die reverse Round headed chisel or "Chicago reverse die B."

Third. "Illy formed head on chisel" or "Chicago reverse die C." (There may be a fourth variety but I have never seen it.)

The letter "W" on the right near the mallet is sharp and well defined on some specimens, on others it is dim and not well brought out, owing to the wearing of the die at this point some collectors consider this an evidence of a new die, but as it appears to be occasioned by natural wearing of the die cannot be considered a die variety.

Following is a list of Chapters having pennies that show the three Chicago reverse dies.

Amsterdam No. 81, N. Y.

Bay City, No. 136, Mich.

Blanchard No. 59, Mich.

Capital City No. 242, N. Y.

Clyde No. 90, Ohio.

Cohoes No. 168, N. Y.

Excelsior No. 164, N. Y.

Glens Falls No. 55, N. Y.

Griswold No. 201, N. Y.

Hudson River No. 262, N. Y.

Ivy No. 238, N. Y.

Lafayette No. 3, Ind.

Marion No. 55, Ind.

Manlius No. 72, N. Y.

Montgomery (Mechanicville) No. 257, N. Y.

Montgomery (Stillwater) No. 257, N. Y.

Mount Moriah No. 6, Me.

Northern Constellation No. 28, N. Y.

Orient No. 12, Wis.

Oriental No. 30, Me.

Owatonna No. 15, Minn.

Peoria No. 7, Ill.
 Portland No. 3, Ore.
 Reading, Mass.
 Riverside No. 260, N. Y.
 Saint Elmo, Mass.
 Shehauken No. 258, N. Y.

All the above have three reverse die varieties.

Peoria No. 7, Ill., appears to have a fourth variety as Wm. Poillon reports a variety of Chicago reverse die B. He states: "The chisel is a little longer on one than on the other and the position of the mallet is changed." I have never seen this reverse die.

Arizona No. 1. Ariz., has four varieties.

1st. Chicago reverse die A.

2nd. Chicago reverse die B. Struck in Alum., the other three varieties are in copper.

3rd. Keystone normal, Headless chisel, "ONE" above and "PENNY" below.

4th. ONE PENNY enclosed within a circle.

Binghamton No. 139 N. Y., occurs in Alum., brass, copper, oreide, Gr. silver, silver and gold. Three specimens only in gold being known, and found in the cabinets of W. O. Buckland, James Ten Eyck and the present writer.

Brainard No. 42, Minn., has three reverse die varieties.

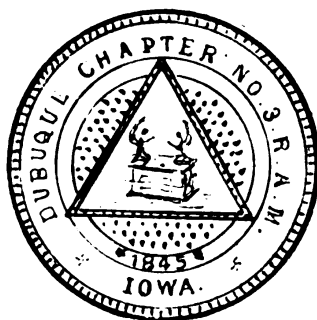
1st. Rev. Legend, CHARTERED OCTOBER 9th, 1883. Toothless chisel.
 Copper size 19.

2nd. Rev. Legend: CHARTERED OCTOBER 10th. Chisel has teeth.
 Copper, size 19.

3rd. Rev. Same as Copestone No. 12 W. Va. Struck in Alum., brass and copper.
 Size 19.

Catasauqua No. 278, Pa., has seven varieties. Two obverse dies. First obverse the legend reads "Catasauqua Chapter No. 278 R. A. M., etc. This obverse is found combined with the three Chicago reverse dies with an Alum., penny of Chicago reverse die "B" and another Alum., penny having keystone normal, ONE above and PENNY below mallet on the right and headless chisel on the left. The second obverse die has the legend Catasauqua R. A. Chapter No. 78, etc. Combined with Chicago reverse dies B, & C. I have never seen a specimen showing Chicago Rev. die A. There may be some in existence, if so eight varieties will be needed to complete this set.

Chicago No. 127, Ill., has two dies. First keystone in shape illustrated p. 14 of 1st. list occurs in copper and Alum. Second, type of Rochester copy of Jewish shekel in silver.



Dubuque No. 3, Iowa, has two die varieties.

1st. Obv. Type of Jackson No. 3, Mich. A Delta enclosing the Ark of the Covenant with cherubim over topping the Mercy Seat.

Rev. Type of No. 12. The keystone has flower like ornaments in the corners. Copper, size 22.

As this penny is so difficult to obtain it is illustrated. See No. 83 of second list for description.

2nd. Obv. Type of Copestone No. 12, W. Va. Legend: DUBUQUE CHAPTER NO. 3, DUBUQUE, IOWA, ORGANIZED—June 17, 1845.

Rev. Same as Copestone. Struck in Alum., brass, copper and silver, Size, 19.

Glens Falls No. 55, N. Y., occurs in Alum., having Chicago Rev, die "A" as a metal variety.

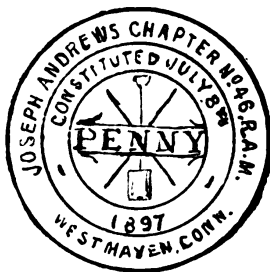
Harmony No. 151, N. Y., has the three Rev. dies. 1st. A circle enclosing ONE | PENNY in the center, 2nd, Keystone normal "ONE" above and "PENNY" below, mallet on the right, and headless chisel on the left of keystone.

3rd. Large keystone normal in the center with ornamental corners, west of the field plain. There are "up set" reverses of this variety.

Hope No. 6, R. I. has two distinct dies. One like the cut No. 215. The other type of Adoniram, Mass., but in base metal.

Jackson No. 3, Mich., has three reverse dies. First keystone normal, "ONE" above and "PENNY" below, mallet on the right and chisel on the left.

Second Rev. of the Hiram No. 2 Canada. Third variety is formed by muling the Obv. die of Olympica Lodge No. 864 A. F. & A. M. medal; with Jackson Chapter penny obverse die.



Joseph Andrews No. 46, Conn., has two reverse die varieties.

1st. Chicago reverse, die C.

2nd. "Large Keystone" normal plain field. This variety occurs in copper, brass and Alum.

Lawn Royal No. 205, Ill., has two reverse dies. First Chicago reverse die A. Second keystone normal enclosed within a circle. Legend: CHARTERED OCT. 27TH 1903 ONE PENNY.

Manlius No. 72, N. Y., has an Alum. penny with Chicago "Rev die B" making four in the set.

Mohegan No. 221, N. Y. occurs with Chicago reverse dies B. and C.

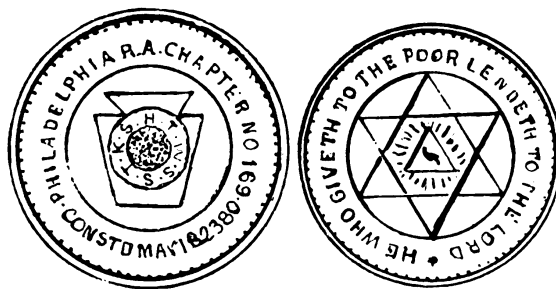
Normal Park No. 210, Ill., has two reverse dies. First ONE | PENNY within a wreath. Second "ONE | PENNY with a circle.

Owens No. 96, Mo., has three obverse dies. First keystone normal in the center, headless chisel on the right and mallet on the left. Legend: CHARTERED MAY 4 1882, Mo.

Rev. ONE | PENNY in the center. Second variety obverse ONE PENNY in center. Legend: OWENS CHAPTER NO. 96, R. A. M., combined with the Chicago reverse dies A. B. C.. This obverse type of No. 1. Legend: OWENS CHAPTER NO. 96, R. A. M., MARYVILLE, MO., CHARTERED MAY 4th., 1882, ONE | PENNY in center.

Rev. Chicago reverse die C.

Pulaski No. 279, N. Y., occurs with Chicago reverse dies B. and C.



Philadelphia No. 169, Pa., has two dies, the first is illustrated on page 26 of second list, No. 122. This occurs in copper, brass, nickle and Alum. Second variety obverse keystone normal enclosed within a circle. Legend: PHILADELPHIA PA. CHAPTER NO. 169, CONSTD. MAY 18, 2380.

Rev. A circle enclosing the seal of Solomon. Legend: HE WHO GIVETH TO THE POOR LENDETH TO THE LORD. Copper and bronze, size 20.

Saint Elmo, Mass., has an Alum. penny with Chicago reverse die "A."

Shehawken No. 258, N. Y., has also penny in nickle with the third reverse die of Harmony used.

Saint Mathews Royal Arch Chapter occurs in nickle with Chicago reverse die A and in copper with reverse ONE | PENNY enclosed within a circle.

The third variety has keystone normal in center, ONE above and PENNY below, mallet on the right and headless chisel on the left, copper and bronze specimens are known of this variety and a 4th variety struck in copper has a cartouch through the center with "CHARTERED DEC. 15 | 1809" above and "ONE PENNY" below. Type of Petersburg No. 7 Va., first variety. In the cabinet of Wm. Poillon.

The Hiram No. 2, Canada has three reverse dies.

1st. Like the cut in the first list.

2nd. Similar type, chisel has larger blade, the word "ONE" is nearer the keystone.

3rd. The same as Jackson No 3, Mich.

Tyrian No. 219, N. Y, occurs with Chicago reverse dies B. & C. Rev. Die A. not yet brought to notice.

Unadilla 178, N. Y., has two varieties.

1st. Type of No. 1.

Rev. Kalamazoo reverse die A.

2nd. Type of Adams No. 205, N. Y.

Rev. Same as Adams.

Westfield No. 265, Pa., has two reverse dies.

1st. Same as the first and second dies of the Hiram No. 2, Canada.

York 148, Ill., has two obverse dies. The legend on second die is larger.

The following seven pennies have Kalamazoo reverse die in common.

Croton No. 202, N. Y.

Darlington No. 50, Wis

Fort Stanwix No. 153, N. Y.

Hudson No. 6, N. Y., (1st. variety.)

Idaho Springs No. 30, Colo.

Lima No. 49, Ohio.

Marinette No. 57, Wis.



Schenectady, N. Y.

The Coins of Republican Rome.

GEO. F. HEATH.

POMPONIA.

This was a plebian family of Rome. Its surnames as found on its coins, are Molo, Musa, and Rufus. Thirty-three varieties of coins in silver and brass are ascribed to the family.

No. 329. Obv. The laureated head of Apollo to right. L(ucius) POMPON(ius) MOLO.

Rev. A figure in sacerdotal apparel before an altar prepared for sacrifice. Opposite stands a male figure leading a goat for immolation: Legend: NVM(a) POMPIL(ius).

The Pomponia family although plebian, boasted of their descent from Pompo, a supposed son of Numa. It is however doubtful whether the family was of such high antiquity. This denarius was struck by Lucius Pomponius Molonius, while he was praetor to C. Cosconius in B. C. 56.

No. 330. Obv. The diademed head of Apollo to right. Q(uintus) POMPONI(us) MVSA.

Rev. Hercules Musagetæ in lion skin playing on a lyre. A huge knotted club is at his knee. Legend. HERCVLES MVSARVM.

The temple of Hercules Musarum stood in the Flaminian circus where it had been built by the consul Fluvius, who having been an emperor in Greece recognized Hercules as Musagetes.

No. 331. Obv. The head of Apollo to right. A closed volume or roll at the nape of the neck.

Rev. A female standing facing the left and leaning upon a short column. In her uplifted right hand she holds a closed roll. Legend: Q(uintus) POMPONI(us) MVS A.

No. 332. Obv. Same as last only at nape of neck a light succus (a shoe worn by comedians.)

Rev. A standing female loosely draped leans on a pedestal. In her right hand she holds a mask. Legend as on the last.

This figure is representative of Thalia, the comic muse, who presided over comedy and pastorals.

No. 333. Obv. Similar to last only at the nape of the neck two musical pipes.

Rev. A robed female to right leaning on a pedestal, in her right hand two flutes. The figure here represents Euterpe, one of the muses who presided over the cheerful wind instruments, whereby she gave delight and pleasure. Other denari of this family are similarly devoted to the other of the nine muses, viz:

Melpomene, the tragic muse, who stands with a club in one hand and in the other a theatrical mask. A parazonium hangs from her girdle.

Terpsichore, the festive muse, who presided over song, dance and other gayeties. She stands holding a lyre in left hand and the rod or plectrum for striking it in her right.

Erato, the muse of amatory poetry, who presided over marriages, dances, and hymns to the gods. She stands playing on a lyre.

Polymnia, the muse who had to do with lyrics and eloquence. She stands in the attitude of a Roman senator in all his dignity.

Urania, the patroness of Astronomy. This muse is represented standing with a wand in her right hand pointing to a globe. The ancients held that Urania discovered the pole, or point of axis on which the heavens turned.

Calliope, the muse of epic poetry, stands playing on a cithron which rests on a pillar.

Thus are represented the nine muses, the goddesses of song, music, verse and civilization. At the first there were only three who dwelt upon high Parnassus, except when absent banqueting with the gods. The poets later increased the number to nine. As depicted upon these coins they are usually shown standing dressed modestly in long robes, with shoulders and arms bared to better enable them to perform on their musical instruments.

These denari were probably struck in B. C. 64.

PORCIA

A plebeian family, numismatically represented by twenty-six varieties of coins in the different metals. Its surnames are Cato, Laeca, and Licinius.

No. 334. Obv. The head of Pallas to right with the mint mark at the nape of the neck. P(orcus) LAECA. Above, ROMA.

Rev. A man in military dress standing with his right hand over the head of a citizen dressed in the toga. On the right a lictoris advancing with the rods of his office. Legend: PROVOCO.

This denarius has reference to the Porcian law, the only one that saved the citizens of Rome on appeal, from the indignity of scourging. The coin was struck by P. Porcius Laeca who was quaestor in B. C. 130, and monetal triumvir a few years previous.

No. 335. Obv. A female head to right with her hair neatly dressed and drawn into a knot behind. M(arcus) CATO PROPR(aetor), and behind, ROMA.

Rev. A winged Victory seated. A patera is in her right hand and in her left a palm branch. In exergue: VICTRIX.

This denarius was struck in B. C. 101 by Marcus Porcius Cato to commemorate the victories of Cato. As to the virtues or vices of Cato there is a great difference of opinion among historians, and when these learned men differ who is to decide. There is a quinarius struck in similar design.

POSTUMIA.

For the coins of this family see the NUMISMATIST for August, 1895.

PROCILIA.

This was a Plebian family of Lanuvian origin. Two varieties of coins, both in silver and rare are all that is ascribed to the family.

No. 336. Obv. The bearded head of Jupiter crowned with laurel to right. At back: S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. Juno Sispita with extended lance and buckler walking to right. A serpent erect stands before her. Legend: L(ucius) PROCIL(ius) F(lamen) or F(ilius).

It is doubtful just who this L. Proccilius was. There was a monetal triumvir of the name at the time of Cicero, but the letters S. C. would seem to indicate that it was struck under a higher authority than a simple monetary triumvir. Spink & Son however place it at B. C. 79.

No. 337. Obv. Head of Juno Sispita in goat skin, the horns extending back. S(enatus) C(onsulto) at back.

Rev. Juno Sispita in a galloping biga to right. An erect serpent beneath the horses. Legend in exergue: L(ucius) PROCIL(ius) F(lamen) or F(ilius). This is a serrated denarius. struck under the same authority as the last.

PROCULEIA.

This was a plebian family of which only two varieties of coins are known to have been struck. Both of these are in third brass.

QUINCTIA.

Originally this was a patrician family but it afterwards became plebian. Twelve varieties of its coins in gold, silver and brass are known. The surname of the family as exhibited on its coins is Crispinus.

No. 338. Obv. The head of Pallas to right. A sacerdotal apex at back and the denarial mark in front.

Rev. The Dioscuri mounted with spears couched to right. Beneath the horses, Macedonian shield on either side of which the letters T. and Q. (Titus Quinctius.) In exergue: ROMA.

The shield has reference to the victory gained by Quinctius Flaminius over Philip of Macedon.

RENIA.

Historians make no mention of this family, and all we know of it is gained from its single coin, a denarius.

No. 339. Obv. The winged head of Pallas to right, the denarial mark behind.

Rev. The goddess, Juno Capriva, driving a biga of goats at full speed.

This denarius was struck in B. C. 154.

ROSCIA.

A plebian family of Lanuvian origin. Its coins, forty-three varieties, are all in silver and serrated. The surname Fabatus, is found on the coins.

No. 340. Obv. The head of Juno Sispita, with head covered by a goat skin the horns extending behind. L(ucii) ROSC(i).

Rev. A female standing feeding an erect serpent from her lap in the Lanuvian grove. Behind her some small figures. In exergue: FABATI.

Our Moneyer, Lucius Roscius Fabatus, was a lieutenant under Caesar in the Gallic war, where he commanded the 13th legion on the lower Rhine in B. C. 54.

These denari are all the same general type differing in mint mark or letters placed in the field. The coins were struck in B. C. 64 and are common.

RUBRIA.

A Plebian family with the surname of Dossenus. Ten varieties of coins in silver and brass are ascribed to the family and most of them are easily obtained.

No. 341. Obv. The laureated head of Jove to right, a trident over his left shoulder. DOSSEN(us).

Rev. Victory driving a sacred thensa of four horses to right. On the panel of the car a thunderbolt. In exergue: L(ucius) RVBRI(us).



No. 342. Obv. The veiled head of Juno to right. A sceptre over her left shoulder. DOS(senus.)

Rev. Similar to last but with bird on panel of ear.

No. 343. Obv. The plumed head of Minerva to right. DOS(senus),

Rev. Similar to 341.

These denari were struck by Lucius Rubrius in B. C. 49.

RUSTIA.

This was a family of unknown rank, in fact scarcely known at the time of the Republic. Its coins, only three in number, are in gold and silver, the former very rare.

No. 344. Obv. The head of Mars in Greek helmet to right. The denarial mark in front and behind, S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. A Ram standing and facing the right. In exergue: L(ucius) RVSTI(us).

Our month March took its name from Mars, the first month of the Roman year before the time of Numa. The ram was its sign in the zodiac and this denarius is supposed to refer to the correction of the calendar by Julius Caesar. The denarius was struck by Lucius Rustius, a monetal triumvir to Julius Caesar in B. C. 46.

No. 345. Obv. Two female busts, Jugata to right on a flattened base, both ends of which are ornamented with ram's heads. Legend: Q(uintus) RVSTIVS FORTVNAE ANTIAT(es).

Rev. A sacred structure, decorated, on which is inscribed: FOR(tunae) RE(duci). Legend: CAESARI AVGVSTO EX S(enatus) C(onsulto.)

The two busts on the reverse represent the idols Antiates; one being Fortuna fortis, the other Fortuna felix. The denarius was struck by Quintus Rustius, a moneyer to Augustus in B. C. 18, to commemorate the successful return of the Emperor from Asia. For this a vow was made to the Fortunae Antiates, and the altar represented on the coin was consecrated to Fortuna Reduci.

RUTILIA.

This plebian family is represented by but one coin, this is silver and not very rare.

No. 346. Obv. The wing helmeted head of Pallas to right. FLAC(cus).

Rev. Victoria Alata in a rapid biga to right. Beneath in the exergue: L(ucius) RVTILI(us).

This coin was issued by L. Rutilius Flaccus, who is mentioned by Cicero as a judge, in B. C. 79.

SALVIA.

A plebian family represented by four varieties of coins in silver and brass. The surname of the family, as found on its coins, is Otho.!

No. 347. Obv. The head of Octavian to right. C(aius) CAESAR III. (um) VIR R (ei) P(ublicae) C(onstituendae).

Rev. A winged thunderbolt extending across the field. Legend: Q(uintus) SALVIVS, IMP(erator) CO(n) S(ul) DESIG(natus.)

This denarius was struck by C. Salvidienus, a monetar triumvir under Augustus, in B. C. 41. He proved very ungrateful to Augustus, who had granted him many favors. He was the grandfather of the Emperor Otho.

SANQUINA.

This was a family of unknown rank, and is represented by four varieties of coins in silver and brass, struck by the moneyers of Augustus.

No. 348. Obv. A male head surmounted by a star to right. M(arcus) SANQUINIUS III(um) VIR.

Rev. A man clothed in the toga standing. On his head a plumed helmet. In his right hand a caduceus and in his left a round shield. Legend: AVGVST(us) DIVI F(ilius) LUDOS, SAE(culares).

No. 349. Obv. The bare head of Augustus to right. AVGVSTVS DI VI F(ilius).

Rev. A laureated male head to right surmounted with the Julian star. M(arcus) SANQVINVS III(um) VIR.

Struck by Marcus Sanquinius, one of the moneyers of Augustus, in B. C. 17, to commemorate the Ludi Saeculares which was celebrated in that year.

SATRIENA.

This was a family of unknown rank and today known only by its coins. Twenty-two varieties, all very similar, varying only in mint marks and numerals, are recorded.

No. 350. Obv. A helmeted head to right, some numerals or letters behind.

Rev. A gaunt she wolf to left. Above, ROMA, in exergue: P(ublius) SATRIENVS. As to the moneyer, date of issue, or significance of the reverse all is pure conjecture.

SAUFEIA.

A plebeian family represented with five varieties of coins.

No. 351. Obv. The wing helmeted head of Pallas to right.

Rev. Victory in a rapid biga to right. Beneath the horses, L(ucius) SAVF(eius). In exergue: ROMA.

It is probable that this L. Saufeius was the same Saufeius who was a friend of Cicero, and as a murderer was only saved by the special pleadings of that orator. A female member of this family is taken in hand by Juvenal in his sixth Satire. The denarius was struck by L. Saufeius while he was moneyer in B. C. 59.

SCRIBONIA.

This was also a plebian family and six varieties of coins in silver and brass are accredited to it.

No. 352. Obv. The veiled head of Concordia diademmed to right. Her hair falls in tresses to her neck. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS. CONCORD(ia).

Rev. The Scribonian Puteal, or well altar, festooned with laurel. On either side is a harp and at the base a hammer. Legend: LIBO PVTEAL SCRIBON(ii).

The Puteal of Libo, a celebrated place in Rome, was a round parapet of a wall with a cover to it, which Scribonius Libo had caused to be raised, by order of the senate, over a place where thunder had fallen, in the field of the Comitia, and near the statues of Marsyas and Janus. It contained within its enclosure an altar and a chapel. It seems, however, that it was a kind of tribunal or seat of justice, like our Court of Common Pleas. (Stevenson.)

The denarius was struck in B. C. 54.

No. 353. Obv. A female portrait to right. BON(us) EVEN(tus) LIBO.

Rev. The Scribonian altar similar to last. PVTEAL SCRIBON(ii).

This Bonus Lventus which occurs on this denarius, has reference to the custom of the Romans in holding sacred whatever was capable of bringing good or evil, as fortune, genius, hope, etc. So also this Eventus, according to the list enumerated by Lucretius in his "eventa," brought slavery, liberty riches, poverty, war and concord. (Stevenson.)

No. 354. Obv. The head of Pallas to right. The denarial mark behind.

Rev. Castor and Pollux mounted and with spears as for the charge, riding rapidly to right. Beneath the horses, C(aius) SCR(ibonius). In exergue: ROMA:

This Caius Scribonius was moneyer in B. C., 204 and urban praetor ten years later. The first of the family to obtain to the counselship was Caius Scribonius Curio in B. C. 76.

SERGIA.

This was a family of high patrician rank which is represented in numismatics by but a single coin. The surname is Silus.

No. 355. Obv. The head of Pallas to right with her usual attributes. Ex S(enatus) C(onsulto) ROMA.

Rev. A helmeted horseman at full speed to the left. In his left hand he holds a sword in air, and dangling from its hilt a human head held by its hair. Legend: M(arcus) SERGI(us) SILVS Q(uaestor). Struck in B. C. 104.

This family boasted descent from Segestus, the Trojan, and it furnished Rome with a consul as early as B. C. 437. Virgil acknowledges the antiquity of the family in the Aeneid. The horseman on the reverse is the brave Marcus Sergius, a veteran of the Gallic and Hannabalic wars. The

coin shows his right arm gone and his use of the left in its stead. Pliny describes Sergius as having lost his right hand in one battle, and in two campaigns receiving three and twenty wounds—yet fighting four times with his left hand only—and afterwards having made for himself an iron right hand, fastening it on to the stump and again skirmishing in mortal combat with the foe.

Philemon Holland, in his quaint phrasiology, has this to say regarding the same old warrior: "The second time that he went into the field and served, his hap was to loose his right hand; and in two other services he was wounded no fewer than twenty-three times; by means whereof he had little use of either hand, and his feet stood him in great stead. Howbeit, thus maimed and disabled as he was to be a souldiour, he went many times after to the warres, attended with one slave only, and performed his devoire. Twice was he taken prisoner by Annibal (for he dwelt not I may tell you with ordinary enemies) and twice brake He prison and made escape, notwithstanding that for twentie monthes space he was every day ordinarily bound with chains and fetters. Foure times fought heh with his left hand onely, untill two horses one after another were killed under him. Then he made himself a right hand of yron, which he fastened to his arme, and fighting with the help of it, he raised the siege from before Cremona, and saved Placentia."

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

On that Friday in the middle of May, conductors on passenger trains running into Chicago from Michigan were wondering what was up, saying that never before had they handled in one day so much editorial transportation.

It was the occasion of the meeting of the Michigan Press Association to accept the invitation of the St. Louis Exposition management to be represented at both the meetings of the National Editorial Association and the World's Parliament of Press Clubs—to say but little of the Exposition itself—the greatest the world has ever yet seen, and we feel but little hesitancy in prophesying—the greatest it will ever see, unless dear old New York City should some day awake to the fact that she has thrice been outdone—successively by Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis—and give the world such an Exposition as it has never before seen and never will again, and she can do it if she but will.

After a careful investigation of the different lines leading from Chicago to St. Louis, that congenial and companionable veteran newspaper man, Hon. C. H. Newell, of Coldwater, president of the M. P. A., selected the

"Only Way," as the Chicago & Alton road is familiarly known as, as the route the Press Club would take in its iteneracy to St. Louis. Usually in describing the first-class railroad, one can say but little more than the officials are courteous, the trains nice, the engines huge, and the road bed smooth, and the time fast. All this the Alton is, but it is more, for ye Editor has ridden on almost every railroad in the United States, and never before has he enjoyed such accommodations as the Alton offers to its passengers.

Its passenger coaches are fitted with luxuries that even Pullmans have not, for its cars have cushions and backs fitted to fit your back, its windows are all plate glass and double size, its cars all lighted by electricity, its lavatories fitted with hot and cold water and an abundance of clean towels, and last, but not least, hopper closets. We can confidentially state without any fear of contradiction that the Alton to-day has the finest passenger equipment of any railroad in the world, and a ride on its trains between Chicago and St. Louis is to ride on one of the most luxurious trains in the world, and at a price no higher than any other first-class road charges.

It was the privilege of the NUMISMATIST to be represented on this trip--also to be a delegate to both of the meetings--and never before was such a feast set before a newspaper man.

The flower of the American Press was represented in the National Editorial Association, and it was addressed by the foremost thinkers and men of the age, among them Prof. Fannaloosa, thoroughly familiar with the complex situation in the far East, Homer Davenport, the great cartoonist, Edward Vance Cooke, the pertinent poet, etc. And at the World's Parliament of Press Clubs, editors were present from 34 countries on the globe, some of whom had traveled nearly a month to be present at its deliberations.

And is it any wonder that with the two Association meetings and the greatest exposition of the world, ye poor editor would sigh and sigh, and think, how happy would I be were either or 'tother (two others) were away.

In many ways the St. Louis Exposition is unique, and in no way more so than the great hotel, "The Inside Inc.," right on its own grounds, where first-class accommodations are found for nearly 5,000 guests. Indeed the handling of this number of guests is done so expeditiously, without hurry or fuss or feather, and so well done, that it must indeed be counted as one of the marvels of this wonderful exposition. As regarding fire protection, it is probably the safest hotel in the world, and when one thinks for a reasonable price, the long, hot, tedious street car ride from the city to the grounds, or the walk from outside the grounds, is obviated, and that a good room, good meals, and cool corridors awaits one right on the grounds, it is easily to be seen that for ease and comfort the St. Louis Exposition is away ahead. The hotel is on that corner of the grounds that the state buildings are grouped near, and within easy walking distance of all but a few of the great buildings, while in front of the hotel runs the Intermural electric railroad, reach-

ing at a reasonable price all parts of the grounds. Visitors to the Exposition who value their comfort can do no better than secure rooms at the Inside Inn.

If the most pessimistic and optimistic reader of the NUMISMATIST should have any doubt of the advancement of the world in the last decade, a visit to the Exposition would surely relieve him of any such doubt. To begin with the beauty and architecture are the finest the world has ever yet produced, being the best points of Chicago, Buffalo and Paris, and with unique features possessed by none. The Cascades were a feature of Paris, where they were the wonder of all that saw them, but even the most loyal Frenchman, after he has seen the Cascades at St. Louis, must admit that his country has been out-done. A feature of the Buffalo Exposition was the lighting, and effects were produced there the novelty of which the world had never before seen. At the first sight, one is apt to think that St. Louis has not improved much in this direction over Buffalo, but as one studies the effect at night, combined with the cascades, as the water shimmers over various beautifully colored electric lights, some changing colors, and the effect of the lighting from the interior of Colonnades, mysterious until an investigation shows how simple it is, it grows upon the sightseer, and evening after evening he is apt to be found studying the effect while listening to the music of one of the finest bands in the world—unless the Pike, St. Louis' "Midway," should prove such a lode-stone the allurements of which he could not withstand.

The visitor to the Fair should before starting for St. Louis, use every means to familiarize himself with all the buildings on the grounds, and if possible, their contents. In this way, one is enabled to spend as much time as is desired before interesting and instructive exhibits, and but little time on exhibits not interesting. However, St. Louis is a place noted for its rather warm days, and in going from one building to another if there is an intervening building, it is always better to walk through it than on the outside, and is generally much cooler.

It is apparent to the study of history that in the last decade the United States has advanced to a place among the nations of the globe—to the very foremost place, as it were. While at Chicago, the foreign exhibits were very large and very fine they are not to be compared with those of St. Louis, and it is quite evident that many nations have vied with each other as to who should have the finest exhibit—all except one, and why that one is not better represented is a mystery. Never before, we believe, has China and Japan had larger or more beautiful exhibits, and a visit to their buildings, as well as exhibits in other buildings, will probably enable the visitor to see more and finer goods than a visit to the orient itself. France, Belgium and Holland are represented by their most famous products, especially in glass and china ware, and woe betide him of our reader, who aside from the numismatic habit, has that of beautiful china. for the wealth and beauty on exhibition is well calculated to separate all one's surplus cash from the pocket book.

But after one has visited all of the foreign exhibits, they are apt to ask themselves the question, "What especial reason has Germany for making so extensive and wonderful an exhibit?" In every line for which that country is so famous has she the finest exhibit and most extensive. In the German building itself are beautiful tapestries and silver and gold dinner sets, and a million dollars worth of jewels belonging to the emperor himself, set with the largest, purest and most brilliant diamonds. We doubt if ever these jewels have before been out of Germany, and as one leaves this treasure-trove, again one asks, "Why has the Emperor done this?",

Probably in no building on the ground has the progress of the United States in the last decade been more clearly indicated than in the transportation building. At Chicago as one gazed upon the mountains of steel hauling the fast trains of those days the thought was surely the limit has been reached, yet the largest locomotive of Chicago is little more than a pigmy besides the giants of the rails to-day. This building is replete with a wonderful automobile exhibition, a few bicycles, steam cars and electric cars.

The numismatist will find much to interest him, but he will find it in no particular place. Each country has on exhibition its coins, and of course the collection is a complete one. But as usual in all exhibitions, in the British exhibition was a vacant row, with a typewritten notation that one evening the coins in that row had been stolen. However, that was the only instance as far as known. It might be said here, however, that the anthropological exhibition is not near as good as at Chicago—not as extensive. And while the art exhibition is a beautiful one, and finer than at Chicago it is not as large.

One of the marvels of the Chicago Exposition was the manufacturers and liberal arts building, then the largest in the world. And we believe it is a marvel yet, for while at St. Louis is one covering more acreage, it is minus those steel arches that were the wonder of all who beheld them. We refer at St. Louis to the Agricultural building, which seems to have been a place where they have put every exhibit not convenient or not room for in any other building. It has miles of aisles, and if one was so inclined, we believe they could spend a week in it and not exhaust its exhibits.

To anyone interested in our foreign holdings, a visit to the Philippine village will reveal wonders, for nearly a million dollars has been spent on it. Here are five hundred natives living as they do in their native villages, and enjoying their native sports and dress (or undress.) Here are companies of trained Philippine soldiers, whose drills are intricate and precise enough to satisfy the most martial. A fine band of sixty pieces plays in a manner that makes us wonder if we really have all the good things at home. A half day could be most profitably spent among the Philipinos, who are fast picking up the American tongue and who are bright, seemingly happy and industrious.

Near the Philippines are Indian encampments, as well as a school modeled after Carlisle. It is an interesting place to visit, and if any one has any doubt as to the exhibit being genuine, an approach to the windward on a hot day would quickly dispel that idea, if they had ever before visited an Indian encampment.

If the visitor to the Exposition has taken rooms at the Inside Inn, and meals on the American plan, he doesn't care much perhaps to hear about the restaurants on the grounds. While the majority of them are fair, they are all high priced, and if one thinks they can do better on the European plan than the American plan at the hotel they will by actual experience find out their error.

Perhaps a word might not be amiss about St Louis' "Pike," or Midway, the latter so famous at Chicago. It is larger and more gorgeous than Chicago, but we doubt if it will be found more entertaining. So many entertainments now-a-days are on that line, that if one has attended theatres very often, they have seen much that is on exhibition at the "Pike." It may not be amiss to state that the best time to visit the Pike is in the evening. The day time can be better and more profitably employed by visiting the buildings and the exhibits. At night the Cascades, the illumination, the bands and the Pike only are in operation, and it is wasting good time to do the Pike at any other time than at night. It is more interesting then, too. However, one can draw some conclusion from the remark of an editor who took in everything on the Pike, that "there wan't anything bad enough to be really good."

A general idea is hard to convey in a few words. It is recommended to the sightseer that he study up what he intends to see, and if this article in any way helps him, its design will have been accomplished. One should not attempt to see too much, or in too short a time, and should husband not only their resources but their strength, and then they will get that rare enjoyment from their visit to this Exposition that the representative of the NUMISMATIST did.

If it can be possibly done avoid taking baggage that has to be checked, for it is often hours with the poor system and devious ways of the baggage rooms in St. Louis before one can get their baggage, and the expressmen there are high priced, too.

It is well worth your time and your money to spend your vacation at the St. Louis Exposition.

Scientific Coin Cleaning.

FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

Just as the old, maimed and battered rag dolly is so often the favorite in a nursery full of spick and span new toys, so, tucked in an out of the way tabernacle as sacred relics by the men of "pattern" "proofs" and unique specimens, there is almost always a little hoard of time encrusted and half obliterated discs of metal, oft lovingly contemplated in solitude, for they are but sorry things to put before a connoisseur, which represent the "might have beens" of a collection which seems incomplete without them.

These vagrant objects represent, more than often, the road which led to better things. Their very incompleteness and obscurity has spurred the tyro on to the mastery of their secrets by other means. Their valuelessness has been the cause why they have been given as good for nothings to a youth to whom they have served as a key which opened an eager mind to the treasure store of science.

Many times, on the highways about Rome and on the Quais of Paris I have seen American tourists eagerly buying these rusty relics at prices which should have secured them better things and I know there is an undoubted fascination about well worn specimens which fine ones often fail to possess.

When last in Berlin I was very much interested in the work of Dr. Frederick Rathgen of the Royal Museum (there, whose life work has been the devising of scientific methods for the restoration of antiquities. Anyone knows that the ordinary handy methods of cleaning up deteriorated objects involves in most cases their gradual destruction.

I have never seen a parade or review of veterans or "invalids" in Europe without noticing the number of old soldiers whose breasts were resplendant with what once had been almost priceless medals issued to them *fleur de coin* and which for thirty or forty years they had polished periodically with "whiting."

A lady in London, recently left a widow in slender circumstances, brought her late husband's valuable collection for sale to Messrs. Spink. But the dear soul had previously sand-papered every single coin to a sapolio like brilliance which she expected to prove irresistible to people who appreciated objects of art.

I have seen all sorts of experiments tried on old Greek and Roman copper coins from heating them red hot and dropping them in water, to nitric acid and a steel wire brush, but the results have been uniformly disappointing. Dr. Rathgen has built up his process from the standpoint of the chemist who knows what chemical processes have wrought the disfigurements and how, as it were to reverse them step by step by restorative treatments until a result has been achieved which if not perfect, is at least something far better than the uninitiated would have credited possible.

Dr. Rathgen's method of treating antique, copper and bronze coins is what is known as the Krefting process from its inventor and consists of reducing the cuprous oxide by means of galvanic action set up in the following manner:

A number of zinc sheets were prepared by punching them full of holes

with an awl or bent nail in such a way as to make holes with a ragged protruding rim on the under side. One of these sheets is laid on the bottom of a glass box with sharp edges of holes upwards, but slightly raised by the use of glass rings as supports. This latter sheet is spread over with coins to be treated so that the latter are each well in contact with the hole edges, but not touching each other. Above this is laid a sheet with the hole edges downwards upon which in turn go a few glass rings or inverted cups as supports for weights or stones intended to convey a firm pressure.

The whole is then covered with a five per cent soda solution and a formation of gas will soon be observed which will continue from fifteen to eighteen hours when all the coins will have been completely reduced.

The coins are then placed in a perforated receptacle or double bottomed zinc box, the uppermost being perforated with a wide mesh and left in hot water for three or four days changing the water three or four times a day.

After the coins are taken out the water is superficially removed with a cloth and they are dried on a warm stove plate or not too hot oven.

Cleaning is now accomplished with a lathe brush in front of a dust fan which is the last process. The coins are now a bright warm brown color similar to that of copper coin in use and that with the very least amount of surface damage.

The use of grease or paraffine should be avoided, although boiling in paraffine or milk is often resorted to in order to darken the coins to a deep bronze color. They cannot afterwards be used to make impressions in sealing wax as is often required.

In this effective process the oxygen produced by the galvanic action precipitates the cuprous compounds as metallic copper while the zinc oxide formed at the same time is dissolved in the alkaline solution. A solution containing, as before stated, from four to five per cent of soda is most suited for the purpose, and the arrangement described is advantageous when not greatly exceeded, as if the lower zinc sheet is placed directly on the bottom of the glass box or the coins close together on the sheet or if too many layers are employed the action is sometimes exhausted before the coins are completely reduced and the process must be completed with fresh zinc and new solution. The bigger the coins the greater should be the distance between them on the sheet. If a zinc or lead deposit spots any of the coins after the first washing, further washing, drying and brushing will usually do away with it.

Dr. Rathgen has cleaned over fifty thousand coins by this process, all of which were unreadable owing to oxide of copper deposit and after being treated proved desirable cabinet specimens.

GENOA, April, 1904.

A Plea for the Mint Mark and Die Variety Collector.

GEO. W. RICE.

It was with regret that I read in a recent number of the NUMISMATIST, a slur cast upon the collectors of die varieties and mint marked pieces of our United States coinage.

The beginner may not have the opportunity nor the means to go far into the collection of ancient coins, and it is almost certain he will not have the taste for nor appreciation of them; it requires a mind cultivated in some degree along art lines of one kind or another, to see the beauty, the art, the hand craft in the crude, irregular bits of metal that have come down to us through the ages. Go into any museum and you will see that a few people of culture may linger over the ancient coins, though little understanding

them, but the majority will pass them by for the perfect, machine made coins, about which they know something.

You will recall the story of the man, suddenly rich, who filled his new house with beautiful chromos; and told his friends how the dealer had tried to force upon him pictures made by hand "Common things; actually made by hand sir!" He may have lived to learn the difference.

The study of die varieties will train the eye and quicken the observation as will nothing else; I have many times mixed up my 1794 cents and Hard Times Tokens, for the sole purpose of identifying them again.

There is no short road to learning; the numismatist must be educated, and he must begin with the materials at hand; that which can be most readily obtained; and these are the coins of his own country. Should he strive to get one of each date of each denomination he will be only a coin collector, and it is simply a matter of dollars, how soon he would succeed; but if he make a study of his coins, comparing dies and noting mint marks, he soon loses the idea that they are money and learn to look at them as gems; pictures, works of art, or what you will; and there gradually, unknowingly comes to him the feeling that causes him to treasure and handle lovingly the fine old Greek or Roman coin he would have passed over but a short while before.

The numismatists of Great Britain set us an excellent example; men in every walk of life have been for years recording every known variety of their coins; to illustrate, the crowns and half crowns of Charles I show but one type of obverse with two reverses, but mint and die varieties so swell the number that Hawkins describes twenty crowns and one hundred and forty half crowns.

Paint spread on canvas does not always result in a good picture, and all ancient coins are not good art by a long way. Whatever of historic interest may attach to them, and that too is often lacking; and some of our early coins are artistic and show the variations always to be found in duplicating the production of the human hand. It is perfectly proper that the study of these varieties should engage the attention of American Numismatists and I trust it will go forward till we have a record of every die ever employed in the U. S. Mints.

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NEW MEMBERS.

588, Rev. R. Venting; 597, Henry A. Greene; 598, Frank Anderson.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to July 1st, they will be declared elected.

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Vouchers: Thomas L. Elder and the Secretary.

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MONROE, MICH.

May 1st, 1904.

Numismatic Tabloids.

THE NUMISMATIST has received very pleasant visits lately from brothers Marcuson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn., Mr. Marcuson will spend the summer and fall in Europe, and Mr. Mitchelson with his family will leave the Pacific coast in July for an extended trip to New Zealand and Australia.—Mr. Geo. W. Rice writes us, "I was pleased to see that sketch of Mr. Marshall of Oswego, New York. That city was my birthplace, and though I left there in 1861, when quite a small boy I remember Mr. Marshall distinctly. His store was headquarters for toys, sporting goods, fireworks, &c., and many an hour have I spent deciding on what I would buy when I got rich, while my father talked coins. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Marshall disposed of my father's first collection of coins. I have Mr. Marshall's catalogue showing a half dollar of 1804, my father has it checked and always claimed he had the coin and Mr. Marshall said it was genuine.

W. Gedney Beatty, 55 Broadway, New York, collects only Greek silver and will be glad to purchase, at reasonable prices along that line.—Mr. Henry A. Greene, Banigan building, Providence, R. I., also collects only the Greek silver, and would be glad to hear from others who make the same specialty, with the idea of purchasing or exchanging. He would prefer to hear from those who are beginning, rather than the advanced collectors.—Dr. James Binden has returned to Newport, R. I. for the summer.—J. E. Carswell's new address is Box 134 Plattsville, Ontario.—A reference to our advertising columns shows that Mr. Thomas L. Elder, to meet his large and expanding business, has removed to New York City.—Jeffries Wyman's new address is at 125 Milk street Boston, Mass.—Until November 1st, Mr. M. A. Wilber should be addressed at box 677, Richmond, Va.—"Am pleased to receive THE NUMISMATIST which must be doing much to keep up the interest in coins." James Schofield.—Richard Lambert of New Orleans has a very fine collection of U. S. coins, Colonial and Masonic medals.—The applications of Mr. English and Mr. Shafer in March issue were inadvertently credited to Mr. James Croke. They were both proposed by Mr. Wilber and we are glad to make the correction.—"I have enjoyed THE NUMISMATIST and find much information in each issue." G. W. Tracy.—The Adrian Telegram (Mich.) devotes some space to the numismatic treasures of Mr. George H. Lewis of that city.—Brother Lighthouse is now sojourning in California. On his return trip in June or July he will stop at the St. Louis Exposition.—Capt. I. Pitman will spend the summer in the land of Evangeline. Arcadia, Yarmouth Co. N. S. Canada, will be his address.—Some of our correspondents think we presume too much upon the intelligence of our readers. Well we have got an intelligent class. And even if Mr. Mehl's address was left off his April Ad. our readers all knew where he is, and the "1805" \$50 gold piece advertised by the Arnold Numismatic Co., our readers all knew should have been 1855.—The Times and News-Letter of Westfield, Mass., in its issue of

April 7th, devoted two full columns to the extensive collection of Mr. George M. Delaney of that place. We have heard before of Mr. Delaney's collection of coins which is acknowledged to be one of the finest private collections in the country.—"I wish to express my appreciation of THE NUMISMATIST. Its monthly visits are always welcomed. Hope you can some time publish it oftener. By all means the convention this year should be held at St. Louis. I vote for September or the first part of November." J. M. Henderson.—F. T. Whitney of Boston collects only U. S. copper coins—Rev. Richard Venting is interested particularly in old coins and antiquities.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED:—To exchange a good specimen of Bretons No. 1008, one of the best and extremely rare. Any sideviews to offer? Address J. E. Carswell, Box 134 Plattsville, Ont.

WANTED:—Wanted Woodward's priced auction catalogs, Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 84, 92. Frossard's 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 42, 45, 101, 110, 128, 137, 151. Priced copies Sage's 6 days sale Feb. 1859 to trade. A. P. Wylie Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—Small date cent of 1848, will pay \$100 for a specimen that suits. Bids wanted on a half dollar of 1795—three leaves under eagles wings, the piece is very good except date, which does not show at bottom. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—Botany. Fine works with plates of western plants, to exchange for coins, etc., other books also. Dr. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

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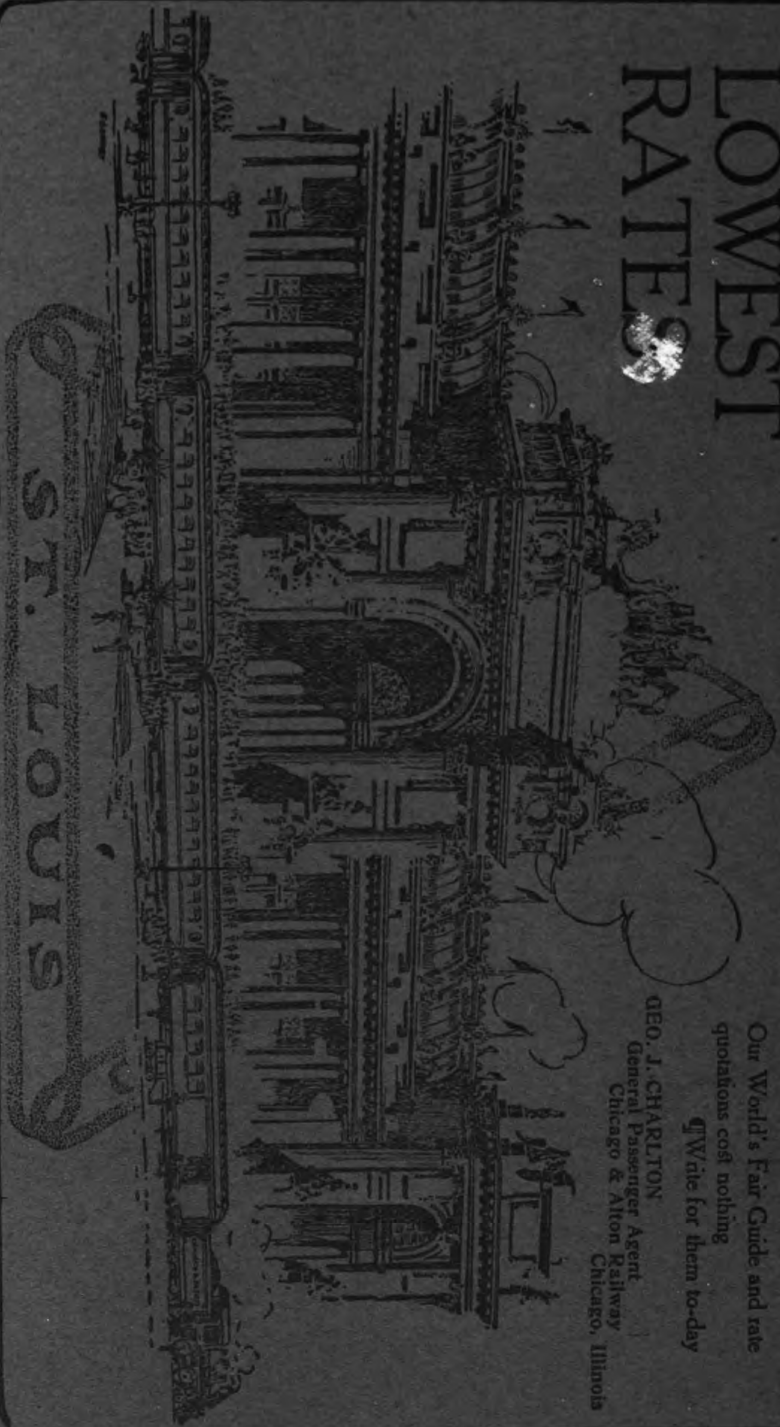
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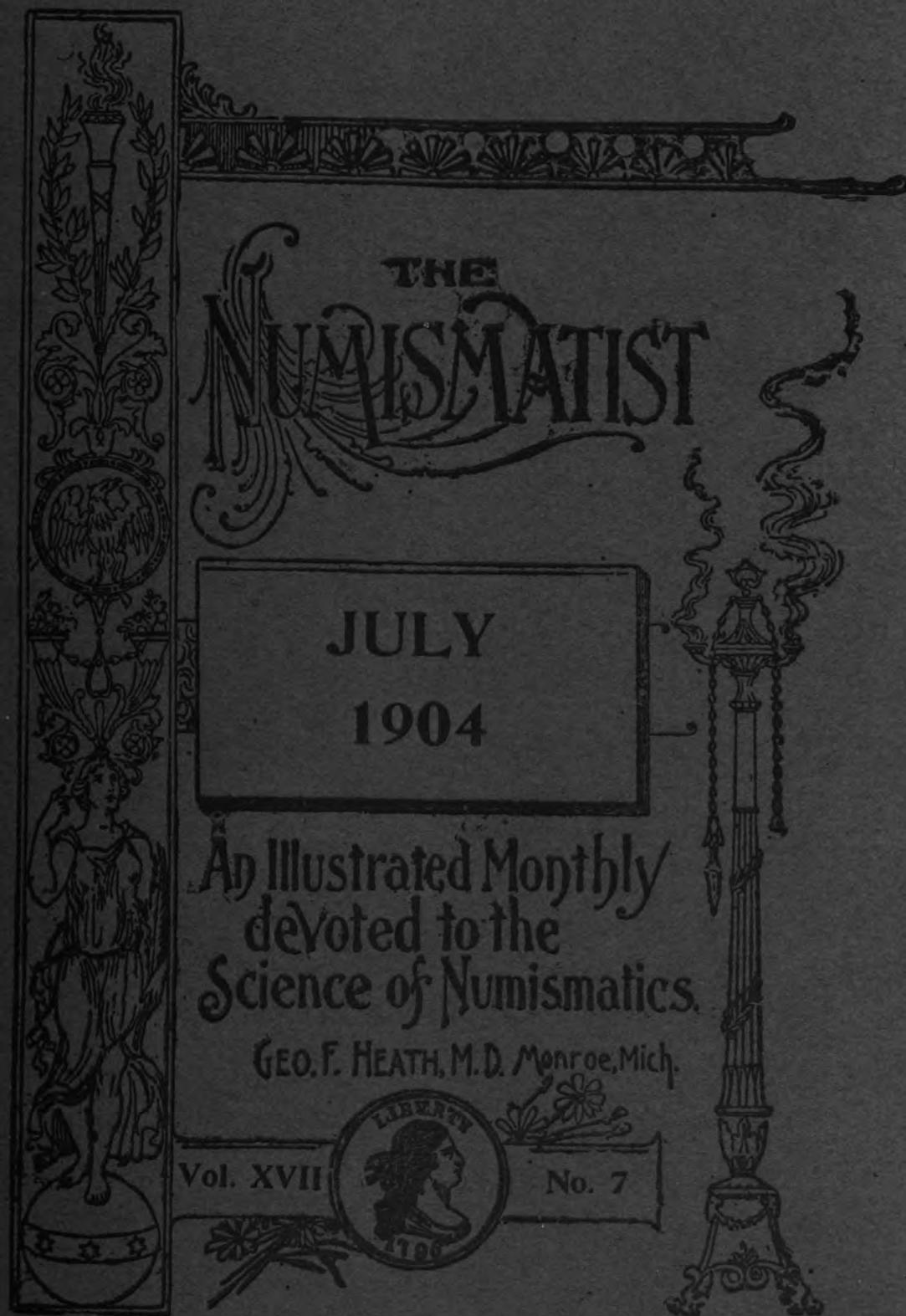
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The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
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The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THE NUMISMATIST is the only Illustrated Monthly Journal devoted to coins and their collecting published on the American continent.

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CONTENTS.

Our National Union From Numismatic Testimony. A. G. Heaton . . .	197-201
The Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	202-207
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	208-211
Hoopers Restrikes. Joseph Hooper	212-214
A Rare Coin Stolen	215
A Warning to the Young Collector	215-216
Making Medals by Photograph	216-217
Obituary	217
The Chicago Numismatic Society	218
American Numismatic Association	218-219
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale	219-220

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, JULY 1904.

NO 7.

Our National Union From Numismatic Testimony.

A. G. HEATON.

Although every one in our country now assents to the permanency of the Union of States and is ready to uphold the honor of the Star Spangled Banner against any and all other powers, it is interesting, in remembering diverse views that the secession war made obsolete, to notice how little such views were valued or anticipated by the founders of our nation.

Written or spoken opinions of prominent men are important historical evidences of general thought but their force is not comparable to political principles stamped upon coins which are to pass through all hands and are logically supposed to express the convictions of an overwhelming majority of the people. While coins, it is true, have not represented popular opinion in various periods of history when hereditary or military rulers abused their trust, we can feel assured that those circulated from the time our colonies began to resist European oppression interpret freely the sentiments of the almost entire population of our elemental nation.

Loyalty to transatlantic governments is of course signified on pieces of earlier issue and, in part, of European coinage, such as the *Rosa Americana* coppers, those of Virginia, Louisiana, &c., the Lord Baltimore money and the silver of New England, but in 1776 the first clear and emphatic assertion of independence appears on pieces termed "Continental Currency." Their designs have been attributed to Franklin. The well known obverse shows a sun dial under a hastening sun with the injunction "Mind your own business," which may be a covert call to patriotic effort. The reverse presents a circle of thirteen linked rings typifying the original states, which it may be well to recall, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, as on the rings inscribed. These rings indeed appear rather welded than linked together and, to emphasize the character and endurance of the union, we read in the center the words "WE ARE ONE." encircled by "American Congress." There is no equivocation here. A unit is indivisible and the use of the word "American" con-

spicuously ignores sectionalism. Unity was the key note of public thought and, though the Declaration of Independence, of the same year as the coins mentioned, referred to "These United Colonies" as "Free and Independent States," the "Articles of Confederation" of 1778 maintain that "The Union shall be perpetual." The coins and tokens succeeding the pieces "Continental Currency" reiterate the sentiments they express. In 1776 copper coins of two designs were struck in the state of Massachusetts. One presents for the first time an eagle as our national emblem, surrounded by thirteen stars. The eagle stands on scroll work (that has been considered a crown) but has spread wings as if to soar away from it. On the reverse a shield, quartered at left and of indefinite significance, is also surrounded by stars. The other design referred to has, on the obverse, a pine tree with an animal resembling a watch dog at the base and the surrounding words "Massachusetts State," but the more interesting reverse presents a figure suggestive of an Indian chief seated on a globe and holding a spear and olive branch. As this nearly nude figure is surrounded by the legend "Liberty and Virtue," it is, however, possibly intended to be a female and thus the first embodiment of Liberty as a national emblem, to which the eagle is secondary. This early appearance on the coins of one state of devices typical of all united is very significant and it is notable that the first devices conceived should become the permanent ones of our national coinage.

The "Bar Cent," undated and of uncertain period may be disposed of here. It has thirteen parallel and disconnected bars on one side but, on the other, their incorporate status is evidenced by U. S. A. in a large monogram. In 1778 a copper piece was coined an obverse bust in armor surrounded by the legend "NON. DEPENDENS. STATUS," and a Reverse, seated Indian with a shield on which is a tiny American flag, the legend being "AMERICA." This flag, crossed by a sword, is a signal manifestation of nationality. When our independence was acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783, the well known "NOVA CONSTELLATIO" pieces were first struck in England under American auspices. They are known in copper, brass, silver and gold. Within the obverse legend thirteen six pointed stars surround rays from a central eye, symbolical of Supreme power. The states are thus shown, not as independent governments, but as a new constellation in as enduring a union under central control as are the fixed groups of the heavens in Jehovah's sight. The reverses have as legends either "LIBERTAS. JUSTITIA." accompanied by "U. S." in a wreath, or IMMUNE COLUMBIA." accompanied by a seated figure of Justice holding scales in her left hand and, in her right, a flag on a staff surmounted by a liberty cap. Such a device, artistically designed, with legend 'Liberty in Justice' would be a far better one for our mature national dignity than the unconditional and even lawless liberty our coins imply. Even in republican France, where liberty has been at times associated with anarchy, the devices of coins recognize now the authority of justice and law.

In 1783 also appeared a coin of perplexing aspect. A half figure of

Liberty appears above a sort of railing of thirteen uprights, with the legend "VOCE POPOLI," on the reverse. But on the obverse, within the legend "GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO" is seen the bust of George III. This was used probably by the coiner in the lack of any die portrait of our immortal George but patriotic persons destroyed many of these pieces from a suspicion that they were a sop to the royalist element surviving and they were long designated as "Tory Pennies." Two years later a more pronounced one appeared with "GEORGIUS III REX" inscribed around the bust, yet with the reverse of the Nova Constellatio pieces—the seated Justice with the legend "Immune Columbia," Washington referred with indignation to this evidence of a squirming royalist minority when the young nation was burdened by debt and many difficulties. Yet it was but an incident and many other coins of wide circulation expressed the general patriotic sentiment. In the same year, 1785, a new copper piece presented in the center of the obverse a small circle of twelve stars with one in the midst and rays diverging from all, accompanied by the legend "CONFEDERATIO" and on the reverse, the legend "AMERICA INIMICA TYRANS," about an armed Indian chief. In 1785, also, Vermont used one of the "Constellatio" obverses with the legend "QUARTA DECIMA STELLA" accompanied by a reverse showing a sun rising over mountains and the legend "VERMONT. RES. PUBLICA." Two years later coins of this state showed a mailed bust with the legend "VERMON AUCTORI" and, in probable lack of native art, a borrowed seated Britannia figuring as the Goddess of Liberty with "INDE ET LIB" inscribed about her. Connecticut had issued similar coins in 1785 with the legend "AUCTORI CONNEC" (by authority of Connecticut.) There were many varieties of these during the four years of coinage. This is also the case in regard to large issues of New Jersey coppers of about the same period. The obverse of these presented a shield with thirteen stripes and the unequivocal legend "E PLURIBUS MINUM" since adopted on our national coinage and revived from the "WE ARE ONE" of the Continental Currency. The English form is preferable, that every inhabitant of our country who can read may understand the established doctrine of our union. The varied horse and plough reverses of these "NOVA CAESAREA" are of no importance to our subject.

The infant state of New York manifested its patriotism on a number of coins though, it is said, none of them were minted in its boundaries. They are known in copper, silver and gold and are of very varied design. After the Latin rendition or abbreviation, "NOVA EBORAC" &c., we find the legends "COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR," "IMMUNIS COLUMBIA," "UNUM ET PLURIBUS," "E PLURIBUS UNUM," "LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO," "VIRT ET LIB," "NON VIVIRTE VICE" &c., and the devices of the Goddess Justice, the Spread Eagle, an armed Indian, shields and the plough everything tends to subordinate state to national glory and authority. In 1787 a copper coin produced the obverse and reverse of the Continental Currency as worthy of enduring regard, the only difference being the substitution of "UNITED STATES" for "AMERICAN CONGRESS." It

so entirely represented popular sentiment as to be selected by the government in 1787 for our first national coinage but a mint was not organized until a few years later when other designs were chosen. In 1791 a coin was struck in England, in some quantity, called the Kentucky Cent and showing on the reverse fifteen stars (the then increased number of states) in a triangular group, each named by letter with K. at the top. The obverse shows a scroll inscribed "OUR CAUSE IS JUST" and has the legend "UNANIMITY IS THE STRENGTH OF SOCIETY." In the same year Massachusetts copper coins present an American Eagle on the reverse.

After all this testimony of state adhesion, in our early history, to the supreme and perfect authority of the Union, we turn to the many coins struck in honor of the "Father of His Country." Many designers without realizing the modesty and wisdom of his greatness, naturally supposed that, following the custom of European rulers, he would have his likeness upon the authorized coinage of the nation he had established and of which he was the first president. All designs were, therefore, assuredly made to please him and there is no greater evidence of his well known abhorrence of anything but a faithful and enduring Union than the entirely national character of every device and legend associated with his portrayal. We find mainly on reverses the eagle and thirteen barred shield, noting incidentally that stars and arrows very much in number as if states were unimportant considerations. The legends equally acclaim "The United States of America" whose independence, liberty and security as a whole was the subject of Washington's life-long endeavour in his military and civil career and whose power, prosperity and honor as a world swaying nation form the greatest tribute to his wisdom, the best devotion to his memory.

After this necessarily limited survey of coins and tokens of patriotic sentiment struck before 1793 we reach with that year the beginning, practically, of the authorized coinage of the United States of America from the first mint of the government. The cents of 1793 repeat on a part of the issue the device of thirteen rings of the Continental Currency but it was promptly set aside and from that date to the present the only recognition of states as such has been the thirteen stars, arrows and shield stripes in honor of those that originally united to establish the nation. All hint of sectional power has yielded to an impersonation of Liberty, civil and religious, as the glory of our common country and the reverse device of the American eagle as the symbol of our national strength, through our leading article of faith "E PLURIBUS UNUM" on the ribbon in its beak.

Passing from the beginning of the nineteenth century over a period less eventful in numismatic expression of sentiment than in the growth of the United States under its principles of republican government, we reach in 1837 a time of financial troubles that disclosed the development of national dissensions and perils. Among the tokens coined in that year, the most interesting by far are some that quote the words of President Jackson—"Save your

Constitution," and "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved." Why were such sentences not superfluous when men yet lived who had shared the glory of the nation's birth? It was because a younger generation, prospering in narrow selfishness, had become insensible to the wisdom, integrity and high patriotism of their fathers. When over twenty years later, four of the original thirteen states cancelled their glorious heritage, many of the democratic party were weak enough to advocate assent to their secession. Happily, however, there remained a Jacksonian democracy worthy of its southern hero to participate in the maintenance of the Union and now, since a second "Baptism of Blood" has left its permanence undisputed from lakes to gulf and from sea to sea, the coinage of the government, in our present greatness and prosperity, represents the adhesion of nearly a hundred million of minds to the eloquent sentiment. "The Union, now and forever, One and inseparable."

NOTE. It is a suggestive fact in our numismatic history that, as far as the writer knows, no coin, medal or token has been struck in advocacy of state supremacy, dismemberment or secession, and but a few half dollars were issued by the transient Confederacy.

The supply of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act being exhausted Director of the Mint, George B. Roberts, is authority for the statement that no further coinage of silver dollars will be issued in our mints from this year, unless by some chance, which at this time seems very remote, a 16 to 1 Congress should be elected.

About every so often some one exhibits one of the "Am I not a Woman and a Sister?" anti-slavery token. The matter is looked up and the old, old story of only 20 being issued is resurrected, and generally copied in the press. We first tackled the subject in THE NUMISMATIST for January, 1901, and in the course of a few weeks enough of our readers had written us to locate over 150 of the pieces. A late influx of clippings remind us that the direct is again afloat in the newspaper sea, and our esteemed contemporary, The Collector, with its grappling hooks has landed and published the latest edition of the old story. Still the same old token can be purchased at the same old place and way for the same old quarter, and the same old thousands will still remain; and the same old story will continue to be flotsam and jetsam in the same old sea.

THE TOKENS AND MEDALS.

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. FREY.

XIV. JOSEPH LEROUX, M. D.

Doctor Leroux died on May 21. It is superfluous to give any biographical sketch of him here, as the same appears in Breton's work, and in the later publication will also be found a portrait of him.

The following are the tokens issued by him:



1. Obv. A. Rev. C. (Breton No. 582.) Two hundred struck in December, 1885, in copper, brass, and a soft composition somewhat harder than lead.

2. Obv. A. Rev. B. (Breton No. 583.) Eighty-six struck in January, 1886, in copper, brass and white metal.

3. Obv. B. Rev. C. (Breton No. 584.) One hundred and ninety-four struck in January, 1886, in copper and brass.

4. Obv. D. Rev. E. (Breton No. 585.) One thousand struck in cop

per in 1891.

5. Oby. F. Rev. G. (Breton No. 586.) One thousand struck in copper in 1891.

The dies of all the above varieties are said to be still in existence.

XV. A. E. WAY.

This gentleman was born April 1, 1872 and is a miscellaneous collector as his tokens indicate.



The larger of these cards was struck about a year ago and the issue consisted of one hundred; twenty-five each in copper, brass, German silver, and aluminum.



The smaller card was issued last April; of this there were struck in nickel eighty-five, in brass nine, in copper five, in silver three and in gold a single specimen. The dies are in Mr. Way's possession.

XVI. P. O. TREMBLAY.



Mr. Tremblay was born July 25, 1863. at Ste. Agnes of Dundee, Quebec, not more than three miles from the line dividing the United States from Canada. In 1886 he started in the hardware business in Montreal. His collection of Canadian coins, tokens and medals was probably at the time the finest in existence, including, as it did, some of the best specimens of the famous Hart collection sold in 1895.



Since he has abandoned the collecting of Canadian pieces, Mr. Tremblay has devoted himself principally toward collecting every variety of coin dated 1642, (the year of the foundation of Montreal), and is also making a specialty of the Papal coinage.

In the year 1892 he issued the two tokens illustrated above. The first of these (Breton 606) has been previously illustrated in the NUMISMATIST for August 1902. The issue consists of two hundred in copper, twenty-five in white metal, and two in silver.

Of the other variety (Breton 607,) two hundred were struck in copper, and one hundred and twenty-five in white metal. The dies for both varieties were made by C. Tison, and have been destroyed.

Mr. Tremblay is a member of the American Numismatic Association and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

XVII. LIEUT. COL. J. D. B. F. MAC KENZIE.



This card has been pictured in the number of this magazine for July 1902. Mr. Mac Kenzie had one hundred of them struck, all in copper, by Mr. Cranston of Galt, Ont.

XVIII. J. T. CRAWFORD.



This is another token that has previously appeared in these pages (November, 1902,) and is simply enumerated at this place for the purpose of giving additional information as to quantities, etc.

Mr. Crawford is a lecturer on mathematics in the Ontario Normal College and in the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, Ont. He is a collector of Canadian and English silver coins, principally the former. The total issue of these tokens was one hundred, sixty in brass, thirty in nickel, and ten in aluminum. The latter type is of course, very scarce; a copy of it was in the McColl collection.

XIX. I. C. FELL & Co.



The firm of I. C. Fell & Co., is comprised of Messrs. I. C. Fell and G. C. Dowdell, and is at present situated at No. 84 Adelaide street, W., in Toronto. They have been established in that city for twenty-five years, and are well known throughout the Dominion of Canada.

These tokens were issued in great quantities for advertising purposes and were chiefly struck in aluminum. No record has been kept of the exact dates of issue, and the dies are still in the possession of the firm.

XX. GEORGE H. BURFEIND.



The card issued by this gentleman appeared in the NUMISMATIST for March last. The notice there should have included the number issued, to-wit: Fifty in copper and fifty in brass. The dies are destroyed.

XXI. THEODOR ROHDE.



The collection of Mr. Theodor Rohde of Vienna is unquestionably one of the most interesting of the present time. As early as 1862 he was in constant communication with the late Dr. Missong, who made a specialty of collecting the coins of the emperor Probus, and inspired by the assiduity of Missong, Mr. Rohde has made the various issues and die varieties of the emperor Aurelianus his particular field of collecting.

As a result he has brought together a collection of coins of this Roman emperor, the number and varieties of which were hitherto unsuspected. In 1883 he published a treatise on "The Coins of the Emperor Aurelianus, his wife Severina, and the rulers of Palmyra" in which over 1800 varieties were classified.

Besides these special series Mr. Rohde has a very extensive collection of the coinage of the Byzantine Empire from Justinianus II. to its downfall under Mohammed II. The types here are of gold wherever it has been possible to obtain them in this metal.

Mr. Rohde was one of the founders of the Vienna Numismatic Society in 1869, and is at present one of its most active officers.

Portsmouth, O, July 15.—Randal Marcum, a Raridon farmer, while plowing yesterday afternoon, unearthed an old vessel containing \$5,000 in gold. Some of the coins dated back as far as 1773. The money is supposed to have been buried by an old miser named John Oglethorpe, who was killed in 1815 by Indians who invaded this section.



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

ICONIUM.

This was a large city in the district of Lycaonia in Asia Minor. It was situated on the route from Ephesus to Tarsus, and was built from the ruins of more ancient cities in the vicinity. The surrounding country is very fertile and is noted for its beautiful gardens and groves watered from the snow-capped mountains not far distant.

After Paul and Barnabas had been driven from Ephesus and the coast cities, they came to Iconium (Acts XIV) and preached to the people but the people being contra-persuaded by certain people from Ephesus and the city, Paul was stoned and drawn from the city as one dead.

In mediaeval times it was the capital of the Seljukian Sultans (A. D. 1097) and was called the cradle of the Ottoman empire, and about the end of the 15th century became a part of the Turkish empire. Its present name is Koniah, and it contains a population of about 25,000.



The coinage of Iconium begins just previous to the time of Augustus and consisted of autonomous bronze. The types refer briefly to the worship of Perseus. Local tradition states that here he dedicated his own statue.

Imperial bronze for the city were issued from Claudius to Gallienus. Hadrian planted a Roman colony here during his reign, and from this time Greek inscriptions are not found on its coins.

The bronze coin illustrated herewith was struck during the time of Nero and may be described as follows:

Obv. The head of Nero to right. Inscription in Greek translated: "Nero Caesar Augustus."

Rev. Poppaea seated. Inscription in Greek translated; "Poppaea Augusta of the Claud-Iconians."

Poppaea was the wife of the emperor Nero, and at this time the city was called Claudia after the Emperor Claudius who founded it.

LAODICEA.

Laodicea was a city of Phrygia founded by Antiochus Thesos, situated at the junction of the Lycus and Meander in the valley of the latter. The city was built on the site of a more ancient city that bore the name of Diopolis, (the city of Jupiter), and named after the wife of Antiochus, Laodica. It soon became one of the most important cities of Asia Minor. The great councils of the early church met here. It was the seat of one of the Seven Churches, and was the headquarters of an archbishop. Paul mentions it in his Epistle to the Colossians, and St. John in Revelations addressing the Angel of the church at Laodiceae says "thou art neither cold or hot; I would thou wert either cold or hot. So then because thou art luke warm and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth, (Rev. III., 15, 16.)

The city was totally destroyed in 1230. Its ruins consist of a finely preserved aqueduct of stone that supplied the city with water and a stadium, the seats of which yet bear their original numbers or letters.

The earliest coins of Laodicea were cistophori struck in the first half of the second century, B. C., extending down for a period of a hundred years, B. C. 58 coins were issued by and in the names of the Roman Proconsuls, and during imperial times from Augustus to Philip Junior.



Obv. The head of the city to right.

Rev. Victory standing holding a palm branch in her left hand and a crown of laurel in her extended right.



Some of the coins of Laodicea are of large size and are more properly called medallions. Two reverses are shown herewith. One of them shows the emperor in a quadrangular court distributing prizes to the victors at the games.

JUDAH AND JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem was situated near the center of Judah and was the capital of the Kingdom. It was about 25 miles from the Mediterranean and 19 miles west of the Jordan. The city is first mentioned in Genesis XIV. 18, where it is called Salem. Its king is there mentioned as Melchizadek. It was not until 450 years after Joshua that it became the capital of Judah when David made it a royal residence. It was then called Zion, or the City of David, which king greatly enlarged and strengthened it. Its great temple was built by his son Solomon and from this time no city in the Eastern world has possessed such great interest to the Christian, the Mohammedan, and the Historian, as Jerusalem.

The city was first taken by the Egyptian king Shishak in B. C. 970. Sennacherib next despoiled it, and then Nebuchadnezzar in B. C. 586. In B. C. 320 Ptolemy I, captured the city and later Antiochus the Great. Antiochus Epiphanes pillaged and desecrated the holy city B. C. 175-64, and the revolt of the Maccabees restored it for a season, until a division among themselves called Pompey who took possession of the city in B. C. 63. Herod governed it in B. C. 37, and after his death it became a Roman province. Under Vespasian and Titus it had troublous times and in A. D. 70 it was totally destroyed and ceased to exist until the time of Hadrian in A. D. 130 when he established a town on its site which was called Aelia Capitolina. Later it passed successively into the hands of the Persians (614); Saracens (637); Egyptians (969); Crusaders (1094-1187); and since 1244 it has been under the dominion of the Mohammedans. Its present population is about 40,000.

There is no evidence that the Hebrews had a special coinage of their own before the time of the first revolt under Judas Maccabeus in B. C. 143.

From this time begins a coinage replete with history, under the Asmonaeon Family, Idumaeon Princes Roman Procurators, and the revolt ending in the destruction of the city in A. D. 70, with this period we shall not deal as the subject has been covered very faithfully by Mr. Joseph Hooper in a back volume of this magazine. *

As stated, Hadrian colonized and rebuilt the city under a different name in A. D. 136. One of the first coins struck after this event was probably the following:



Obv. The Emperor Hadrian to right surrounded by an inscription.

Rev. A colonist driving oxen with a military standard. Legend: COL. AEL. CAPIT COND.

"Hadrian, the founder of the Colony of Aelia Capitolina."



Obv. Jupiter seated in a temple conversing with Minerva and attended by Juno. Legend: AEL. CAP. COL.

Rev. The head of Serapis to left with the usual inscription.

History informs us that Hadrian built a temple to Jupiter on the very spot where the temple of God had stood, and at this place the Jews were compelled to pay the same contributions that they formerly paid to their temple. Serapis was the principal God of the Greeks. He was also worshiped at Jerusalem.

*THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. VIII., Nos. and 1, 2, 3 4.

Hoopers Restrikes.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

Gold now constitutes nearly one-half our stock in money.
National bank notes are one-sixth the money in circulation.

* * * *

Jeff Davis's Dollar.

F. C. Richter, a Columbus merchant, received in the ordinary course of business a silver dollar which bears this inscription:

This dollar was
Taken from Jeff Davis,
Pres't S. C. when captured by
Cols. Pritchard and Harden in
Georgia, April 9th, 1865.
Presented to
Wilbur Andrews McCoy,
On his fifth birthday Feb'y
10th, 1866, by his
Father.

It is believed by Richter that the coin was put in circulation accidentally or that it was stolen from the owner. He will restore it to the person to whom it rightfully belongs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

* * * *

It is the custom of the United States treasury department to perpetuate in bronze the features of each President of the United States. After 13 months of effort, Director of the Mint Roberts finally induced President Roosevelt to give sittings to the engraver who designs the new official medallion published for the first time.

The new medals are being struck at the Philadelphia mint and will be for sale to the public at \$2 each. The treasury has on sale medals of every president of the republic, and a number of special medals commemorating important special events, such as the gold medal commemorating the death of Garfield, which sells for \$9.

The Grant medal, which is very large, costs \$8, but most of the others can be had for \$2 each.

A collector who desires a complete set of Uncle Sam's official medals must lay out \$300, and there are enough customers for these official souvenirs to net the government a handsome profit each year.

* * * *

Coins Instead of Babies.

"It's curious how few people know the origin of some of our present day customs, or how far they date back," said a prominent lawyer of Washington a few days ago.

"I happened to be in attendance at the laying of the cornerstone of the Continental Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution in my town recently, and the depositing of the coins in the cavity of the cornerstone brought to mind a curious statement I heard a short time ago as to the origin of the custom. In the old days the people believed their temples and public buildings had life, and sometimes the building would be worshipped as would any of its contents.

"Now these ancients knew the building had life in it for a very simple reason. When they laid the cornerstone thereof they made a cavity of sufficient size to contain a human body, and a living, breathing child was placed in the cavity when the cornerstone was laid. Sound is grewsome, doesn't it? But that is what they did, nevertheless.

"You can easily see that a boom in building brought an increase infant mortality in those days. The mothers of the infants taken were unanimous in their opposition to new buildings as can be easily imagined. The wise old boys who ruled in those days knew a thing or two about politics, too, and the increased opposition by the women in building operations led them to announce that infants selected for incarceration in the cornerstones could be redeemed with money, of the coinage of the year in which the building was erected. It is needless to say that no more infants were placed in cornerstones, but their redemption fund was, and thus came about the custom of putting money into cornerstones, which we of to-day still preserve."

* * * *

Guaranteeing Mexican Dollars.

Mexican Herald.

As everybody knows, Mexican dollars circulate in large quantities in the Far East, especially in China and the Philippines where bankers send large quantities of Mexican silver dollars every year.

A year ago a reporter saw one of the Mexican pesos that had been in circulation in India for some time, and was surprised to find it covered with small Chinese characters like as many seals. This dollar was shown yesterday to Liang Hsum, the Chinese minister, who explained the presence of the marks as follows:

"The bankers, of whom there are hundreds in China, who receive Mexican dollars affix to them their seals to guarantee their legitimacy, and as pesos circulate and go from one bank to another they are being marked by all the banks who receive them. In case the peso proves to be illegal, the banker

who sealed it last has to change it for good money and withdraw it from circulation.

"When the pesos are completely covered with seals they are sent back to Mexico to be recoined, the expense being paid by all the bankers whose seals are on the coins. It is in accordance with a recent agreement. But it often happens that dollars, although marked all over two faces, continue in circulation and are highly esteemed, as the seals are so many guarantees that they are genuine. The decision to seal pesos was taken because illegal coins began to circulate in China."

* * * *

Thirteen is Conspicuous.

On the American quarter-dollar there are thirteen stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, thirteen marginal feathers in each wing, 13 tail feathers 13 horizontal bars, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 arrow heads and thirteen letters in the words, "quarter dollar."

* * * *

Panama will issue her own coins. They will correspond to the "conants" coined for use in the Philippines. The coin will be called a dollar, and two of them pass for our gold dollar. It is probable that the coining will be done in the United States at the San Francisco mint. The Panama legislature has provided for the coinage of subsidiary currency to the amount of about \$1,500,000. The Colombian silver now current on the isthmus will be melted down and recoined.

Inasmuch as the wages paid out by this government to workmen on the canal will probably form the principal money in exchange. It has been suggested that to avoid confusion the United States should employ the same kind of money on the isthmus as is coined by the Panamans themselves.

* * * *

Currency.

Nature's Money system

Herein is revealed:

Dandelion goldpiece,

In a greenback field.

* * * *

Unable to resist the promptings of a second dream telling him where to dig for hidden treasure, John Stonebrunner of Springfield, Ohio, found on Saturday gold coin supposed to have been buried by the French near Beatty in 1745. Its value to collectors is estimated at \$1,500. It will be exhibited in the Ohio Building at St. Louis. The coins bear dates of the eighteenth century.

A Rare Coin Stolen.

LONDON, ENG., JUNE 17, 1904.

DR. G. F. HEATH, MONROE, MICH.

DEAR SIR:—On May 14th last I sent per American Express Co. to Mr. Lyman Low of New York, the third known specimen of the Templeton Reid \$5 Georgia Gold, yesterday I heard from him stating that the coin had been abstracted from the package in course of transit.

Now it may possibly prevent the dishonest person from disposing of the coin, if you will insert a notice, either in your editorial or advertising columns, stating that the said piece is missing.

I am of course prepared to pay for such insertion if you will mail me amount. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Fraternally Yours.

A. H. BALDWIN.

A correspondent writes as follows: "Ex-Sec. Root's address at Chicago is a splendid one but shows sad numismatic ignorance in the statement—"While every man can get a gold dollar for every dollar of the Government's currency, etc." Our correspondent thinks Mr. Root should join the A. N. A. at once.

Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Canada, is one of our enthusiastic collectors over the border. His specialty is Canadian varieties (not necessarily rarities), and he is always glad to hear from any other collector in his line of collecting. He still insists that THE NUMISMATIST is all right.

A Warning to the Young Collector.

COATESVILLE, Pa., July 2. With their house decorated and a big dinner prepared, and the preacher, the Rev. George Boddie, on hand, Lila Demcy was in tears when the hour arrived for her to be married to Roy Bunker, and he failed to appear.

By permission from their parents they were granted a marriage license a few days ago. An hour before the time for the wedding young

Bunker called at the home of the bride-elect. "The constable is after me" he said and then he left.

Bunker's boarding house keeper made a charge alleging he had jumped a board bill.

An hour before the time for the wedding Bunker was canvassing the city endeavoring to sell a box of old coins, which he said belonged to him. They were valuable coins. He said that he wanted to get enough money to go on a wedding trip. He sold them for a few dollars.

The disappointed bride-elect is heartbroken, as she had made big preparations for the event. She was waiting in her wedding costume of white silk until an hour after the time, when she decided that her intended husband had left town.

The preceding painful news from Coatesville, gives us the opportunity for a short homily to artless and ingenious young collectors. It has been wisely said that "all is not gold that glitters" and there are many embryo numismatists in this delusive world who imagine that old coins, even if not polished up with powder, are pearls of great price. In the wildness of their enthusiasm they experience the sensations of wealth that only multi-millionaires fully realize. They dream of possessing automobiles, mansions and even wives. They know not, alas, that they cannot love both coins and maidens, for numisma and the fair sex are in no accord. They know not, alas, that coins are as dross when speedy sale is compulsory and that a wedding and a honeymoon based upon the worth of most collections is a sorrow and a vanity. We all sympathize deeply with young Bunker in his double loss and hope that in time he may be in some way compensated for his sad experience.

A. G. H.

P. S. Though the tearful bride seems to have gotten into a Bunker we hope she may yet make the hole.

Making Medals By Photograph.

A photographic process whereby metal bas-reliefs such as medals are produced direct from the living subject has recently been developed, and threatens to rival the die-sinker and sculptor. Samples thus made were shown at a scientific exhibition in London, and aroused considerable interest due to the faithfulness with which the original subject was reproduced. The process consists in first making an ordinary photographic negative of the head which is to figure on the medal, the only departure from ordinary practice being in lighting of the subject, which is arranged in a somewhat peculiar way. There are ten planes of illumination produced by lamps of special construction, so placed and adjusted that there is a gradation of intensity of illumination which varies from intense brilliancy on the portion nearest to the camera that is, the parts which would appear in the highest re-

lief on the medal to an almost absence of illumination at the background. After the negative has been made it is placed on a plate coated with bichromatized gelatine and exposed to the light. That portion which is affected by the light passing through the transparent parts of the negative becomes insoluble, and when the plate is washed remains, while the part protected from the action of the light by the opaque parts of the negative is washed away, leaving a film of gelatine of varying thickness, corresponding to the negative. From this is made an ordinary plaster mould, with which metallic bas-reliefs can be produced by electro-deposition. Successful results have been obtained with bas-reliefs as large as two inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch high. This discovery has given rise to the question is the time-honored die sinker and engraver of medals to disappear, as did the wood engraver when photographic methods were adapted to his work. As most medals and coins are constructed after the death, there is of course the chance that suitable negatives will not be made during their lifetime, but the process seems to possess many possibilities.—Harpers Weekly.

Obituary.

Mr. A. C. Roussel of Montreal, informs us of the death in that city of Dr. Joseph Leroux. Twenty years ago Dr. Leroux was one of the best known of the Canadian Numismatists. He published several valuable works on the numismatics of Canada, which for some years were standard. In 1882 he published the "Canadian Copper Coin Catalogue; in 1883 the "Numismatic Atlas of Canada," and in 1885 "The Collector's Vade Mecum." In 1885 he issued "Le Collectionneur, a monthly journal in the interest of numismatics. THE NUMISMATIST for May 1902 published a fine portrait and extended biographical sketch of Dr. Leroux. The following is taken from the Montreal Daily Witness of May 17:

Dr. Joseph Leroux, a well-known physician of the south-western portion of the city, died on Saturday of articular rheumatism, at the age of 55 years. Dr. Leroux was in every respect a self-made man. One of a family of twenty-two children, of poor parents, he had to provide for himself at an early age. After receiving an elementary education in the village school of his native parish of St. Austin, he was admitted to the Jacques Cartier Normal school, and after graduating received a position as teacher in a country model school. A few years later he went to Europe to study the different educational systems, but had to return after a few months on account of his health. He then commenced the study of medicine in Laval University, and was admitted to practice in 1883. He has been ever since an active practitioner in this city. For nearly thirty years past Dr. Leroux had been an ardent lover of numismatics, making collections of coins and medals and publishing interesting and valuable papers and books on the same. In 1873 he married Miss Marie G. Mitchell, who survives him with one son.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The seventh meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in their rooms in the Chicago Historical Society Bldg. on Friday evening, June 3rd., President W. G. Jerrems, Jr., presiding. Mr. Dunham exhibited his collection of ancient coins containing some 300 pieces; the beautiful and varied Tetradrachms were much admired.

Judson Brenner and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt were elected to active membership, and A. R. Frey of Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. G. Adams of New York City were elected corresponding members. Mr. Dunham presented the Society with a frame of paper money and a large collection of badges, medalets, etc.

It was decided to omit meetings in July and August, the next being Friday evening, Sept. 2 at which time Mr. Jerrems promised a paper on "Common Roman Reverses."

BEN. G. GREEN, Sec'y.

American Numismatic Association.

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NEW MEMBERS.

599, Benno Loewy; 600, W. Gedney Beatty; 301, A. J. Buffinton; 602 Chas. M. Clark.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to August 1st, they will be declared elected.

Theophile E. Leon, 6422 Lowe Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vouchers: Ben C. Green and Dr. Heath.

J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.
 Edward C. Siesel, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St., New York, N. Y.
 R. H. Henry, 45 South Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
 Charles L. Miller, 16 Grove Street, Portchester, N. Y.
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 John W. Connell, 3507 Haverford St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. H. Morse, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.

GEO. F. HEATH, SEC'Y.

MONROE, MICH.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

To the Official Board and Members of the American Numismatic Association
 Greetings:—

Brethren by the authority vested in me as the highest officer of the Association I hereby issue a call for a convention of our Officers and Members at St. Louis Mo. Oct. 15th, 1904 for the transaction of such business as the occasion demands.

The place of meeting will be designated by the NUMISMATIST as soon as it is known.

I would like to suggest that each member select from his cabinet a few choice coins and bring to the convention to be exhibited for the enlightenment and pleasure of all.

B. P. WRIGHT,
 158 Jay St.,
 Schenectady, N. Y.

July 15th, 1904.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED:—\$3. Gold. All dates and mint marks for cash. State date, condition and lowest price. Ben Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED:—Masonic Mark Pennies. Will exchange even from my duplicates for any not now in my collection. Send your list of duplicates and receive mine. Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—European crowns, especially those of the emperors and electors of the Holy Roman Empire and the Papal series, also \$2.50 gold pieces of 1827. Edward A. Bowers, Box 346 New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Foreign coins that are odd in shape or size, or any material that was ever employed for coins, Also U. S. cents of 1877 in small lots. WANTED—Indian wampum. Who has any for sale?

Henry Hammelman, 33 Wadsworth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Foreign copper coins, large size, any kind, any amount. Must be in good condition. Send list of what you have with lowest cash price. All letters answered. Frank Brown, 12 Hancock St. Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE—Rare uncirculated fractional currency, such as set of first issue perforated; third issue red backs, etc. for same or gold dollars. Low's priced catalogues for 1904 for others. A. P. Wylie, Troy Grove, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Botany. Fine works with plates of western plants, to exchange for coins, etc., other books also. Dr. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Russian Platinum, Gold & Copper coins from my duplicates for any not in my collection. Will pay good prices for pieces in fine condition. G. W. Tracy, Chicago, Ills., Fisher Bldg.

WANTED:—Wanted Woodward's priced auction catalogs, Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 84, 92. Frossard's 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 42, 45, 101, 110, 128, 137, 151. Priced copies Sage's 6 days sale Feb. 1859 to trade. A. P. Wylie Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—Small date cent of 1848, will pay \$100 for a specimen that suits. Bids wanted on a half dollar of 1795—three leaves under eagles wings, the piece is very good except date, which does not show at bottom. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

WANTED—Priced catalogues of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. No. 130, Dec. 12-13, 1894. No. 134 June-27-28, 1895. I have later priced catalogues of other dealers and coins to exchange for them. G. A. Larned, 58 Haverhill St. Brockton, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Large cents, almost any date; Small cents; Half cents; stamps; and priced catalogues; two cents; 50 arrow heads from Georgia; for same coins not in my collection; fractional currency or old weapons. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED:—A note of one dollar issued 1858-60 by Adam Wolfe at Muncie, Indiana, having cut of Wolf on face of note. Will buy gold dollars in any quantity. Geo. O. Walson, National Capital Bank, Washington, D.

TO EXCHANGE—A few more sheets of 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich., uncut, unsigned, uncirculated; for other notes not in my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED:—I am always open to buy following coins at a reasonable price, numbers according to Breton's: 543 with ornament under "Montreal" 563 brass. 671 thick planchet. 675. 676. 677. 681. 682. 685. 687. 688. 690. 693. 695. 696. 698. 700. 701. 703. 706. 708. 709. 718. 725. 726 bowsprit *above* letter A 727. 730-1823-33. bowsprit *below* letter A. 867 scarce varieties. 879 886. 888. 958-1812-13. 962-1812. 968. 980. 986 Ciudad. 997 scarce vars. 999. 1000. 1001. 1004-1812-female head *without* chignon. 1006. 1007 large head. 1012-scarce vars. Dr. COURTEAN. St. Jacques. Prov. Quebec, Canada.

Geoffrey Charlton Adams.

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U. S. Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar, 1836, milled edge, extra fine, very rare.....	4.90
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Two different dates of the gold dollars for.....	3.60
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Naples and Sicily, Follaro Wm. 111 (see Scott p 135) good 50cts.

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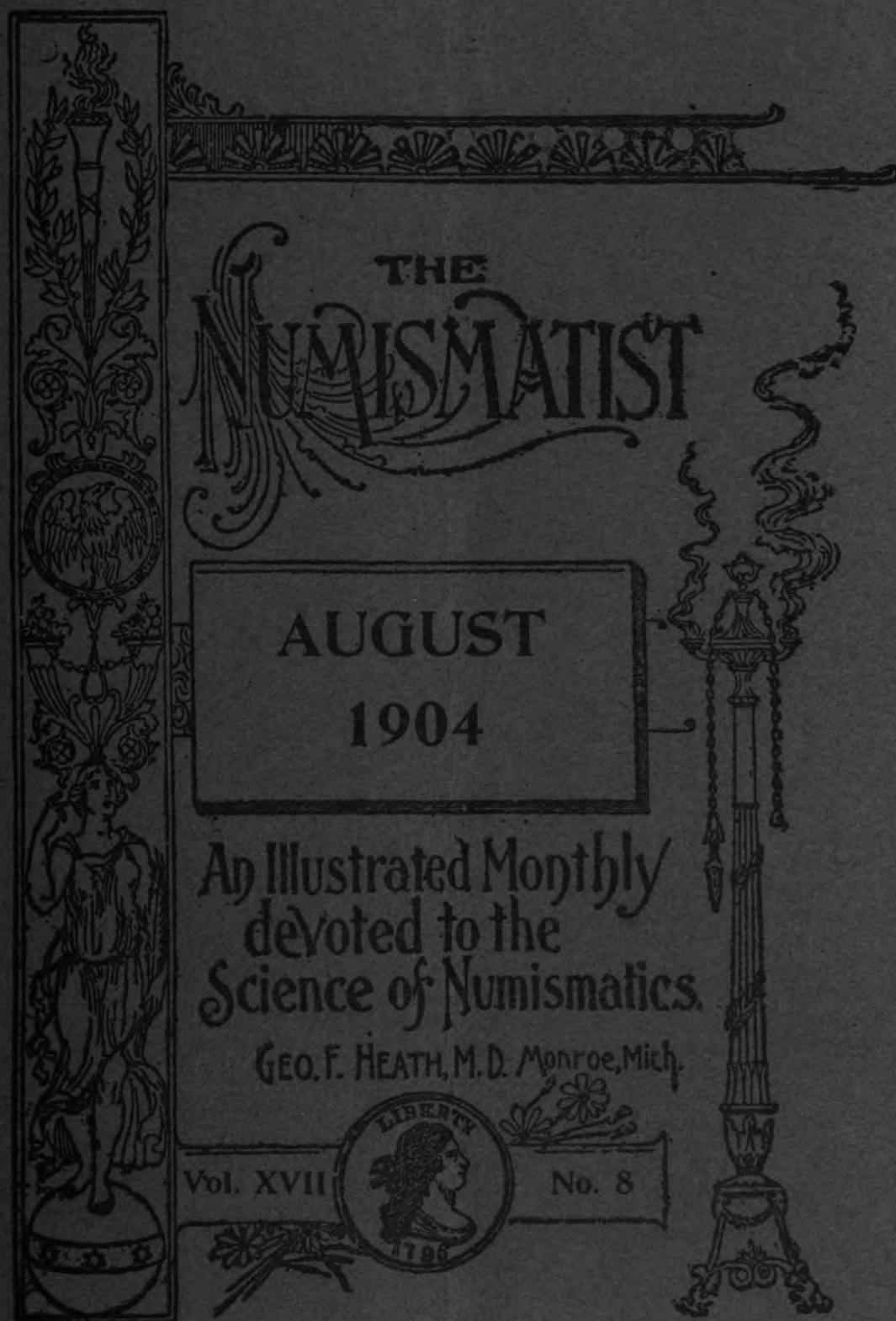
Silver in Great Variety.

Confederate and Broken Bank Bills,

I shall be pleased to receive your list and quote prices.

All correspondence promptly attended to.

H. E. BUCK, Delaware, Ohio.



The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

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CONTENTS.

Tokens and Medals. A. R. Frey. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	229-233
Origin of the Double Eagles	233
Notion Counter For New Collectors. A. G. Heaton	234-236
Hoopers Restrikes. Joseph Hooper	237-238
Gold Dust for Change	229-240
Louisiana Gold "Quarters" and "Halves." (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	240-241
Was it a Confederate Bill?	241-242
On the Importation of Foreign Coins Into the United States	242-244
A Blind Numismatist	244-245
Numismatic Tabloids	245-246
Without Question	247
George W. Rode is Dead	247
American Numismatic Association. (<i>Illustrated.</i>)	247-249
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale	250

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 1904.

NO 8.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.

XXII. HENRY COOK.



Mr. Henry Cook is probably the oldest living coin dealer in this country, he having been born at Abington, Mass., in 1821.

At the age of sixteen he went to Boston and became connected with a house that did a considerable export trade with South America. Four or five years later he was sent by his firm to look after their interests in Chili and Peru, and afterward he was appointed mate on one of their trading brigs which cruised the length of the South American coast and also made occasional voyages to some of the Pacific Islands.

About 1850 he returned to this country and after staying for a short time with his former firm of merchants he started in the boot and shoe business for himself, at No. 74 Friend street, Boston. He naturally drifted into the buying and selling of curios and coins and naturally became acquainted with the great collectors and the other dealers. Mr. Cook thinks that he was the first established coin dealer in the New England States, and as his business increased he held a number of auction sales both in Boston and through Bangs, Merwin & Company of New York.

He occupied the store in Friend street until about twenty years ago, when the extension of Washington street threatened to cut his store in two, and he consequently moved to 351 Washington street near the Old South Church. Upon arriving at these premises he discontinued the boot and shoe business entirely, and devoted his attention solely to coins, curios, old books and antiques. Six years later when the trade began to fall gradually away, he moved to his present place at No. 47 Waltham street.

His business at the present time is chiefly the purchase of old gold and silver, and his son, Henry Cook, Jr., a jeweler, occupies a portion of the store.

Concerning the token above pictured, Mr. Cook states that as near as he can remember, he had about two hundred and fifty struck altogether, one-half of them in copper and the other half in white-metal. They were issued about 1862 and Lovett of New York City made the dies. The two mottoes are quotations from a speech delivered by Charles Sumner at the outbreak of the war of the Confederacy

XXIII. JOSEPH HOOPER.

A portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Hooper, at one time President of the American Numismatic Association appeared in THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1892, (Vol. IV. No. 4); since this has been published Mr. Hooper's collection has been sold in New York City (July 21-22 and October 6, 1892), and he has now retired from business and resides at Rochester, N. Y.

Two varieties of tokens have been issued by Mr. Hooper. The first of these (Breton 777) is in copper and very rare.

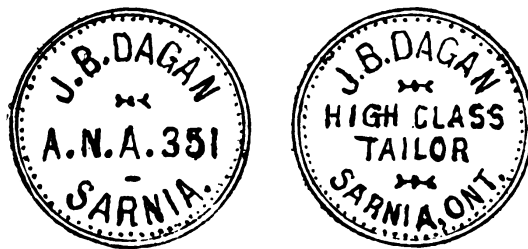


Only about twenty-five were struck when the reverse die broke, and of the finished ones more than half show signs of the break.



Of the other token (Breton 778) sixty-three were struck in copper and brass. There is also an apparent restrike in lead, coppered over, which is somewhat thicker than the original issue. Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa made the dies, and have used the reverse on one of their cards which will be described in a subsequent number.

XXIV. J. B. DAGAN.



Mr. Dagan is a collector of English coins and medals, and, as his card indicates, he is a member of the American Numismatic Association. The total issue was one hundred, twenty-five each in brass, copper, aluminum, and German silver.

XXV. C. S. STILES.



This card appeared in THE NUMISMATIST for July 1902, and it should be added that the issue was one hundred in all, fifty in brass and twenty-five each in nickel and aluminum. Mr. Stiles has now limited his collecting to the United States cents, all of which he is endeavoring to secure in extremely fine to proof condition.

XXVI. W. R. MCCOLL.



Mr. McColl was born December 6, 1855, in the town of Sarnia, Ontario, and received his education there. At the age of thirteen he commenced his apprenticeship in the dry goods business and later he established himself at Oshawa. Entering into partnership with W. T. Lee, they remained there until 1889, when they removed to Owen Sound, Ontario. In the year 1898 the firm of McColl and Lee was dissolved by mutual consent, each partner continuing in business by himself. In September 1903, he removed to Berlin, Ont., where he is still in business.

The above token was issued in 1902, and an illustration of it appeared in THE NUMISMATIST for July of that year. They were made in Chicago and three hundred were struck in all, one hundred each in copper, aluminum and brass. The issue in the last named metal exhibits slight die variations from the other two, which is due to the following circumstance: When Mr. McColl

gave his original order to the firm of die sinkers he stipulated for one hundred pieces in copper and one hundred in aluminum. On receipt of these tokens he discovered that the word 'Numismatist' had been cast in the plural form. He refused to accept the pieces but the firm told him to retain them and said that they would strike others for him and correct the error. He agreed to this and ordered one hundred additional ones in brass for which they used a new die. The collector that wishes to have this set complete must consequently have five specimens in all.

Last year Mr. McColl decided to dispose of his extensive collection of Canadian and United States coins and pattern pieces, and issued a pamphlet describing them. This list comprises a large number of tokens never catalogued before, and the majority of them were in proof or uncirculated condition. Some of the pieces were disposed of by him by means of this catalogue and the remainder will be sold at auction by Mr. Geoffrey C. Adams next September.

A CORRECTION. In describing the Leroux tokens I stated that the dies of these pieces were still in existence, basing my remarks upon a note in Mr. Breton's work. Dr. H. R. Storer now writes me that "the Dr. (Leroux) himself told me that your A was accidentally destroyed on January 7, 1886; that C was similarly destroyed on January 23, 1886; and that in consequence the combination A-C could no longer be struck."

Origin of the Double Eagles.

Both Russia and Germany display two-headed eagles on their standards. Yet this symbol is considered by some heralds to be merely the result of the heraldic practice of "dimidiation."

This was simply a child's way of impaling two coats-of-arms on the same shield by the primitive method of cutting each in half and taking the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other and placing them back to back, as it were. Strange two-headed beasts naturally resulted—as, for instance, when a lion and an eagle were halved and joined together. The griffin is supposed to have been evolved from two lions rampant by dimidiation. It robs the two-headed eagle of half of its terrors to know that it owes its origin to this sort of child's play.

Notion Counter For New Collectors.

A. G. HEATON.

I

Begin activity by trying to complete a series of every date of the coins you possess in great number or can most readily find in your vicinity.

Try to improve the condition of dates you have whenever better examples are within reach.

Let all your friends and the shop-keepers and clerks where you make purchases know of your interest in coins, as they may possess or come across pieces you can readily gain.

Make friends of bankers or bank clerks that you may at times gain the opportunity of looking over money in considerable quantity, and have unusual pieces saved for you. Inquire for old coins at country stores or farm houses. When you travel in summer or otherwise, use some leisure time for hunting coins in new fields.

Do not let your coin expenditures restrict you in home comforts, pleasures or liabilities and due part in the life of your neighborhood. A fair surplus spent for a sedentary and personal interest is a pleasure, an excess cramps you in needful outlays, deprives others about you of due indulgence and gradually narrows your social relations. If a collection thus formed is a very valuable one, you not only sacrifice much for it but are either ever anxious for its safety if at hand or rarely see it if kept at a bank. Knowing your income, you should fix upon what sum you can annually afford for coins or any other pastime and never exceed it. Then collecting will prove an instructive enjoyment for every hour of leisure, winter seclusion or invalidism.

Do not collect with the idea of ensuing great profit. Very few coins one gets can be sold at a considerable advance. The majority and the interest on money spent will result in probably more or less net loss. The loss, however, does not equal the pleasure derived. One does not refrain from buying a boat, horse or a library because, after years of enjoyment, it may not bring what it cost.

Do not sit up too late examining coins that your sight may not suffer and fail you for your daily employment and frequent reading of good literature. Study your collection, rather, at times that will not interfere with healthful activity.

Keep your coins in a dry place that they may not get rusted or tarnish. Expose very fine coins only when the air of the room is dry and handle them only by the edges with clean dry fingers.

Be careful that fine coins are not exposed to dust. Many notes in the air may spot them if allowed to settle. Abjure rubber bands, the sulphur of which will fatally blacken coins if left in contact.

Coins in ordinary worn condition may be washed with soap and water if dirty but no acids should ever be used and no polishing powder. Coins thus brightened are ruined for the experienced collector whose care is to touch his pieces in any way as little as possible.

All colored or black material should be avoided in lining coin trays or drawers, as the die stuff will certainly tarnish in time. Raw cotton should equally be shunned, as its occasional little oily seeds will spot any metal. Do not let visitors handle fine coins unless experienced. A thumb mark or careless dropping might affect both your treasures and your friendship.

Do not show your coins to servants or to every chance caller, except the minor ones in limited number, and do not talk of the value of them, that such information may not reach dishonest ears.

The owner of a perfected collection of the larger denominations has nothing more to do and much to fear; the possessor of minor series capable of much improvement in condition and varieties has a pleasure at hand for any spare hour and an assurance that the face value of his pieces would not be a sufficient compensation for the risks of burglary.

The value of a coin does not depend upon its age but upon a limited number in existence or upon its condition. The young collector should early become familiar with the definitions of condition, as follows: "Proof" or "Brilliant proof," a condition that reflects like a mirror, and, in its best state, is strictly untarnished and unimpaired in the slightest degree.

"Brilliant Uncirculated," a lustrous coin as if just from the mint. The term "Mint bloom" is sometimes applied.

"Uncirculated" or "Strictly uncirculated," not the slightest evidence of wear on any part though perhaps more or less dulled in surface.

"Very Fine" or Extra Fine," a trace of wear on most exposed parts only and considerable of its original effect.

"Fine," somewhat worn but still quite attractive.

"Very Good," rather flattened by wear but all details well defined. No original surface left.

"Good," decidedly worn and flattened but details generally apparent and prominent features clear.

"Fair," very much worn down and details very vague.

"Poor," details mostly gone, and apt to be damaged, bent, pierced or scratched, though such special injuries may occur in any condition and are usually specified.

To fix coin conditions in "the mind's eye" a young collector should take, say a strictly uncirculated quarter and another worn almost smooth and then place between them in order examples of the five intermediate grades. If any dealer were to photo-lithograph such a series as a business

card, with each condition marked, it would greatly help many inexperienced purchasers and prevent many misunderstandings and implied deceits, as possessors of coins have a natural tendency to over-rate them. The occasional description "Fine for date" or "Good for date" is misleading except to experts and should not be used.

In copper coins, condition being equal, light color gives greater value than dark, a natural light color, not a polished one. Copper is very sensitive to injurious conditions and often changes color greatly, tending always to darker. The best change of a bright red cent of mint state is to a "light olive," as termed, but actually about the shade of light leather. Worn old cents are mostly dark brown, black, greenish or bluish; later ones are of a dull red.

Counterfeits of rare abolished coins, as well as of current ones, are occasionally to be met. They are usually not as sharp and clear cut as an original and have a cleaner, duller, more uniform color. They are usually made from such fine originals as to make them much more subjects of suspicion. No collector of true spirit should transgress the law and buy them, even as such at a low price, to fill holes in his series.

Truth, honesty and integrity in all things are absolutely essential to numismatic interests as trickery and evasion are soon discovered and will end any man's advancement, opportunities and associations speedily.

A collector expecting to interest himself largely in our own coinage should write to the Director of the Mint, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. for a copy of the Mint Report, which gives lists of the amount of coinage of every denomination at every mint and much interesting matter otherwise.

The Mint Report makes no mention of types or varieties, so the new collector will find pamphlets issued by several of the dealers more immediately useful. He should, later on, buy some book on the coinage that interests him, and, if his collection grows rapidly, gradually form a little numismatic library, as knowledge is helpful and gives to coin collecting an intellectual dignity.

The collecting of European coins and American Colonials is a great stimulant to historical reading and thus a charming means of education in regard to the nations and sovereigns of both ancient and modern times.

In our last issue we advertised for a valuable Templeton Reid \$5 gold piece that had been abstracted or stolen from a parcel sent to one of our dealers for sale. The coin has probably been located and now awaits only positive identification to be restored to its owner or consignee. We can give no further particulars at present.

Hoopers Restrikes.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

A girl with awfully weak lungs can blow in money just as easy.

* * * *

Plan of Metal.

"There's a man of mettle."

"He looks brassy."

"Yes, and he used to work in an iron foundry."

"What's he doing now?"

"He's a copper."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * * *

The Temperature of Cash.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was showing a party of friends through the vaults of the Philadelphia Mint.

"Mercy exclaimed a woman from Baltimore "how chilly it is down here."

"Yes, madam," replied the Senator, "you are surrounded by a cool fifty millions."—New York Times.

* * * *

The Thrift of the Jap.

To have a notion of the point to which economy can be pushed one should learn the currency of Japan. The yen when not depreciated is worth \$1, and now considerably less—perhaps a half. It is equal to 100 sen, equal to 10 rin, equal to 10 sho, equal to 10 kotshu. A kotshu then equals one-thousandth of a half cent American. Perhaps some of these minor subdivisions of the currency are like the American mill, imaginary so far as coinage is concerned.—New York Times.

* * * *

"Well, Bobby, how did you like church?" asked his father as they walked homeward from the sanctuary, to which Bobby had just paid his first visit.

"It's fine!" ejaculated the young man. "How much did you get, father?"

How much did I get? Why, what do you mean? How much what?" asked the astonished parent at this evident irreverence.

"Why, don't you remember when the funny old man passed the money around? I only got ten cents".

* * * *

Oldest Coin in World Found.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—Pastor Lormann, chairman of the Society of Scientific Research in Anatolia, during a recent journey in Northern Syria, acquired a coin of pure silver in excellent preservation. Examination revealed a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Bar Rerub, king of Schamol, who reigned 800 years before Christ.

It is the oldest known coin in the world. Hitherto the Lydians have been regarded as the inventors of money but this find shows that the Semitic Arameans used coins two centuries before the Lydians, as evinced by the latter's oldest coin.

* * * *

English Money Slang.

—

BRITISHERS RARELY CALL COMMONER COINS BY OFFICIAL NAMES.

"We may think there is a great deal of slang in English, as we commonly use it in this country." J. E. Soraghan observes, "but in at least one respect the colloquial tongue of England surpasses the wealth of terms we possess in this regard, and that is the slang relating to money. The American uses astonishingly few slang words in speaking of pieces of money—perhaps because he has a greater respect for it. A five cent piece is usually referred to as a nickel, but this is practically the only slang term applied to any of our money in general use. A dime is officially a dime, and so is a quarter.

"But turn to the English appellations for their money, and hardly a bit of it is referred to under its authorized and official designation. A shilling is seldom called such in London; they call it a 'bob'; and a 'quid,' which means a piece of tobacco in this country, is what they term a pound. Sixpence is what they term a 'tanner,' fourpence a 'joey,' and a penny more often than not is unknown to the street gamins save as a "mag." A cabman will not tell you a ride will cost five shilling, but that it will require a "bull" to pay for it, and a half crown is a 'half bull.' These are prevailing expressions for the pieces of money widely handled, but proper terms for higher amounts are kicked aside and colloquial terms substituted for them.

"At a race track if a bettor says he has ventured a 'pony' on the probable outcome of the race he does not mean that as it would appear to us, but simply that he has wagered \$25 on the result. When money is handled in large amounts it is not an infrequent thing to hear one say of another that he has a 'monkey' of monkey, meaning that the individual referred to is the proud possessor of £500. So you see in comparison with this plethora of riches our lone 'nickel' is a poor crop of monetary slang, indeed.

* * * *

GOLD DUST FOR CHANGE

Queer Supstitutes for Small Currency Utilized at Times.

At one time during the War of the Rebellion, when fractional currency was scarce and postage stamps and "I. O. U's" were used for making change it is said that at Gloucester, Mass., two sizes in small bottles of cod liver oil that retailed for ten and twenty-five cents apiece respectively were employed for change, and men jingled them in their pockets gleefully, as they had been won't to play with genuine dimes, quarters and halves. And out in Fargo at one time cocktails in small sealed phials were current for change and carried about in the pocket.

And now from faraway Ohio floats in the information of the death of one of the original pioneers of the Transval gold fields when these were what may be called re-discovered in the early '80s—and with it another tale of change-making. Every man who visited Moore's in 1854 will remember a quaint dispenser of tinned provisions, sugar and whisky, in his Bucksail establishment consisting canavas and pole frame work. When you got anything from him over his rickety counter you did not get ordinary change for your sovereign. Dust currency was in fashion.

If you would not accept gold dust for your change you had to wait till silver was flush. If you accepted the dust, "Yankee Moore" would take a thing like a small screw of tobacco out of his waistcoat pocket and hand it over to a man standing at a little pair of scales. The precious pocket would be opened, the amount of dust to make up the change weighed scrutinizingly off, the screw would be twisted up again and placed in Moore's waistcoat pocket, while the customer walked off. Moore dealt in the gold at £3 10s an ounce and got £3 12 6d for it at Mapitzburg. And now Moses Moore is dead.

Moore had a very adventurous career, being born as far back as August 3, 1822. He had been on most of the gold fields of the world and landed at Cape Town in 1882 without a dollar. He managed to scrape a few dollars together and started a refreshment stand, doing all his own cooking and serving. When he had accumulated £50 he went to the Transvaal, which he left in 1889 with a fair competency.—New York Commercial.

Venezuela Demands Dies.

INDICATIONS THAT SHE WILL HAVE NO MORE MONEY COINED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19—Senor Augusto F. Pulido, charge of the Venezuelan legation, called to-day and demanded from the director of the mint the return of certain coin dies belonging to his country which are now at the United States mint in Philadelphia.

These dies have been in possession of the United States for more than a year. They were used for the purpose of minting about \$500,000 worth of money for Venezuela about a year ago.

The director of the mint gave the order to have the dies delivered.

The United States had been holding the dies with the idea that Venezuela might desire some more coining done, but this sudden action indicates that if that nation does have any more money made it will not be done by this government.

* * * *

Government Buys Toys.

TO SEND CHOICE COLLECTION OF GEW-GAWS TO CHIEF OF MANUA.

Washington, Aug. 10—Acting Secretary Darling will invest a part of the Navy Department's contingent fund in a miscellaneous collection of watches, medals, earrings jewsharps, which will be distributed to the native chiefs of the island of Manua, one of the Samoan group, in return for their deferred expression of loyalty to the United States.

Manua was ceded to the United States three years ago under the agreement with England and Germany, but some of the lesser chiefs withheld a former expression of their loyalty until recently, when they were won over by the friendly attitude of the naval commander at the Tutuila. They have signed a document acknowledging American ownership of the island.

Louisiana Gold "Quarters" and "Halves."

The smallest denomination of gold that has ever been issued in the form of coins are quarter and half dollars issued by private gold producers of California for a few years following the gold finds of '49 and were in a measure a necessity for the reason that small currency was decidedly scarce on the Pacific coast. These diminutive gold coins have proven in recent years a decided curiosity to many and have advanced in value to about 500 per cent of their bullion worth.

The interest found for these small gold pieces has prompted the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Souvenir Coin Department to have privately issued gold pieces comparable with the California gold quarters and halves, as companions for the Louisiana Souvenir gold dollar. They are made from gold mined in the Louisiana Territory and in design are typical of the territory and its centennial celebration. The obverse bears a fleur-de-lis with L. P. E. on the extended points, surrounding are fourteen stars representing the fourteen Louisiana states and the date 1904. The reverse is

inscribed with fractions $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ surrounded by LOUISIANA-GOLD. These pieces are in no way represented as coins, being classed and sold as medals.



In connection with the Louisiana Souvenir Gold Dollar, these diminutive gold pieces are sold at face, the set of three pieces commanding \$3.75. Without the Louisiana dollar they are sold at double face; 50 cents and \$1.00 respectively.

The Louisiana gold dollar is proving a popular souvenir with Exposition visitors and the Price \$3.00, and originally established for this coin, will be maintained. The coin is offered for sale in many forms of Jewelry, Souvenir spoons, etc.

WAS IT A CONFEDERATE BILL?

Kentucky Judge's Reason for Keeping the Money 42 Years.

County Judge W. H. Prewitt, who now lies critically ill at his home in this city, with very little hopes of his recovery, and in his possession a \$20 bill which has connected with a pathetic story of our civil war. While gathering together and arranging his personal effects, in company with several friends on Tuesday, he pulled from an old box a \$20 bill, yellow with age, and remarked: "This must not be spent during my lifetime."

He then related the following story: "Just after the battle of Perryville I found two young confederate soldiers—two boys, about 17 or 18 years of age—lying wounded upon the field. I took them to my home, then in the neighborhood of the battlefield, and took care of them for several weeks, until they had almost recovered from their wounds. One morning a company of federal soldiers surrounded my house and took us prisoners to Danville, where they kept us for several days before taking the boys to prison. When the lads were about to be taken away they gave me this \$20 bill for taking care of them. I refused at first, but they insisted that I take the money, for it would be taken away from them anyway, and I would just as soon have it as anybody. I finally consented. They gave me the bill and

bade me goodbye as they went to prison. This was 42 years ago" said the judge, "and I have neither heard nor seen anything of the young soldiers since, but I have kept this money. Many times I have been broken and in need of a dollar, but I never had a desire to spend the bill. Here it is; it belongs to them."—Danville correspondence Louisville Post.

On the Importation of Foreign Coins Into the United States.

The following decision or late ruling of the Treasury Department will be read with interest by our readers. The decision is a just one under our laws. The wonder to us is that coins of this character and for this purpose should have been held up for a moment for the reasons assigned. As a general thing the government authorities are very lenient in matters of this kind. Old coins, and even modern coins of foreign countries are sent here without delay or hindrance, and travelers bring them in freely without question and no duty is charged. In fact, in our locality, Canadian silver is nearly as much in circulation as our own silver. With a strict compliance with the law or act here quoted this would be unlawful.

(T. D. 25403.)

IMITATIONS OF FOREIGN COINS.

The act approved February 10, 1891, makes it unlawful to bring into the United States "any token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, whether of metal or its compound, or of any other substance whatsoever, in likeness or similitude as to design, color, of the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of any foreign government that have been or hereafter may be issued as money under the authority of any foreign government." Held that said act applies only to coinage of comparatively modern times, such as could be passed as money.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1904.

SIE: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, regarding the importation at your port of certain three cases of Chinese curios, etc. You state that in case No. 1 was a lot of imitations of ancient coins, of the invoice value of \$183; that these coins appear to be prohibited by the act approved February 10, 1891 (T. D. 13464), and that under the circumstances you request instructions,

In reply, I have to inform you that the matter was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an expression of his views, and that officer, in a reply dated the 15th instant (copy inclosed), states that a fair and reasonable

interpretation of the act is that it applies only to the coinage of comparatively modern times, and that assuming that the coins which have been imitated in this case are antiquities, dating from a remote age; that they have none of the symmetry, smoothness and other features which distinguish the coinage of modern times from that of ancient times, and that they are so dissimilar from any coins now current in China, or that have been current there in modern times, that no person could be induced to take them, he is of the opinion that they do not come within the prohibition of the act mentioned above.

If, as assumed by Solicitor, the coins are antiquities, they are not prohibited by the act of February 10, 1891; but if they are coins of comparatively modern times, and could be passed as money, you will apply the provisions of the act mentioned.

It is suggested that you submit sample to, and consult with, the United States attorney at St. Louis on the subject.

Respectfully,
(17315.)

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, St. Louis, Mo.

C. H. KEEP,
Assistant Secretary.

[Opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICER OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1904

SIR. Assistant Secretary Armstrong, by letter of the 14th instant, informs me that a case of Chinese curios, consisting of imitations of ancient coins, is being held by the surveyor of customs at the port of St. Louis, Mo., awaiting instructions as to whether the importation is liable to seizure under section three of the act of February 3, 1891. which makes it unlawful to bring into this country "any token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, whether of metal or its compound, or of any other substance whatsoever, in likeness or similitude as to design, color, of the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of any foreign government that have been or hereafter may be issued as money under the authority of any foreign government."

My opinion is desired as to whether this provision applies to ancient coins as well as current coins, and whether the importation in question is a prohibited one and should be taken possession of by the government.

I assume that the coins which have been imitated in this case are antiquities, dating from a remote age, and that they have none of the symmetry, smoothness and other features which distinguish the coinage of modern times from that of ancient times, and that they are so totally dissimilar from any coins now current in China, or that have been current there in modern times, that no person could be induced to take them as money. Such being the case

I do not think that they come within the prohibition of the act referred to. A fair and reasonable interpretation of the act is that it applies only to the coinage of comparatively modern times.

Respectfully,
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

F. A. REEVE, Acting Solicitor.

A Blind Numismatist.

I ran across the following curious story in an old magazine printed thirty or forty years ago in Paris and deem it of interest to readers of the NUMISMATIST.

"In 1712, in one of the rooms of Christ's College, Cambridge, were gathered three Doctors of Science, all of them able antiquaries. Seated before a table spread over with Roman coins, two of them discussed a delicate question, that of the coin of an obscure Roman Emperor, from which the head was missing and of whom the identity could only be established by an examination of the legend. This coin had been purchased at a very stiff price by the elder of the two collectors, as a rarity of the first water. His companion did not contest the value of the coin but disputed the date he claimed for it. The debate waxed warm.

Seated, by the fireplace, the third savant had made no observation but when the piece was passed to him and submitted to his judgment, his reply was prompt and decisive.

Strange to relate, he did not look at the coin but felt it carefully on both sides with the tips of his fingers, touched the tip of his tongue to it and replaced it carelessly on the table, saying "50 B. C. or 88 A. D.—it isn't worth a shilling. I doubt very much if it is gold at all and I am very sure that it is not Roman." The next day conclusive proof was found that the reproach was just—the coin was a clever forgery, made only to sell under false pretenses.

This prompt and clever judge of old coins, had never in his life seen a piece of money, good or bad, ancient or modern. In 1683 at the age of one year, only, not only his sight but his eyes had been totally destroyed by small-pox. He was the celebrated Saunderson, the blind mathematician, born at Pennistone, Yorkshire, and having only the advantage of the village school and a few books which his father, a poor custom official, had been able to procure for him he found the means of familiarizing himself with the classics to the extent of being able to read, in the original Greek and Latin, the works of Euclid, Archimides, Diophantus and Newton, before he was twenty years old. At twenty-five he was made a professor of mathematics and physics at the University of Cambridge. At thirty he was Fellow of the Royal Society.

He delivered before his classes marvelously clear lectures on the laws of light, the solar spectrum and the theory of the rainbow, things which he had only seen with the light of the spirit. He was the close friend of Whiston, Halley and Newton. As already indicated Dr. Saunderson was a profound numismatist and took the greatest delight in his collection of Greek and Roman coins which he examined by touch with greater discrimination than most of his colleagues with their eyes.

F. C. H.

Numismatic Tabloids.

On the 8th of July we have sufficient evidence that brother Marcuson was in Carlsbad.—Ex-President Heaton is up in his summer home in the Virginia mountains.—Bruce L. Worl, 157 W. 142 St., New York City, wishes to correspond with some of our younger collectors.—“I appreciate your paper very much.” W. J. Tucker. Mr. Tucker desires to get out some nice numismatic cards and wants to hear from parties who do this work or know where it can be done. His address is Manitowaning, Ontario.—Hibbard G. Owen, Romeo, Mich., says he has a \$2.00 bill on a Kirtland, O., bank, with the signature of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, signed as one of the officials of the bank.—“Would not be without the NUMISMATIST for twice its subscription price.” A. W. Crans.—M. P. Carey has removed to 5438 Honore St., Chicago. The reason assigned “getting married.”—“After disposing of my collection I have the fever again. I believe once a man takes an interest in the pastime of numismatics, there is nothing but poverty and death that will sever the connection.” J. B. Dagan, Sarnia, Ont.—A. R. Frey will be at the convention and will bring something of interest along with him.—Dr. Wright will of course be at the convention.—W. R. Clark has removed to 52 Woodbine St., Hartford, Conn.—S. H. & H. Chapman are cataloguing the celebrated collection of Mr. Chas. Morris of Chicago, III.—“The NUMISMATIST needs no recommendation.” D. N. Bugel.—Mr. N. Vreeland has a collection of about 3500 in gold, silver, copper, American and European, and a few Oriental.—B. N. Rooks is one of the best experts on government securities and paper money. He lately made the NUMISMATIST a very pleasant visit. His specialty in collecting is American coins and currency.—Arthur T. Swart, in his collecting, pays especial attention to American coins.—N. C. Olson, Ass't. Cashier, pays tribute to American and Colonial coins.—Roman and Greek coins are the particular specialty of Mr. W. G. Seawald, —Will A. Monroe, collects only U. S. coins.—R. G. Henry gathers in all that comes to his net, but has a little preference for U. S. copper, the half-dollars and paper money.—“I take much pleasure in telling you that I have

been able to at last get the two first volumes of the NUMISMATIST which completes my file. I have read them over again looking at your first trials in that line which did not receive the support you were entitled to, but by persevering you were able to get at the top of the ladder, and I will tell you that if I ever part with the above I will have to be a very poor man." P. O. Tremblay, Montreal. "I see by the February number of the NUMISMATIST you propose to renumber the new members of the Association in order of seniority. If this is done don't forget your humble servant of earlier years, who, at the age of 71, still feels as youthful as ever, and who has still great pleasure in the reading of our official organ every month as it comes to hand. I have a complete file of the NUMISMATIST from September 1888 to date." Joseph Hooper, Rochester, N. Y.—In September, Mr. Ben G. Green, the Chicago dealer, will sell by mail auction the splendid collection of coins, medals, Masonic badges, and Fractional Currency belonging to Mrs. Geo. M. Moulton of Chicago. Among the the coins are the 1556 proof half-cents, the 1796 and 1797 half dollars, etc.—To brother Zerbe we are indebted for a set of the souvenir quarter and half dollars in gold issued by the Exposition authorities. We understand this set is given to purchasers of the souvenir gold dollars.—Robert K. Idler has removed to 241 So., 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

On September 7th Lyman H. Low will sell the collections of George B. Arnold and John M. Caldwell, and early in October he will dispose of the magnificent collection of H. G. Brown, Esq., of Portland, Oregon, which includes among Territorial gold coins, and other rarities of the American series, the 1804 dollar for which he paid \$2,000 to Mr. R. G. Parvin. Catalogues on application to Mr. Low.

We are quite late this month but that is no sign that we shall be the next. Because we are late now, we ask that all advertisements for September issue be sent us at once, also that the nominations for office in our Association be sent in as soon as possible for publication in our next issue. Already we have received the nominations of Mr. A. R. Frey for President, Mr. Howland Wood Vice-President, and F. G. Duffield for Member of the Official Board. Nominations will be received up to the 15th of September. Send them in lively.

One of the features that has made some of our past conventions most enjoyable and which tends to give us standing in the scientific world, and that we hope to see continued at our St. Louis meeting, is the reading of papers on numismatic subjects. We would be glad to hear from all who will contribute in this way as soon as convenient with the title of their papers.

Without Question

every member of our Association would be glad to have a complete file of THE NUMISMATIST. Such a file from 1894, since which time the magazine has retained its present appearance, can now be obtained from us. A little later it will be impossible. Of the present year we shall have no remainders without reprinting some of the issues. Of the later volumes we have less than a dozen sets of some of them. Just now we will offer our volumes for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, complete with indices, postpaid for \$3.00. Some of these numbers have soiled covers, but for binding purposes they are practically perfect. This is a bargain we believe many will appreciate. To be brief, we will guarantee satisfaction.

George W. Rode is Dead.

With deep regret we are informed of the death of George W. Rode of Pittsburg. After a brief illness with typhoid fever he passed away on the 30th of last July. He was born forty-six years ago and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Rode was a charter member of the American Numismatic Association and has always remained a faithful and consistent member from the time he joined with us in 1891. In its earlier years he was for a time its exchange Superintendent, and managed the department with both credit to himself and the membership. Business duties compelled him to later decline office. He has always been a pretty regular attendant at our conventions and his untimely death will be felt by our membership, particularly those who have had the good fortune to have met him and made his acquaintance.

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President; Dr. B. P. Wright, 158 Jay St. Schenectady, N. Y.
1st Vice President, A. R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd Vice President, Jeremiah Gibbs, 107 East King St. Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary, Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
Librarian and Curator S. C. Stevens, 69 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Counterfeit Detector: Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 East King St, Lancaster,
Penn.
Sup't. of Exchange;
Board of Trustees; P. O. Tremblay, Chairman, 2683 Notre Dame, Mon-

treal, Canada; M. Marcuson, 639 Scoville Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.; Miss Virginia Eaton, Verona, Pa.; W. O. Buckland, Binghamton, N. Y., and Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St. Detroit, Mich.

NEW MEMBERS.

603, Theophile E. Leon; 604, J. H. White; 605, Edward C. Siesel; 906, R. H. Henry; 607, Charles L. Miller; 608, Will A. Monroe; 609, W. G. Seawald; 610, John W. Connell; 611, W. H. Morse.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no objections are made prior to October 1st, they will be declared elected.

N. C. Olson, Reynolds, North Dakota.

Vouchers: Theo. Roser and Dr. Heath.

Arthur T. Swart, West Bay City, Mich.

Vouchers: J. Barnet and Dr. Heath.

Otis T. Bacon, 310 So., Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

Vouchers B. Max Mehl and Dr. Heath.

B. N. Rooks, Pacific Hotel, Marysville, Kansas.

Daniel L. Bugel, 100 N. 5th St., Hudson, N. Y.

Elmer Green, 1536 D. Ave. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Vouchers: The Secretary and Mr. Ragan.

N. Vreeland, 22 Prince St. Paterson, N. J.

Vouchers: A. R. Frey and the Secretary,

William Mitchell, Port Hope, Ontario.

Vouchers: Joseph Hooper and Dr. Heath.

GEO. F. HEATH. Secretary,

Monroe, Mich.



THE CONVENTION.

In our last issue, President Wright issued a call for our convention to be held in St. Louis on the 15th of October next. This time and place seemed to meet the approbation of the most of our members who have expressed themselves in the matter. We expect to be present at this time and hope to

meet not a few of our members, to renew old acquaintances and make many new ones, and hope we may have a grand love feast—such as we used to have in the halcyon days of our Association when the membership was much smaller, but what was lacking in numbers was fully made up in enthusiasm. It is safe to say that in all our conventions, those who have been fortunate enough to be present, not one has ever regretted the effort. We ask everyone to read Mr. Zerbes kindly letter in this issue. He will have the matter of arrangements in hand. Now let us all as far as possible be on hand, and if we do not have the "time of our lives" your Secretary is no prophet and numismatics a failure.

Again the members of the Association are called upon to make nominations and vote for officers for the ensuing year or until their successors are elected. In your nominations and voting let not past considerations influence you. There are no more true and loyal members than we have in the ranks and our present officers will gratefully welcome any change that may seem advisable for the growth and influence of the body in its line of work. Send in your nominations without delay to the Secretary. At the same time we want to hear from all those who will likely be in attendance and will receive proxies. The call for nominations follows:

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association.

Greeting;—Nominations for the following offices in our Association to begin January 1st, 1905 to December 31st, 1905 or until their successors are elected, should be sent before September 15th to our most devoted Secretary. President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd. Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, Counterfeit Detector, Superintendent of Exchange and five Trustees. Except those who may attend the convention at St. Louis if it takes place where election will be held, and we hope all that can make it convenient to be there at that time will be on hand.

I am most sincerely yours,

P. O. TREMBLAY, Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Montreal, Can. June 21st.

ST. LOUIS, AUG. 5, 1904.

DR. GEORGE HEATH, SEC'Y., A. N. A., Monroe, Mich.

DEAR DR. HEATH—Noting the Article of President Wright in the July Numismatist, which is just at hand, I address you offering my services for the success of the proposed convention to be held in St. Louis, October 15th, 1904. If authoratively instructed to do so, I will be pleased to arrange for an auditorium for convention purposes, said meeting place will be in a permanent, fire proof granite building and will offer every facility for the safe exhibit of such numismatic specimens as members may care to provide for the purpose and reasonable guard security may also be commanded, all without expense to our Association. For the storage and safety of such stock, or pieces for exhibit purposes as may be brought to the convention, I offer vault accommodations. I believe if proper encouragement is given through the N. to our members, that this convention can be made a success not only in the character of the exhibits and the business transacted, but in the numbers that can be commanded for attendance. Interest may be stimulated for business opportunities in the way of an auction sale, stock for said sale to be provided by members and the sale to be held on one of the convention days.

Awaiting the commands of the Association, I am

Yours very Respectfully,

FARRAN ZERBE, Chief of Souvenir Coin Dept.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED:—\$3. Gold. All dates and mint marks for cash. State date, condition and lowest price. Ben Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE:—An 1878 proof set, 9 pieces, for sixty good half cents. Wm. A. Rosso, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE:—U. S. Trade Dollars, brilliant proofs at \$1.25 each. Same in fine condition, at 90 cents each. Gold dollars at \$1.85. B. Max Mehl Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED:—Uncirculated U. S. cents; 1859, 1860, 1861, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876 and 1877. Five or more of each wanted. J. B. Johnston, No 1 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Any date U. S. gold halves and quarters; one, three four and fifty dollar pieces. Will pay cash or exchange rare postage stamps. State lowest price. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—Masonic Mark Pennies. Will exchange even from my duplicates for any not now in my collection. Send your list of duplicates and receive mine. Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED:—Wanted Woodward's priced auction catalogs, Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 84, 92. Frossard's 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 42, 45, 101, 110, 128, 137, 151. Priced copies Sage's 6 days sale Feb. 1859 to trade. A. P. Wylie Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED:—Small date cent of 1848, will pay \$100 for a specimen that suits. Bids wanted on a half dollar of 1795—three leaves under eagles wings, the piece is very good except date, which does not show at bottom. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE:—Large cents, almost any date; Small cents; Half cents; stamps; and priced catalogues; two cents; 50 arrow heads from Georgia; for same coins not in my collection; fractional currency or old weapons. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE:—A few more sheets of 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Monroe, Mich., uncut, unsigned, uncirculated; for other notes not in my collection. A. B. Ragan, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED:—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED:—Clark Gruber gold coins, any denominations. Mormon gold coins and one set of the oblong gold bricks. One \$25, Templeton Reid, also the \$10 gold, sets of the three cent nickel and silver, and sets of the dimes and half dimes. H. O. Granberg, Oskosh, Wis.

WANTED: Silver dollars; 1795 to 1802 inclusive. Half dollars, 1795, 1803, 1805. Quarters, 1805, '06, '07, Cents 1793 to 1801, both inclusive, 1809, 1811, and 1823. Fugio, Washington, New Jersey, and Kentucky cents. Fractional currency, 10 and 15c Liberty. (Good condition only wanted). Address, N. C. Olson, Asst. Cashier, Reynolds, North Dakota.

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The following sent prepaid on receipt of price:

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10 old U. S. copper cents.....	25
40 different date copper cents.....	1 25
10 varieties of Confederate or broken bank bills.....	26
Confederate paper money assorted per 1000.....	10 00
Hungarian bank notes assorted per 1000.....	10 00

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U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar, 1802, Very good, very rare.....	\$ 4 50
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar 1795, quite good,.....	1 25
U. S. cent, 1804, 1 fair	5 00
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U. S. cents 1877, very good, each.....	20
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1798 Quarter Eagle, Very Fine (only 66 coined).....	\$ 35 00
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1799 U. S. cent, Extremely Fine, near uncirculated.....	140 00
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\$100, Mrs. Jeff Davis. April 6, 1863, clean and crisp.....	50
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A whole sheet (30 notes) of the 5 cent script, Washington in gilt frame, clean and crisp, the entire sheet for.....	5 00
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**Dr. W. I. Prescott,
Abraham Mayer,
Dr. M. L. Amick,
M. M. Muller,**

and others of Cincinnati, I will be under many obligations if Collectors desiring catalogues mailed to them of the various sales will please address me as early as possible, and I will see that they receive them well in advance.

H. C. EZEKIEL,

334 Main St.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1904

is the date fixed for the American Numismatic Association Convention at St. Louis. We have been in the coin business in this city for over six years, and will be pleased to render any assistance in our power to any Numismatist who contemplates visiting the great World's Fair. You are invited to call at our store when in St. Louis. You will not be importuned to purchase.

We offer for sale this month some desirable coin books, etc., as follows:

Hazlitt W. C.—“Coinage of the European Continent,”
London 1893—572 pages—illustrations—8 Vo., Cloth new,
post free.....\$ 3.50
Tuffnell, R. H. C.—Coins of Southern India.
New York 1890—52 pages, 65 illustrations 4 to-paper-new
post free..... 50c
Doughty Frank W. The cents of the United States.
New York 1890, 115 pages, 99 illustrations, 8 Vo., paper-
new-post free..... 50c
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1870, S Mint, U. S. Gold Dollar in stock. Prices on ap-
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THE NUMISMATIST

MONROE, MICH.

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OCTOBER 1903.

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25 Civil war tokens,.....	.50
10 Roman coins,.....	.75
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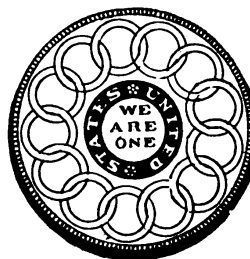
My first list will contain a rather varied lot of U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper coins and Paper Money, and a selection of Foreign Silver.

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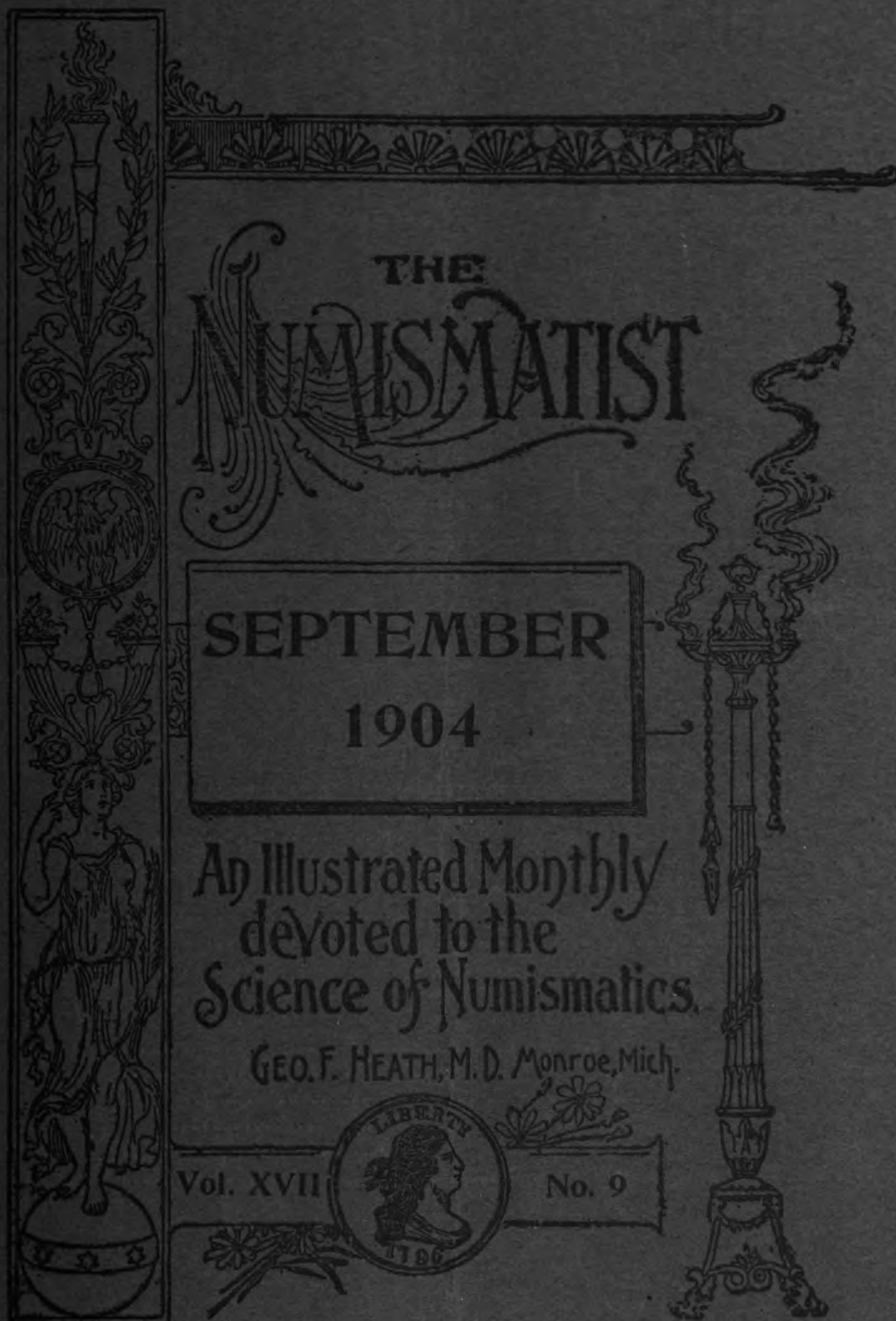
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CONTENTS.

The Earliest American Colonial Copper Coin. F. C. Higgins.

(Illustrated.)	261
Notion Counter For New Collectors. A. G. Heaton.	262-264
Coins of Bible Places. (Illustrated.)	265-268
History of the Passing Dollar.	268
Liberty as She Appears at Her Best on our Silver Coinage.	
(Illustrated.)	269-270
The Dollar of 1804.	270-272
One Dollar of 1804.	272-273
One 1804 Dollar (?). Geoffrey Charlton Adams, Ma.	273-275
Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic Association.	275-280
The Grinning Mouth. Elmer Green.	280-281
A New Advantage in Possessing Coins.	281
A Modern Antique.	282
Women Make Paper Money. Washington Post.	282-283
The Handling of Money. Portland Oregonian.	283
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.	284

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

MONROE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1904.

NO 9.

The Earliest American Colonial Copper Coin.

F. C. HIGGINS.



I submit herewith a tracing of a little coin which is not unknown, inasmuch as it is catalogued in France as a French *Liard*, a variety of that so well known to collectors of copper coins. It is my conviction, however, that this scarce little piece was struck at Paris for the expedition of the Duc d'Amville, "Viceroy of America" to Louis XIV, with whose period of office it corresponds.

There are many Canadian coins of this monarch, of later date, bearing a similar crowned "L," which in the absence of an obverse type may well stand for "Louis." But here the bust and titles of the monarch are boldly given, so that it can stand for nothing less than "Louisiana." I am furthermore of the modest opinion that this crowned "L," wherever found, stands for the territory and not for the King.

In the case of Napoleon, a crowned "N" often stands for the obverse type as an imperial cipher, but it is not found necessary to show a legend as well. It is very seldom that anything approaching a reception of the same signification appears on a coin except as a palpable ornament. Space is too limited. The crowned "L" was in this case clearly adopted to signify "Louisiana"

It is only on American coins of the Bourbons that we find single crowned "Ls" at all, so that if later on it be indifferently taken as "Louis" or "Louisiana" there seems to me no doubt that it was adopted as the Franco-American Colonial type for the reason I give, and by inference we may surmise that the crossed "Ls" of the "COLONIES FRANCOISES" series meant a combination of both words.

PARIS, August 14th, 1904.

Notion Counter For New Collectors.

A. G. HEATON.

II

It is less expensive to form a collection showing the heads of a considerable succession of rulers of many European nations and even old Roman Emperors than to acquire a fine collection of United States coins and is far more instructive to one's self, or children if the collector is a man of family, and such a collection, if of baser metal, is never subject to theft.

A collector may decide either upon mental benefit from coins of historic interest and cheap condition or upon aesthetic gratification in having whatever pieces he fancies in the highest attainable condition. This is the be- guilement of most collectors as they advance and as far as their means per- mits.

Pieces in very fine condition, if prudently purchased, are usually the only ones that can be sold with profit. The main attraction of modern United States coinage lies in the issues of the associate mints of San Francisco, (marked with an S below the eagle) New Orleans (marked with an O), Car- son City, (marked with CC) these all of silver and gold, and, of gold only, the issues of Charlotte, (marked with a C), Dahlonga, (marked with a D.) The latter two ceased in 1860, but a new mint in Denver is soon to add to the pleasure of mint mark enthusiasts.

As many rarities of the mint marked coins may be found in circulation anywhere and are especially valuable if in fine condition, such collecting is as inexpensive as it is interesting.

Fine coins of any rarity of the unmarked Philadelphia mint are about all in the possession of advanced collectors and dealers.

The United States pieces or types whose coinage has been discontinued are ten in number and are the Half Cent, the Large Copper Cent, the Bronze Two-Cent, the Silver Three Cent, the Nickel Three Cent, the Silver Half- Dime, the Silver Twenty Cent, the Trade Dollar (silver) the Gold Dollar and the Gold Three Dollar. An eleventh may be added—the nickel Eagle Cent that for a few years preceded our present bronze one. Though any of these are scarcely ever now found in circulation, they can be obtained at generally reasonable cost except the few dates of small issue in each series.

A lens is useful for coin study in the evening or on dark days or when your vision is not keen, but a distinction of varieties not evident to good sight in a clear light is not worth while. A variety, indeed, should be defi- nite enough for written description, otherwise it cannot be explained in a sale catalogue or private letter and must be sent to a distant would be buyer before anything can be decided.

Millimetres or fractions of an inch are the conventional means of measuring such details and short spaces on coins as need attention for the decision of varieties. An easier and clearer system is to take some detail of the coin itself. One might say or write, for example, in describing a date on a piece, that the 1 was twice its width only from the 8 or that the last figure was a half or a third of its height from the bust, and the distances, minute as they may be, would be far better understood than if given according to a scale, furthermore any danger of rubbing or scratching the coin would be avoided.

If a coin is very poor and the date and many details of one or both sides are obliterated, a collector who has studied the series thoroughly will often be able to announce, from what is still visible, the year of coinage and every other detail once displayed. Sometimes the slight evidence of a break in the die suffices for this.

Coins of past type or discontinued series are very apt to be over estimated in value by inexperienced persons, especially if of remote date. Such pieces, unless rare from small issues, can be bought of dealers in large cities much cheaper often, in similar condition. Once in a while, however, a collector, who is well posted in what is rare either from date or condition, comes across a real prize in some out of the way place at a low price.

The lists issued by some dealers with prices they will pay for coins enumerated do not, of course, give their full value, as they need to have a margin for profit. Some middle sum between such offers and the prices on their selling lists approximates actual value, usually closer to the latter.

The priced catalogues of auction sales are the best guides to the worth of the coins and should be obtained by all collectors, whether for knowledge not possessed or to keep up the fluctuations that occur from year to year.

Newspaper articles upon coin valuables usually give the prices that those of very high condition have sold for and cause preposterous estimates among inexperienced owners of similar dates so much worn that an expert would not take them as a gift. Many entirely erroneous statements also creep into such articles, as the writers generally confuse information even from well informed numismatists.

Young collectors should seek the acquaintance of some older ones, either in person or by correspondence, and thus gain not only information but often the opportunity to buy duplicates at reasonable prices. Friendly association in coin collecting is one of its greatest pleasures.

There are several ways of collecting coins, depending upon one's resources, time and patience. 1st, picking up at leisure dates found in circulation and buying rarer pieces of fair to good condition gradually. 2nd, buying series of one or more denominations complete or nearly so from some retiring collector or at an auction and by degrees perfecting its pieces in condition. 3d, buying only the best attainable coins from the start.

In improving any date one has, it is wiser to get a very fine piece at

once than to go by slow advances and have several duplicates on hand,

It is much easier to buy coins than to sell them unless they are rarer or very fine.

Dealers sell collections at auction, distribute catalogues free, sell priced catalogues afterwards, buy on commission at any sale and have stocks of coins of which they send single pieces or lots to responsible collectors for selection at given prices. It is a good plan to get a lot at a time as, if some coins do not suit, others will.

Unless one bids very high, it is well to bid on a number of wants as some may be gained cheap if others are missed.

A good idea of an unseen coin may be given or received by a "Rubbing." This is made by holding thin writing paper firmly over the coin and rubbing all over the paper with the rounded point of a soft lead pencil, when the features of the piece will gradually appear. Care should be taken with a fine coin not to rub hard enough to injure it.

Every prudent collector should keep an account of not only what he spends for each coin of any consequence but of what he spends monthly for any and everything obtained. He may also annually add the interest of the money invested if his purchases are large. Only a few can make much of a showing in an account of sales except as they send lots of duplicates to auction and then the commission cuts greatly into cost prices.

Pieces of no rarity and in only moderate condition had better be spent than offered for sale if of current money. A collector should of course keep a list of his collection with not only every date and variety noted in due order but the prices paid, the condition of each piece and where it was bought if in high condition. This will tend to enhance its value at a sale.

One should always carry in pocket a list of coins needed or of the condition of those that can be improved. This will refresh the memory when away from home and when opportunities of purchase occur.

Our Small Coin.

Coinage is in active operation, and the aggregate issue of the national mints during June was \$14,884,400, of which \$146,056.45 was in five-cent pieces. The number of cents coined during the same time was 3,104,160. Reader, when you see how these petty coins count up, what a lesson it is not to despise the day of small things. During the last fiscal year the number of cents issued from our mints was \$64,517,160, which is more than the whole custom house receipts during Lincoln's first presidential year. Yes, what an important feature these little coins form in our national wealth!



Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

MELITA.

Melita is an island in the Mediterranean about fifteen by twenty miles in extent, situated about sixty miles south of Sicily. The Phoenicians early colonized it and it is probably the same island mentioned by Homer that he called Iperia, and whose governor was Eurymedon. The Phoenicians discovered the island about 1519 B. C. and founded a flourishing and powerful colony. Later the name of the island was changed from Iperia to Ogygia and was governed by kings. Queen Dido, on her way to lay the foundation of Carthage, visited the island and was accorded all due honor. The Greeks became masters in 787 B. C. and changed the name of the island to Melita. In 528 the Second Punic war left it in possession of the Carthaginians, and in 242 B. C. the Romans under Attilius Regulus, captured the island and it remained in the possession of the Romans for upwards of 700 years. During this period Melita prospered and her products of manufacture were articles of luxury in Rome. St. Paul was shipwrecked on the island when on his journey to Rome (Acts; XXVII-XXVIII), and he remains its tutelary saint. The bay where the shipwreck occurred is still called St. Paul's Bay. The island was seized by the Vandals in 454, retaken by Belisarius in 533, conquered by the Saracens in 870; the Normans in 1090 under Count Roger of Sicily or his brother, Guiscard, through the marriage of the heiress of Sicily, Constance, who was married to Henry IV of Germany, to Germany. Later it came under the dominion of Charles V who gave it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who established themselves here in 1530, and who retained the island until it was taken by Napoleon, who stopped here on his way to Egypt in 1793. The island passed to the British in 1800 under whose power it remains. The island is now called Malta and has a population of about 170,000 souls.

The earliest coins of Malta are ascribed to the second and first centuries

B. C. and exhibit Egyptian influences which would indicate that the island at this time was being colonized from Egypt.



Obv: The head of Proserpine to right with a round object; a globe, egg, or stone, upon the head.

Rev. A divinity to which two attendants are paying reverence and are holding over a canopy. From the hips of the attendants issue wings and they have the legs of oxen, resembling the Hebrew cherub. Over the canopy are the Punic characters, which translated would be ALL. The deity is probably the Phoenician Astarte.

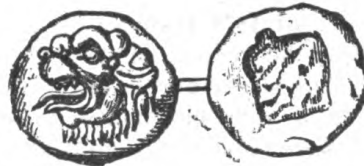


Obv. The head of Isis to left. An ear of wheat in front, and behind the inscription: MEAITAIQN.

Rev. A four winged Egyptian deity in crouching attitude holding a flail and sceptre. This may be more properly called a sickle that the deity holds in its right hand; and if so together with the flail may refer to the production of grain on the island. In this case the deity may well be denoted as the goddess of fertility. There is no evidence of any coinage for this island during Roman imperial times. The interesting series of coins for Malta struck by the Knights of Malta, are familiar to most of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST.

MILETUS.

Miletus was the ancient capital of Ionia and a seaport city of Caria situated about thirty-six miles south of Ephesus. It was very early a large and flourishing city; Thales in 639 B. C. was born here and Timothus, Anaxemander, Necataeus, Anaximenes, and Democritus were all of Miletus. At this city the Presbyters of the church of Ephesus met Paul on his return from his third missionary tour. (Acts. XX, 6), and Bishops of the Christian Church from Miletus were in attendance at the Councils of the Church as late as the eighth century A. D. The city had four harbors, one a large and capacious one, but these have been filled up with debris of the Meander, and the site of the original city is now a marsh situated several miles inland. There has always been and always will be a doubt as to whether the Lydians or the people of this rich and flourishing city first struck coins. The general character of the earliest coins of these two districts—the metal electrum, an admixture of silver and gold; their weight; crude workmanship of the dies and finished product; and incuse reverses—all tend to indicate that they belong to almost the same period—or as near as can be determined—700 B. C. The following electrum stater was struck during this early period, or between 700-494 B. C.



- Obv. The head of lion to left with open mouth.
Rev. Rude punch mark.

The other coins of this period consist of the stater and its divisions. On the obverse of others are two lions heads looking in opposite directions, the fore part of a lion, lion in a recumbant position. The reverses all contain rude punch marks or incuse depressions of various shapes and divisions. These issues are all in electrum.

The silver coinage begins with 478 B. C. and bear the head of a lion looking back, and after B. C. 350 have the head of Apollo on the obverse. The following belongs to the period after B. C. 190.



Obv. The laureated head of Apollo to left.

Rev. Lion looking back. A star above, and in front monogram. In exergue, the name of a magistrate.

Autonomous bronze coins were issued from 350 B. C. down to Roman times and imperial bronze from Augustus to Salonina.

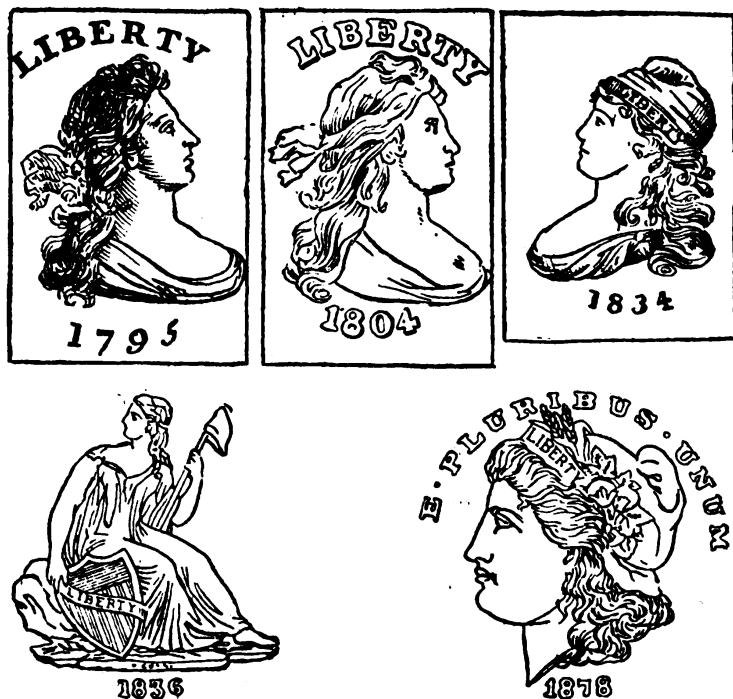
History of the Passing Dollar.

Thirty years of silver agitation and delusion may be regarded as ended by the coinage of the last silver dollar. The striking of this coin was suspended by Thomas Jefferson, and not resumed on any scale till Martin Van Buren was president. Only small amounts were struck previous to and during the suspension of specie payments, and the total amount coined prior to the decline of silver and the discovery that if they were in existence silver dollars would be cheap is so small as to make the clamor for the "Dollar of the Daddies" as ridiculous as it was foolish.

The Bland-Allison act of 1878 restored the legal existence of the coin which had been abolished by the "crime of 1873," and compelled the manufacture of silver dollars. The silver purchase act of 1890 stopped the coinage at a fixed date except as to a sufficient number to redeem "Sherman" notes, which, as a matter of fact, were redeemed in gold at the demand of the holders. Senator Wolcott of Colorado got into the Spanish war revenue act a provision for the manufacture of silver dollars. In the gold standard act of 1900 it was attempted to put an end to this, but the silver sentiment prevented such action. The bulk of the silver bought under the Sherman law has been coined; the remainder will be saved for subsidiary coinage. We are probably through with the "Dollar of the Daddies," except for the vast number on hand which cannot be forced into circulation.

The Bretons are a cautious people, and prefer to hide their money rather than keep it in a bank. One of them the other day, having had a small fortune left him, could think of no better hiding place than a drawer in an old cupboard in an attic which he serenely thought no one would suspect. Going one day to pay a visit to his hoard, he found his bank notes all transformed into a beautiful soft nest, harboring a family of young mice. Not a note was intact, not a number visible; the whole was reduced to a state of wool.

Liberty as She Appears at Her Best on Our Silver Coinage.



When the United States ceased using English coins, and set up a national mint, there was some diversity of opinion as to what designs should be used on our coinage. On the state coins, issued after the Revolution and before the adoption of the constitution, there were many different devices used. The goddess of liberty first appears on a cent, coined in 1785. She is seated, looking to the right; in her left hand she holds a pair of balances, in her right a rod or spear supporting a liberty cap. The other side of the coin bears an eye in the centre, surrounded by rays, and this in turn by a circle of thirteen stars, typical of the thirteen states. In 1787 there was another issue, the goddess this time seated on a globe, but bearing the same symbols. On the reverse of this, for the first time, appears the American eagle.

In 1783, a copper cent appeared with the head of Washington on one side, surrounded by the words "Washington and Independence." There was a series of these issued in different years. In 1791, a cent appeared with Washington's bust, surrounded by the words "Washington President." On the reverse was the eagle. A half dollar, with the same designs, appeared in 1792, and in 1795 a silver dollar, also with the head of Washington.

But the suggestion that our coinage should bear the head of the President in whose term of office it was issued, smacked too much of royalty. In monarchical countries, the coins all bear the image of the reigning sovereign, and the intense hatred of all kingly customs by the American people of that day was extremely strong. So, when the mint was established in 1793, the same general design was adopted for all our coins of gold or silver. On the obverse is a head of Liberty, the face turned slightly upward, and the word "Liberty" above it. The reverse side is the American eagle, encircled with a wreath, the legend around the disc being "United States of America." The illustration gives the goddess as she appeared on the coins of 1795.

New dies are made each year for coining, of course. For the first half century of our national life, there were frequent changes in minor portions, the same general design being preserved. The head of Liberty underwent many alterations, as is shown by the comparison of the die of 1804 with that of 1795.

Finally some mint-master concluded to make a change by turning the profile of the goddess to the left instead of the right, as is illustrated by the cut giving her as she appeared in 1834. It will be noted that she is given a full bust, and matronly proportions in general.

Then the designer, or some one in authority over him, changed the aspect of the goddess on all the coins. Instead of a bust, a seated full length figure was substituted, clad in flowing Greek drapery. The left hand holds the spear and liberty cap, the right supports a United States shield, across which is a scroll with the word "Liberty." This design was in current use until after the civil war.

When the Bland act of 1878 restored the silver dollar to our coinage, it was determined to have an entirely new design for this coin. An expert English diecutter, named Morgan, was brought from London, and he made considerable search to find an American woman whom he considered to have a face and head appropriate to the imaginary goddess. This lady he found in a Miss Williams, at the time a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia. Her profile has been continued on the silver dollar ever since. Mr. Morgan was proud of his work, and marked it with his initial. If you will look sharply at the very bottom of the head on a silver dollar, you will see a minute "M," near a curl of hair that falls down upon the neck.

The Dollar of 1804.

THE NUMISMATIST has received from at least a dozen different sources the clipping that follows, all taken from The New York Sun of May 30, last. Personally, we hold to the belief that no dollars were struck in year 1804, and this will dispose of the myths that have held so long about the almost entire output being lost in the China Sea or off the coast of Tripoli. Just how

many restrikes were issued in the 50s we do not know. There may have been seven, twelve, thirteen or more; we, nor one else knows. That they are many fraudulent pieces of this date every dealer knows. Some of them are cast, some electrotypes, and some raised from the 1801. With these explanations we publish the article for what it is worth.

"The recent sale for \$2,000 of a specimen of the famous 1804 dollar has aroused a good deal of discussion among coin dealers and collectors as to the exact status of this rarest of American coins. There seems to be a growing disposition to believe that there are really no original dollars of this date, and that the specimens now in the possession of numismatists are nothing more than restrikes. That dies were made for a dollar of this year is questioned, but the opinion is strongly held that no coins were stamped with them in 1804.

The scarcity of the 1804 dollars is explained generally on two theories. First that the entire issue of that year was sent to China, and that the vessel bearing it foundered. Consequently, all the dollars of that date were lost, with the exception of a few kept at the Mint.

The other theory, which is more generally accepted than the first, is that the whole output of dollars of that year was sent to the Mediterranean aboard a man-of-war to pay off our soldiers and sailors who were engaged in the war with Tripoli. In this way it is supposed that the coins were scattered all over Europe, but that a few found their way to this country again.

Even the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia seems to be sceptical of the genuineness of the fine specimen of this coin which lies in the coin cabinet of that institution. During the first few years of the operation of the Mint imperfect records were kept of the output, and there is no exact knowledge of the mintage of 1804 dollars, although 19,520 pieces are said to have been struck.

There are thirteen 1804 dollars known to be in existence which appear to be genuine. The whole history of each one is carefully kept by all dealers.

The specimen recently sold is known as No. 12, and was sold to H. G. Brown of Portland, Ore. It is identified as one originally sold by Adolph Weyl in Berlin and bought by an American collector and brought to this country. Later, in 1886, it was sold at Philadelphia, being purchased by J. B. Dexter, of Denver. It was afterward sold to Mr. Parvin, who disposed of it to Mr. Brown.

The design of the coin is a draped bust of liberty, with flowing hair, bound with a fillet, the head facing to the right. There are six stars before and seven behind the bust.

On the reverse there is an eagle, bearing on his breast a broad shield and carrying in his beak a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum," with twelve arrows in the right talon and a branch of Olive in the left. Clouds float between the outstretched wings of the eagle on the upper part of the coin.

In the field beneath are thirteen stars and "United States of America."

The edge is lettered with "One Hundred Cents, One Dollar, or Unit,"

these letters being lightly struck in places.

In 1853 a number of restrikes were made at the Mint. In this year a clean-up of all the old dies was made, and many of the old coins were restruck, among them being a number of rare copper cents. Then all of the dies were destroyed.

The restruck 1804 dollars had many minor differences from what are said to be the original coins. Some of the restrikes had plain edges, while others did not contain all the letters on the edge, but repeated some of them several times. This was on account of the lettering have been done with pieces of dollars.

A coin, with these imperfections, was sold at the Berg collection in 1883 for \$740; which goes to show that whether they are genuine or not, still there are some people who are willing to pay round prices for these specimens.

The Government endeavored to recover these restrikes, but only succeeded in getting possession of three of them. Two of these were destroyed, the third being deposited in the coin cabinet, which contains every coin and and pattern coin minted by the United States Government from the establishment of the Mint down to the present day.

While it has never been proved that counterfeit dies of this coin have been made, still there have been many attempts to alter the date on the dollars of 1801 to that of 1804. The design on the dollar of 1801 is quite similar to that of 1804 issue, and the work of alteration has been done so skilfully that experts have often been deceived.

The mistrust of these coins by the average collector is so great that he would probably hesitate to give \$25 for one, and it is a fact that specimens bearing this date in the possession of well known collectors are definitely known to be altered dates.

It is no longer possible for the the Mint to issue restrikes, as there is now a law that all dies must be destroyed at the end of each year.

RARE DOLLAR OF 1804.

What is believed by several numismatists who have examined it to be a genuine silver dollar of the rare coinage of 1804 was sent yesterday through the City National bank by E. C. Post, of 818 New York Life building to George H. Wilks, of Clyde, Kan. Mr. Wilks is a coin collector and the dollar is being sent to him for approval if he decided that it is not counterfeit he will buy it, the purchase price agreed upon being \$250.

The coin is not the property of Mr. Post, but belongs to an old coin collector, whose name Mr. Post says he is not at liberty to divulge. Mr. Post says that he knows of his own knowledge that his client has had the coin for fifteen years, and that the old man asserts that he had had it for thirty-five years, getting it from a man who came west from Vermont and asserted that

he had had it for fifteen years. Recently the owner decided to sell his treasure and turn it over to Mr. Post for that purpose. Mr. Post submitted the dollar to J. Shaide, of 19 East Missouri avenue, a dealer in rare coins and curios, and the latter declared that it was a genuine 1804 dollar.

If the coin in Mr. Post's possession proves genuine it will add one more to the known world's collection of 1804 dollars. According to authorities on rare coins, there are only seven 1804 dollars in existence. Two of these are in the government mint at Philadelphia and the others are in private collections from which they do not depart without the knowledge of all the numismatists in the country. The scarcity of these dollars is due to the fact that practically the entire coinage of silver dollars of 1804 was sent to Tripoli to pay the American soldiers and sailors who were prosecuting the war against the Barbary states. The ship never reached its destination, and presumably sank.

Should the dollar sent to Mr. Wilks prove good and should he secure it for \$250, he will get a good bargain. The last recorded sale of an 1804 dollar was made last November by R. G. Parvin of Denyer to H. G. Brown, of Portland, Ore., and his price paid was \$2,000. The same coin was sold once for \$1,200.

To the few who were permitted to see the piece of silver at the City National bank yesterday, the coin proved a great curiosity. The dollar, while showing some marks of wear, is in an excellent state of preservation. On one side of the dollar is the American eagle, holding in one claw a sheaf of arrows and in the other an olive branch. Across the body and outstretched wings of the bird is the motto "E. Pluribus Unum." On one side of the eagle there are seven stars, and on the other side, six stars. On the reverse side is a picture of Liberty with flying hair and corsage decollete. Over the head on this side of the coin is "Liberty" and underneath the figures "1804". Around the narrow edge of the dollar in very small letters are the words, "One hundred cents. One dollar unit." There are also some other characters that could not be made out—Kansas City Times.

The 1804 Dollar (?)

GEOFFREY CHARLTON ADAMS, M. A.

(Paper read before the Chicago Numismatic Society, at meeting September 2nd, 1904)

As the years roll by and one by one, Numismatic frauds and fakes are being thrown out of the cabinets of all discerning collectors, we deem that the time has come for the final disposition of that king of all fakes, the alleged 1804 Dollar. It is a well established fact that no dollars were coined by the U. S. in 1804, those bearing this date being charitably designated as "restrikes," and were undoubtedly struck since steam coinage was invented

or from 1836 to 1860. The dies went out of the possession of the Government for several weeks, presumably not to be admired, but for the purpose of striking copies for dispersal and sale. The ones in the Philadelphia Mint collection are obviously modern frauds (again charitably called "restrikes") and any of all so-called 1804 Dollars that ever turned up, cannot be traced or authenticated. There is also no doubt but that the so-called "Dollars" were at no time connected with the regular U. S. coinage, nor were they legally issued as dollars at any time. Some were struck at the Mint, in about the year 1860 through the political influence of R. L. Stuart, the old sugar refiner, and other noted collectors of that period, but the coinage of them aroused such a disturbance, that most of them were returned to the Government, but there is no evidence that they ever reached the meltingpot. It is no unusual thing for alleged 1804 Dollars to turn up from time to time in Germany or elsewhere, from ex-employees of the Mint or their estates. Regarding the one that was purchased in Philadelphia for the late J. B. Dexter of Colorado, when the purchaser discovered its fishy authenticity, he commenced suit for the purchase price and the decision as to its genuineness, was left to Mint employees, who never were or never will be experts or numismatists in any sense of the word. They decided (?) that because it contained the proper amount of silver and "looked natural" that it was genuine. So they did the notorious 1823 counterfeit cent, also by your leave called "restrike." On one occasion when such a piece was seized at a coin sale, these wise experts (?) declared that it got out by mistake, when the facts of the case are that the cent was coined outside the Mint from cast-off dies formally sold as junk, one of 1823 obverse being muled with a reverse of about 1818. So it was upon the judgment of such eminent (?) authorities, that Mr. Dexter discontinued his suit and this particular coin was left in his possession.

Even the Parmelee 1804 Dollar which had the reputation of being the most perfect and reliable specimen of its kind, and formerly supposed to be genuine, was sold without guarantee when the Parmelee collection was sold at Public Auction in 1890, the cataloguers merely quoting the description of Mr. Cogan from the Sanford Sale catalogue in 1874. Mr. Cogan himself never really believed that there ever were any 1804 Dollars, for he says in his "Table of Gold, Silver and Copper coins not issued by the U. S. Mint," (page 4,) "No Dollars issued from 1804 to 1835 inclusive." To return to the Parmelee dollar, even with its great reputation, having been used for comparison with all others, only sold for 570.00 and would not have realized nearly as much were it not for the fact that Mr. Byron Reed, a millionaire collector "supposed" he needed it to complete his set of dollars. So the 1804 dollars that crop up from time to time, as they stand to-day, even if genuine, could not be classed as rare as many other American coins, from point of number, and it remains the "boogaboo" of all American collectors. Even the Mint records of coinage of that particular period do not refer to the dates on the coins struck during any past year, as dies were used till worn out,

otherwise we would have dollars of 1805 and half-dollars of 1816, while half-dollars of 1815 would be unknown, instead of being easily obtained, showing lack of value of Government records of coinage of dates.

The prominent dealers have declared for many years "no authentic originals known, all frauds of one kind or another" or as the little red book says "Restrikes, none believed to have been struck in the years they are dated \$1500.00." So in summing up let us state that the genuine 1804 Dollar is a myth, originated by unscrupulous coin dealers, and fostered by an ignorant press, and all numismatists should take warning and refrain from encouraging such chicanery, and relegate the 1804 Dollar, (?) the 1823 Cent restrike (?) and the 1795 Jefferson Cent (?) to the melting-pot or junkbox where such fakes and frauds properly belong. The carefully prepared list of 1804 Dollars which the Hon. John A. Nexen printed in the Journal of Numismatics some years ago, contained just 13 specimens, but as 13 is a somewhat unlucky number, let us add 8 more, making 21 known, for just eight more, have turned up since that time and there may be "others."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Preamble:

The objects of this society are: To assist in acquiring knowledge in regard to numismatics; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among collectors and to enable them to affiliate with collectors of similar societies in America and Foreign Countries; and the formation of a cabinet and library of numismatic literature for the use of its members.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—NAME and OBJECT.

SEC. 1. This organization shall be known as the American Numismatic Association.

SEC. 2. Its object shall be the encouragement and promotion of numismatic science and the formation of a cabinet and library relating to the same.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. The membership of this association shall be divided into two classes: Active and Honorary.

SEC. 2. The first class shall constitute the governing body of the association, from which all officers shall be chosen.

SEC. 3. Only Active members residing in the United States or Canada, shall be eligible to hold office in the association.

SEC. 4. The second class shall comprise those persons who are considered deserving of the distinctive title of Honorary. Honorary members shall be elected only at the annual convention, upon the written nomination of five Active members.

SEC. 5. All applications for Active membership shall be addressed to the secretary on the form prescribed by Sec. 6 and accompanied with the annual dues of one dollar. In case the application is rejected, this fee shall be refunded.

SEC. 6. Form of application. I hereby make application for active membership in the American Numismatic Association, subject to the constitution and by-laws of said Association.

Name.....Address.....
 Age.....Occupation.....Date.....
 Recommended by.....A. N. A. No.....
 And.....A. N. A. No.....

SEC. 7. Upon receipt of such application in due form, the secretary shall cause the name and address of the applicant and his references to be published in the next number of the official organ, and if no objections are received by him within one month from the date of publication, the applicant shall be entitled to membership in the Association.

SEC. 8. In case objection is made to the admission of the applicant, the secretary shall refer the matter to the board of trustees the secretary of which shall at once notify such applicant, stating the name of the objector and the nature of the objection and request a statement of his side of the case. As soon as this has been received, the board of trustees shall consider the matter and either accept or reject the application and notify the secretary of its decision.

SEC. 9. Whenever written charges have been brought against a member the secretary of the board of trustees shall notify such member, giving a written copy of the charges; the member so accused shall be permitted to enter a written defense, after which the board of trustees shall determine the case under such rules and regulations as it may adopt and may censure, suspend or expel such member.

SEC. 10. Appeal may be made from the decision of the board of trustees to the next annual vote of the Association, the decision of which shall be final, but the president must be notified of such appeal within thirty days after the decision of the board of trustees has been published.

SEC. 11. No member shall be permitted to resign from the Association while he is in arrears for dues or indebted to it in any manner whatever, or while there are charges pending against him.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The elective officers of this Association shall be:

President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator,

Superintendent of Exchange, Detector of Counterfeits, and Board of Five Trustees.

They shall be elected in a manner as prescribed by the Board of Trustees and hold office until their successors have been duly qualified.

SEC. 2. The official board shall be composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of Board of Trustees,

SEC. 3. In case of a vacancy in any office the official board shall appoint a member in good standing, to serve for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 4. Whenever ten members of the Association prefer charges against any officer for dereliction of official duty or violation of the constitution, such officer shall be tried by a court composed of one of the trustees acting ex-officio as presiding officer and two members chosen by the Board of Trustees. The finding of such court shall be final and binding both upon the Association and the Official Board.

SEC. 5. All officers are to be elected yearly and such election shall be by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and in such a manner as they may recommend. A plurality of the ballots cast shall elect.

SEC. 6. At least sixty days prior to an election the board of trustees shall call for nominations and the names of all candidates shall be published in the official organ at least thirty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer. In case of vacancy in any office he shall appoint a member to act until the official board fills the vacancy. In case any officer is prevented by sickness or any other causes, from performing the duties of his office the president may appoint a substitute to act during such disability.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall act as President, in the event of the death, absence or inability of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall keep a true record of the transactions of the Association and preserve all documents. He shall collect the dues and balance due the Association and pay the same to the Treasurer at least once a month. He shall draw and countersign all warrants on the Treasurer. He shall publish in the official organ all applications for membership (as provided by Article II, Sec. 7) list of new members and any other information he may receive in his official capacity. He shall, when required, give the board of trustees an approved bond for one hundred dollars for faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receipt for all monies received from the Secretary. He shall not pay out any money except upon warrants duly drawn and signed by the President and Secretary. He shall have charge of any securities belonging to the Association. He shall, at the close of his term, present a complete statement of the financial condition of the association and report of his transactions during the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall furnish such bond as the board of trustees may require.

SEC. 5. The Librarian and Curator shall have charge of all coins, medals, books, papers, etc., which the Association may acquire and shall access thereto by the members under such regulations as are prescribed by the by-laws. He shall compile accurate catalogues of the same, with the names of donors, or price, if purchased by the association, together with any other information concerning them and keep them in order and safety.

SEC. 6. The Superintendent of Exchange shall conduct the exchange business of the Association under the rules and regulations provided by the by-laws. He shall furnish an approval bond when required by the board of trustees.

SEC. 7. The Detectors of Counterfeits shall pass upon the genuineness of all coins, medals, etc., which may be submitted to him by the members of the Association for that purpose.

SEC. 8. The Board of Trustees shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary. It shall have general oversight of the interests of the Association and perform such duties as may be required of it by the constitution and by-laws. Its Secretary shall be the custodian of the official bonds.

SEC. 9. All officers shall report through the official organ, yearly.

All officers at the expiration of their terms of office, shall deliver to their successors, all books, paper, monies or other property of the Association which may be in their possession and shall not be relieved of their bond or obligation until this requirement has been complied with.

ARTICLE V.—CONVENTION.

SEC. 1. This Association shall meet in convention at such times and places as may be decided upon by a majority vote of the members voting. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one-third of the active membership, either present in person or represented by proxy.

SEC. 2. Such conventions, with the date, shall be announced by the official board at least three months prior to the date of the meeting.

SEC. 3. Upon written request of at least twenty-five members, the President shall call for a general vote of the Association upon any desired question.

SEC. 4. Such vote shall be taken under the direction of the board of trustees and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the question.

SEC. 5. Whenever a general vote is taken, at least thirty days shall elapse between the call for such vote and the closing of the polls.

ARTICLE VI.—BRANCHES.

The organization of branch associations shall be encouraged in every locality containing five or more members of the Association and such branches shall be subject to the provisions thereof in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. The constitution may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the members voting upon such alteration or amendment.

SEC. The President shall order a general vote upon the reconsideration of any amendment or alteration whenever requested to do so by one-third of the voting membership of the Association, but no reconsideration shall be taken if notice of such amendment has been published in the official organ not more than sixty nor less than thirty days prior to the offering of such amendment or alteration.

SEC. 3. All amendments or alterations shall go into effect upon official announcement of the result of such vote.

SEC. 4. Any by-laws, now in conflict with this constitution, may be made or amended by the official board, but such by-laws may be subjected to a general vote as provided by article V. Sec. 3.

SEC. 5. It shall require only the assent of a majority of the members voting to make or amend a by-law in convention.

By-Laws.

SEC. 1. The dues shall be one dollar per annum, payable to the Secretary in advance, on the first day of January of each year; members admitted during the last half of the year, will be required to pay only fifty cents for dues until the following year. In case a member fails to pay his dues before the first of February his name shall be stricken from the roll. Any member dropped for non-payment of dues, may be reinstated upon payment of all back dues.

SEC. 2 The President at the beginning of his term shall appoint the following standing committee of three members each: Finance, Library and Cabinet, Exchange Department and Official Organ.

SEC. 3. When conventions are called, they shall be conducted after the manner of all organized bodies of the kind.

SEC. 4. In order to facilitate the transaction of business and provide for a rapid decision of questions requiring the vote of the official board, the following shall be the order of preceeding.

Whenever any member of the board desires to submit any matter for its action, he shall reduce the same to writing, in the form of a motion, and mail a copy thereof to each member of the board. Any comments or observations he may desire to make thereon, shall be written upon a separate sheet. Upon the reception of such motion, each member shall write upon the back or bottom thereof his vote for or against the same, or any correction or amendment he may wish to make and then forward to the President. In case any amendment has been offered the President shall mail to each member of the board a copy of the motion as amended, who shall return same at once, endorsing on it his vote for or against the amendment or his preference for the original motion. Upon receiving the votes of the other members, the President shall certify to the Secretary the motion and vote, accompanying the same with the original papers. The Secretary shall file and record the vote and and notify the members of the board their decision.

Sec. 5. The Librarian shall conduct the office under rules prescribed

by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 6. The Superintendent of Exchange shall conduct his office under such rules and regulations as may be deemed best by himself and the Board of Trustees and that will facilitate the exchange of coins, medals, etc., between members with the greatest promptness and security.

Sec. 7. The board of trustees shall prepare a "black list" of individuals who have dealt in counterfeit coins or who have engaged in questionable transactions with collectors, and also a list of bad debtors and furnish a copy of either list to any member upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 8. The committee on official organ shall make provision for the publication of the proceedings of the Association. It shall furnish a copy of each number of the official organ to each member of the Association as long as he remains in good standing. The expense of the official organ shall be paid out of the general treasury.

SEC. 9. No officers shall incur any expense on account of the Association except for postage and expressage, unless the same has been authorized by the Official Board.

SEC. 10. Five or more members residing in the same neighborhood may associate themselves as a branch society. Upon notifying the Secretary of the formation of such a branch, he shall assign to it a number, which number shall be assigned in numerical order. Collectors, not members of this Association, may belong to such branches, but shall not be entitled to the privileges of the Association members. Each branch may make by-laws for their own government, provided the same are not in conflict with the constitution and by-laws.

The Grinning Mouth.

ELMER GREEN.

I have a little Greek silver coin. It is a hemi-drachm of Parium. The distinctive feature of this coin is its obverse. It bears a mark with grinning mouth. As I look intently upon the hideous distorted features, not only the cavernous mouth, but the whole face is lit up with such a diabolical grin, it seems, in fact, to cover the whole obverse of the coin. It is almost exasperating to look at that fiendish, grinning, exulting countenance. It seems to take such an uncanny satisfaction in an apparent consciousness of its perpetual youth since that distant day so very long ago, an attempt at grasping the full meaning of the time since which, makes ones brains whirl; "has

fallen every purple, Caesar's dome." Empires have risen, new races have come into existence and old ones have passed away. Caesar, Charlemagne, Saladin and Napoleon, have all made their debut from the common stage of oblivion—towering for the time like great pyramids above the fathomless desert of humanity—they have all fallen. Their joys, their sorrow, their hatred, and their envy are now perished." Together with their empires they have become but a memory. This little coin has outlasted and witnessed all, grinned at all, grinned a scornful satisfaction at the calamities of mankind. When I consider how this little coin will keep on grimly grinning-grinning for ages after my short day has passed—the idea exasperates me. I feel almost like destroying coin, grin and all. But, as I think of it again, I realize that I could not do such a thing. It would be sacrilege. The great truth of mortality would be just the same. And so I say, grin, grin on forever!

A New Advantage in Possessing Coins.

The inscription on one of the old Jackson Tokens "Millions for defense. Not one cent for tribute," is happily sustained in the following event reported by the New York Herald of June 20th as having occurred in Chester, Pa. "Henry Abbott, Treasurer of the Consumers' Ice Company, with a big bag of money in one hand and a bank book in the other, was walking up Market street yesterday toward the bank to deposit the money when he observed a man hiding between two poles. As he passed, the man sprang toward him and made a dash for the bag. Mr. Abbott used the bag of money as a weapon, striking the apparent footpad a violent blow in the face that felled him. Mr. Abbott was about to summon a policeman when he discovered that the prostrate form was that of John Clough, an old friend. "Had I a revolver you might have been a dead man now" Abbott said to his friend, "for I would have shot just as quick as I struck you." "I have had a sufficient lesson" was the answer of Clough, just as soon as he could get his breath. This not only shows what a forceful citizen a collector may become in his community but answers the once popular question "How would you like to be the iceman" with a very emphatic affirmative. Though coins in quantity are not usually circulated in the air in the above manner, it is evident that Clough considered their "face value," at least, as well established and felt gratified that no "restrikes" were in evidence.

A. G. H.

A Modern Antique.

A story which Mr. Davenport told of Pistrucci has its point for collectors. Pistrucci was an Italian, and chief engraver at the Mint. It is, by the way, to him that we are indebted for the fine group of St. George and the Dragon on the reverse of our sovereign. He insisted that modern work in cameo could be quite as fine as ancient work. A "potboiler" head of Flora which he engraved and sold to a dealer for £5 was afterwards sold as an antique to Richard Payne Knight for £500. Knight took the cameo in triumph to Pistrucci. "Where can you get modern work like 'that?'" he asked. Pistrucci smiled, and claimed the antique for his own. Knight would not believe him. "Examine the roses," said the artist, "and you will see that they are modern flowers." The point was admitted by others, but never by Knight, who bequeathed the gem and the rest of his collection to the nation. Mr. Davenport said that but for the roses an expert would undoubtedly pronounce Pistrucci's cameo a fine antique—(Manchester Guardian.

WOMEN MAKE PAPER MONEY.

Even Guides at Bureau of Engraving and Printing are Girls.

Washington Post.

The government and the banks, and even the postoffices, would be in a hole for a time if all the women in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should drop dead all at once. That shop would have to close up pretty quick. Why, you can't even go over there and look around without a woman to show you. All the guides to the bureau for the benefit of tourists and other ignorant people—which includes all Washington people, for Washington people are the most ignorant people on earth about Washington institutions—all the guides, and there are seven of them, are women, young women and pretty women at that.

And how the people do visit here! Three thousand a week, and a guide. That's 500 a day. And that's one a minute for every working hour a day. Pretty constant stream of callers that.

Not so many years ago three decrepit old men were the guides. Now the seven are women, which is significant, and one that typifies the work done in the bureau, for here, of the 3,000 employees, more than half are of the feminine persuasion.

These young and good looking guides will explain how American money is printed on the back, then put in cold storage, where it goes through a drying process; then sorted and the imperfect sheets thrown out; then print-

ed on the face, and then perforated and put up in packages to be sent to the treasury for the government seal.

They generally tell how useless it would be for any one to try to rob the wagon containing this money. In the first place, because six guards always accompany it; and, in the second place, because the money at this stage of its manufacture wouldn't be any good, any way.

"It is seven days after a bill is printed on its back before it is printed on its face," said this visitor's guide. "It takes thirty days to make a silver dollar bill, and forty to make a gold one. The gold one is printed three times, twice on one side, because it has to have the word 'gold' and a little splotch of gold on this side before the face can be printed."

Then she led the visitor to the framed dollar bills fastened to one of the walls in the hall, and showed these bills, calling special attention to the gold certificate, and then led the way back to the front door and said adieu. It was all over in ten minutes.

THE HANDLING OF MONEY

Bank Employees Often Get into Trouble Through Carelessness.

Portland Oregonian.

A former bank official said that during his career in the banking business he had known more than one employee of a bank to get into trouble on account of carelessness in handling money.

One collector who was a light-hearted fellow, was going along the street in high water season flipping up a twenty-dollar piece with his thumb and finger and catching it as it came down. Finally it slipped and fell through a grating on the sidewalk into about two feet of water. He made some efforts to recover it, but finally decided to wait till the water was gone, and then it was found that the coin was also gone. Another time the same fellow was coming up the street with \$10,000 in twenty-dollar pieces on his shoulder. In some way he lost his hold on the sack, and in striking the sidewalk it burst, and coins rolled in all direction. A number of people rushed to his assistance, but he described a large circle around the sack and, waving his arms widely, ordered everybody to "stand back." He recovered most of the coin, but decided to get out of the banking business.

Another time a Chinaman came into the bank and deposited \$200 and took a certificate of deposit. The clerk who made out the certificate was pre-occupied and wrote \$2,000 on it and on the stub. When he made up his cash at night he was \$1,800 short on the books. He had a notice of the date of the certificate, amount, etc., pasted in his desk and was always on the lookout to catch the certificate as it came in. Just a year from the day the deposit was made the Chinaman walked into the bank and presented the certificate to be cashed. When asked how much he wanted he said all—\$200. He had never noticed the mistake in the amount of the certificate, and he had never found it out, and the clerk suffered the worry of being short in his mind for a whole year all for nothing.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED—To complete my files I will pay more than a reasonable price for vols. 1, 2 and 3, of the Numismatist. J. B. Thompson, 1135 12th St., Detroit, Mich.

EXCHANGE Numismatist, 1901—Jan., Feb., March, April, Nov., Dec. 1902—April, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. 1903—April, Dec., March, June. 1904—Feb. April. Will exchange above issues for 1797 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, or good 1877 nickel or 1803 half dime. Guy O. Walser, New Brighton, N. Y.

WANTED—Uncirculated U. S. cents; 1859, 1860, 1861, 1866, 1868, 1869. 1870, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876 and 1877. Five or more of each wanted. J. B. Johnston, No 1 State St. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Any date U. S. gold halves and quarters; one, three four and fifty dollar pieces. Will pay cash or exchange rare postage stamps. State lowest price. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED—Masonic Mark Pennies. Will exchange even from my duplicates for any not now in my collection. Send your list of duplicates and receive mine. Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Wanted Woodward's priced auction catalogs, Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 84, 92. Frossard's 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 42, 45, 101, 110, 128, 137, 151. Priced copies Sage's 6 days sale Feb. 1859 to trade. A. P. Wylie Troy Grove, Ill.

WANTED—Small date cent of 1848, will pay \$100 for a specimen that suits. Bids wanted on a half dollar of 1795—three leaves under eagles wings, the piece is very good except date, which does not show at bottom. C. J. Misner, Canfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE—Large cents, almost any date; Small cents; Half cents; stamps; and priced catalogues; two cents; 50 arrow heads from Georgia; for same coins not in my collection; fractional currency or old weapons. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED—Clark Gruber gold coins, any denominations. Mormon gold coins and one set of the oblong gold bricks. One \$25, Templeton Reid, also the \$10 gold, sets of the three cent nickel and silver, and sets of the dimes and half dimes. H. O. Granberg, Oskosh, Wis.

WANTED—Silver dollars; 1795 to 1802 inclusive. Half dollars, 1795, 1803, 1805. Quarters, 1805, '06, '07, Cents 1793 to 1801, both inclusive, 1809, 1811, and 1823. Fugio, Washington, New Jersey, and Kentucky cents. Fractional currency, 10 and 15c Liberty. (Good condition only wanted). Address, N. C. Olson, Asst. Cashier, Reynolds, North Dakota.

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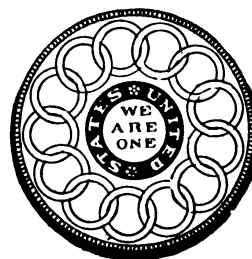
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Convention...

We have no further news regarding our convention in St. Louis beyond that published in the September issue, only that everything betokens a harmonious and successful gathering. In addition to those who have signified their intention of being present should be added: J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Black, Bay City, Mich., and Frank C. Higgins, of Paris.

Nominations for officers have not come in with the usual rush, but this should not deter any member from expressing himself in the matter. We consider the ballot as one of the most important features of our Association, and any member who fails to record his vote neglects an important duty and obligation to his Association.

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THE NUMISMATIST

OCTOBER
1904

An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. XVII



No. 10

The Numismatist.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR THE COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Association.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

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CONTENTS.

Tokens and Medals, F. C. Higgins. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	293-298
Coins of Bible Places. (<i>Illustrated.</i>).....	299-304
Numismatic Association.....	309-310
Making Money.....	310-311
Off the Beach.....	311-312
Indian Legend of Silver Dollar.....	312
Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.....	313

The Numismatist

VOL. XVII.

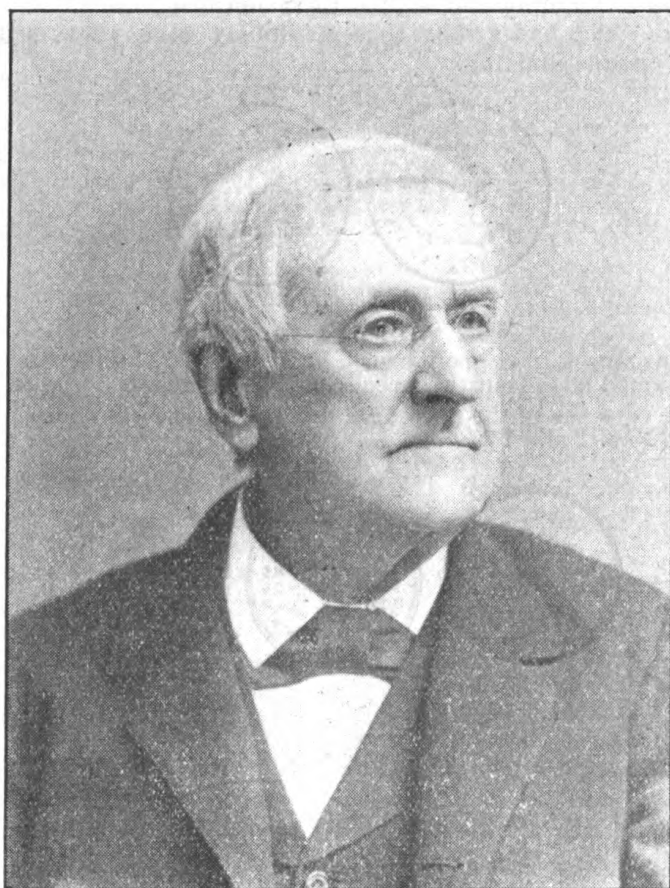
MONROE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 1904.

NO 10.

TOKENS AND MEDALS

Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers.

A. R. Frey.



WILLIAM IDLER.

XXVII. WILLIAM IDLER.

Mr. William Idler, or "Captain Idler," as he was frequently called, probably attained the highest age of any coin dealer in the United States. In his early life he spent 15 years in South America, where he made extensive mineralogical researches, and upon his return to this country, he continued his studies in this branch of science.

In the early part of the year 1858 he opened a store at No. 111 north 9th street, Philadelphia, and while he originally confined himself to the sale of mineralogical specimens, books on geological subjects, etc., he soon afterwards added old coins to his list of specialties. In 1859 he issued his various cards, (with one exception to be noticed later), the dies of which were made by Warner.

The first of these was the copy of the celebrated "Lord Baltimore Cent," the original of which had a short time previously been sold in London for seventy-four pounds Sterling.



This was struck in copper, brass, bronze, nickel, silver and gold. In the last mentioned metal but two specimens were made.

For the reverses of the preceding the following were shortly afterwards substituted: (Nos. 1 and 2),



these occur in copper, brass and nickel only.

By combining the two preceding, Mr. Idler was able to make still another variety, and this he had struck in copper, brass, white-metal, nickel and silver. Afterwards still more varieties were made by introducing plain and milled edges.

He next adopted the Washington head on his cards, probably because Mr. Snowden, the Director of the United States Mint, had issued a circular, to the effect that he desired to obtain for the cabinet of the Mint a copy of every

medal, coin, token, etc., on which the head or name of Washington appeared. Mr. Idler's card assumed this form: (Nos. 3 and 2), and they appeared in copper, brass, white-metal, nickel, and silver. It will be noticed that the reverse was a reproduction of his previous card, and for this he afterwards substituted a head of Martha Washington. The latter mule of course does not bear his name, and hence is foreign to the present enquiry, it should be added, however, that it was struck in silver and white metal only.

Mr. Idler's next venture was the copy of the Washington cent of 1792, which he had struck in



four metals, copper, brass, white-metal and silver. It provoked considerable discussion at the time, on account of its close resemblance to the original, and many collectors held that the practice of recoinng such pieces was not justified. Both obverse and reverse were afterwards muled with Mr. Idler's card, one of them occurs in Dr. Wright's list (No. 484) and is pictured in the NUMISMATIST for September 1898. The mules were not issued in silver.

From a document issued by the old Numismatic Society of Philadelphia and dated Sept. 1st., 1859, it appears that Mr. Idler presented his cards in four varieties of metals to that institution.

In 1860 the so-called "War of the Rebellion Tokens" began to appear, and in 1862 Mr. Idler had a die made by Lovett and issued the subjoined card in nickel.



When his death occurred, in 1901, an obituary notice appeared in THE NUMISMATIST for August of that year. His son, Mr. Robert K. Idler, in

continuing his father's business, and has kindly furnished many of the above details.

XXVIII. JOSEPH CASAULT.

Mr. Casault was born in St. Thomas de Montmagny on the 9th of May, 1838. In 1857 he was appointed, under recommendation of the late Sir E. P. Tache, its Speaker, to a position in the service of the Legislative Counsel, then meeting in Toronto. In 1858 he was transferred to the Library of Parliament, which position he still holds.

In 1880 the Ottawa Government purchased the Hart collection, which collection was placed in the center of the Library, where it now remains under the care of Mr. Casault, who has since continued to improve it as funds were placed at his disposal. Apart from that of the government, Mr. Casault has the most complete collection in Ottawa, and also one of the best in Upper Canada.

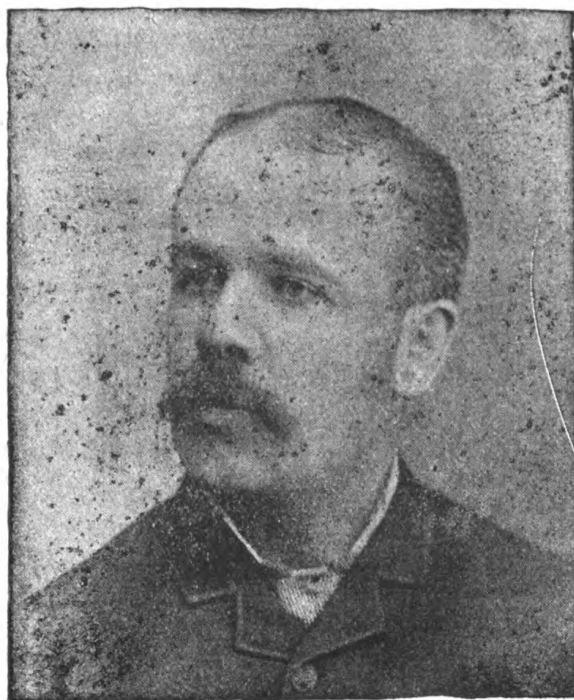


The above illustrated card (Breton No. 779) was struck in 1892 by the Brunswick Balke Collender Company, in brass, copper and nickel. One hundred copies were issued.

XXIX. P. N. BRETON.



Mr. Breton is so well known to all the collectors of the United States and Canada on account of his work on the Canadian Coins and Tokens, that an extended description of himself or his publications appears superfluous.



here. Nine hundred of these tokens were struck by him in white-metal and all have been disposed of. An attempt was made to issue some in copper, but the die broke on the second copy.

The majority of those made were holed at the time, and perfect copies are difficult to obtain.

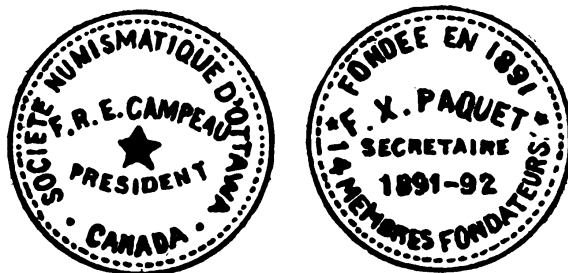
XXX. F. R. E. CAMPEAU.

The Chevalier Fabien Rene Eouard Campeau, Justice of the Peace, was born at Quebec on the 8th of July, 1844, and in 1871 he accepted a situation under the Minister of the Inland Revenue at Ottawa, which position he still holds.

From this time he has constantly devoted his energies to the public enterprises of the Capital. In 1878, he founded "La Societe de Secours Mutuels des Franco-Canadiens," of which he was elected president.

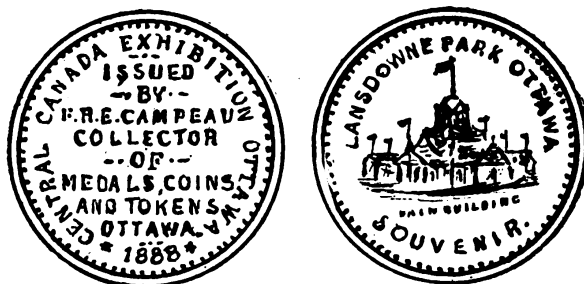
From that time on his name is identified with many of the religious, literary, and benevolent societies of Ottawa, culminating in 1893, in his election as municipal councillor for St. George's Ward, Ottawa, a ward in which no

French Canadian had ever before been elected. Chevalier Compeau is also a member of the Ottawa Public Library Board, the Commission of Parks, and one of the Board of Directors of the Collegiate Institute. He is corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, and President of the Numismatic Society of Ottawa, of which he was one of the founders.



The above token, which is numbered 825 in Mr. Breton's list, was issued by the Ottawa Numismatic Society. The total number was one hundred, made only in nickel, and the dies are by Hanson of Chicago.

Of the following piece, number 1513 in the late Doctor Leroux's list,



one thousand were issued in white-metal only, for the Ottawa Exhibition of 1888. The dies were made by P. W. Ellis & Company of Toronto.



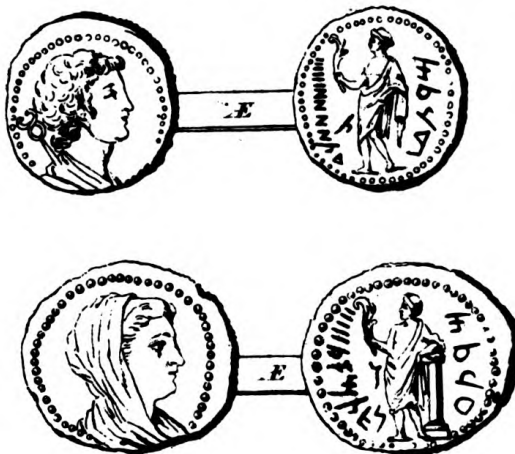
Coins of Bible Places.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

MARATH.

This city was one of the most important of the coast towns of northern Phoenecia. The name signifies a bare place. The country about the city was barren and the prosperity and growth of the place was no doubt due to its commerce. Marathus was continually at war with its neighboring city of Aradus, and the feud only ended when Marathus was no more, or between 149-145 B. C. The city is mentioned in Joshua XV. 59.

The earliest coins of this city were tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type and date between 259 and 229 B. C. The Marthenian series now begin and extend down to about the time of the destruction of the city or 150 B. C.



The coins here illustrated of Marath have on the obverse of one the head of Ptolemy V. as Hermes, and on the other the head of Queen Bernice

II. veiled. The reverses are similar: a standing figure holding an aplustre in his right hand. The inscriptions are in Phoenician giving the name of the city and the date. The pieces are both in silver and were struck between 198-188 B. C.

PATARA.

Patara was a seaport city of Xanthus in Lycia. Apollo was worshiped here. Its ruins [of theatres, baths, temples, etc., would indicate that it was once a populous and flourishing city. A theatre of the time of Hadrian still remains. Herod mentions that the temple and oracle of Apollo here gave responses during the six winter months of the year. The city was visited by Paul in his travels as narrated in The Acts. XXI. 1, 2.

The coinage of Patra is wholly within Roman times and consists of Federal silver and bronze, and imperial issues from Gordian to Tranquillina.



Obv. The head of Apollo in a laurel wreath facing.

Rev. The head of Diana facing surrounded by the legend: ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ
(Of the Patareans.)

PHILADELPHIA.

This city of Lydia in Asia Minor was situated seventy-eight miles east of Smyrna, and was founded by Attalus Philadelphia in B. C. 140. It was situated in a very fertile region noted for its orchards and extensive gardens, and surrounded by an amphi theatre of hills. The city is mentioned by Heroditus, and Xerxes stopped here to rest on his way to Greece and was entranced by the beauty of the city and its surroundings. The city was the seat of one of the Seven Churches, and the church here has continued to this day—fifteen churches now being in use and twenty in ruins. The city is now called Allah Shehr, (City of God or High Tower), and contains a population of about 15,000 souls.

The first coinage of this city consisted of autonomous bronze of the second and first centuries B. C. and imperial from Augustus to Valerian. The coinage exhibits mythological characters and deities of numerous types. Alliance coins with Ephesus, Smyrna, and Oresteium have been noted, the latter city being otherwise unknown.



Obv. The bust of Artemis? to left. Legend: ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦ.

Rev. A sheaf of wheat ears, to denote the fertility of the soil.

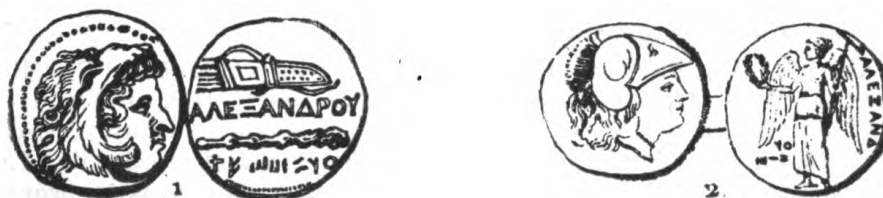


Obv. The head of Attalus II to right laureated.

Rev. A deity seated extending a laurel crown with right hand and her left arm resting on a shield. Legend in Greek surrounding, probably the name of a magistrate.

PTOLEMAIS.

Ptolemais was a Phoenecian port on the Mediterranean and received its name from Ptolemy Philadelphus. Before B. C. 266 it bore the name Ace, and only this name appears on its coins up to this date. Its earliest issues consisted of gold staters and silver tetradrachms of Alexander types with the name of the city in Phoenician characters and dated from B. C. 308 to 267. Then followed the coins of Ptolemy II., with the mint mark of the city, and later dated coins were struck bearing dates from 261-248 B. C. Coins were issued here by Ptolemy IV; Antiochus IV. and V; Demetrius I; Alexander Bala; Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII, 125-123 B. C. A century later, or in B. C. 47, begins an autonomous bronze series, and later imperial from Claudius to Salonina.



Obv. The head of Alexander in lion skin to right.

Rev. Bow case and club. Legend: Across the field: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.
Beneath, the name of the city and date both in Phoenician characters. (No 1.)
This coin was struck in the year 26 of the Seleucid era or 286 B.

C.

Obv. The helmeted head of Minerva to right.

Rev. Victory standing holding a wand and crown. The name of Alexander in Greek like last. (No. 2).

This is also a gold stater and bears the date 33, or reduced to our era would be 286 B. C..



Obv. Similar to No. 1.

Rev. Zeus seated with his left hand resting on a spear and his extended right holding an eagle. The name of Alexander to right, and to left the date 36, (of our era, B. C. 276.) (No. 3).



Obv. Head of the Emperor Claudius to left, name and titles surrounding.

Rev. A colonist driving oxen. (No. 4.)

A free translation of the inscription on this coin would be: "Claudius Caesar High Priest, Consul 4th time, Emperor 13th year" (47 A. D.) and on the reverse, "The Deified Claudius, Ptolemais. Claudian Colony, Citizens saved." On the standards are the numbers of the Roman Legions, VI, IX, X, XI., that were probably located here at the time. This coin is in bronze.

SARDIS.

This city was the ancient capital of Lydia. It was situated at the base of Mount Tmolus on the banks of the Pactolus. The surrounding country was very fertile. Pliny states that the art of dying wool was invented here, and the carpets of Sardis became very celebrated. Chestnuts, or as they were then called, "nuts of Sardis," here first became an article of commerce. Gold from the sands of the Pactolus early supplied them with the precious metal and added to the great wealth of the city. The earliest king of Sardis was Candaules, (716 B. C.), and its last was Croesus, 560-546 B. C. Xerxes here gathered his large army before his invasion of Greece. The younger Cyrus beautified the vicinity by extending its fine gardens and groves, and Alexander left Pausanias here and ordered the erection of a temple to Jupiter. After Alexander's conquest of the city it fell into a decline, Antiochus the Great took the city in B. C. 214 and later it became subject to Pergamos. In the time of Tiberius the city was destroyed by an earthquake.

The principal ruins are of a large theatre over 400 feet in diameter, a stadium 1000 feet in diameter, and a temple to Cybele, two columns of which remain with their capitals, as the best specimens of Ionic architecture extant to-day.

The city was the seat of the Seven churches in the apostolic times, and it is mentioned in Rev. III. 1-6. The Council of Sardis was convened in 347 A. D., Julian, the Apostate, in 360 ordered the churches closed and re-established pagan worship.

There is no doubt but that the earliest electrum coins of Lydia were struck in this capital city; but the earliest coins with the name of the city and struck for the city, were cistophori of the second century B. C. A great variety of Autonomus bronze were issued, also alliance coins with Ephesus, Pergamum. Hieropolis in Phrygia, Hypaepa, Side and Smyrna.



Obv. The head of Proserpine to right "Inscription translated: "Sardis, first metropolis of Asia, Lydia and Greece."

Rev. Pluto in his carrying off Proserpine. Legend in Greek commemorating Sulpicious Hermophilus, the Asiarch, under whom Sardis enjoyed for the second time his services as conservator of the sacred implements; ceremonies, etc.



Obv. The head of Proserpine veiled and turpeted to right. Similar legend to last.

Rev. Triptolemus in serpent car to right. Greek legend surrounding.

The imperial Roman coinage of Sardis extends from Augustus to Saloninus.



Obv. The head of Apollo to right. Legend in Greek, (translated), Roman senate.

Rev. Ceres standing holding in her extended right hand a sheaf of ears, her left arm resting on a spear or lance. Legend: The name of the city in Greek.

We have been officially informed that no dimes have been issued this year at New Orleans mint, and no quarters at the San Francisco mint. Other silver issues appear as usual, including the dollars, despite the rumors to the contrary. The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during September to have been \$16,190,718, exclusive of \$2,428,998 executed for the Philippine government and \$250,000 for Costa Rica.

From the many testimonials from our readers published from time to time, one might get the impression that the editorial bed was one of roses and sweet dreams. Not entirely so however. In the embowered fragrance of the flower the bee often lurks and the innocent banana peel often proves a means of stumbling to the wayfaring pedestrian. To be sure ninety nine out of a hundred of our readers have a habit of saying nice things of THE NUMISMATIST, but as in all things else there are exceptions in our little world we have them also. The ideal numismatic magazine certainly must present as many phases to the numismatist as numismatists differ among themselves in their ideas and collectings, and these are many and various. Even the stars are said to differ with one another in glory. These thoughts come to us at this time because of a letter from one of our esteemed subscribers, who declares the August NUMISMATIST to be "rank." So much faith have we in our correspondent's opinion we should surely have believed this, but in the same mail James Croke writes. "Just received August NUMISMATIST. Late, but better than ever." H. E. Morey writes: "The August NUMISMATIST is just received and is very interesting," and Mr. W. O. Buckland is so pleased with it that he encloses \$5.00 for five years subscription. Now these all came in the same mail and left the editor in a quandary. "When wise men disagree who shall decide."

Some weeks ago we went to hear James Whitcomb Riley in his Readings. This stanza impressed us at the time and we easily recall it now.

"I've always noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less.
And its the man who does the best
Who gets more kicks than all the rest."

Now we would not have the impression go out that we get many "kicks" for we do not, for if the measure of our success were gauged by the "kicks" we got then would our efforts be a failure. We have a few regular licensed "kickers"—only a few—and they have the happy faculty of, after harrowing our anatomy, of saying pleasant things, as much as to infer, "we did it for your good and hope it didn't hurt any."

In this connection we might say that the ideal numismatic magazine—the one that will suit everybody—is far in the future. The field is too limited and the branches of our science too numerous and varied in their ramifications, to expect this millennium in our day. Numismatic magazines have been and will continue to be, taking simply time and money into consideration, losing ventures, and as a consequence serial publications devoted to any one branch of our science, to be successful in a popular way, are a long ways in the future.

The NUMISMATIST recognizing these inexorable facts has ever turned its attention to the general field of numismatics; tried to give something of interest to the old and young collectors, possibly leaning towards the latter, realizing the fact that they are not supplied with the classic literature of our ancient or recent past. Our efforts have been in the past and will continue to be in the future, with the younger in numismatics; lifting them up, carrying along, and endeavoring to continue their interest, until they shall have reached that broad plane.

Where they can catch the bright rays of that light divine,
That ever illumines Numisma's shrine.

These heights reached and naught but death or calamity will separate the collector from his collecting.

This, in brief, is the aim, object and end of THE NUMISMATIST. We have in these pages preached the same doctrines for sixteen years. We shall continue on. We have with us many of those who were in at the beginning, still answering to roll call at the end of each successive year. We have with us the veterans of upwards of eighty years and we have the youth who was learning his A B Cs when THE NUMISMATIST was young. We are glad we have so many of the younger element for with them rests the future of our science. Old men for wisdom and council, young men for push, energy and hustle. We have been taken to task for not delving deeper and more into classical numismatics, and at the same time many more of our newer and perhaps younger collectors, who are not so fortunate as to possess so much literature on the subject, have asked for that pabulum more suited to their needs, and so we have asked, and shall continue to ask of our contributors, that in their giving of light, not to forget entirely that they are not only entertaining the savants of our science but the beginner as well, and that these latter are particularly hungering and thirsting after knowledge.

No one not possessed of a complete file of this magazine can realize or have any idea of the ground we have covered. In the upwards of 3000 pages in our last eleven volumes a vast amount of information is given, nearly every branch of the science has been touched upon and many have been treated very fully. We shall not particularize. Over 1000 illustrations make plain the text and the set should be in every student's library while it still may be obtained. In these volumes is represented, in epitome, the numismatic world and its doings during a period covered in no other way. A short time hence and these files will not be obtainable only at chance auction sales, and some of these present obtainable volumes will command the fictitious values now incident to our first six volumes, long since out of print and beyond our control.

The transfer of an 1804 dollar last fall, the consideration being \$2000.00, has considerably agitated the numismatic world, and the sale at auction on the 11th of this month of this same piece has only added fuel to the flames. In our last issue we published much, wise and otherwise, on the subject in answer to the many requests for information in the matter. Recognising Mr. Lyman H. Low as one probably possessed of the most accurate information, we referred one of these queries to him. His absence from home prevented our receiving and publishing his reply in our last issue with the rest. We are now glad to give it to our readers.

New York, September 26, 1904.

DR. GEORGE F. HEATH,
Editor "Numismatist,"
Monroe, Michigan.

My Dear Doctor:—

I duly received your letter regarding the 1804 Dollar, enclosing one on the same subject from Mr. Henderson.

In my catalogue of the coming Brown sale, I give what I believe to be the most complete account that has ever been published of this celebrated coin, with an accurate tabulated list of every genuine specimen that is known up to date—just thirteen of them, and the best men in the field to-day will corroborate this—with the present and preceding owners, and you may assure your readers that no others have ever come to the surface.

It is quite up to Messrs. Eckfeldt and Dubois, United States Mint Assayers, who published their work in 1842, to relate what they knew of the coin, which made its first public appearance in their plates illustrating the series. But few facts are left us work out the problem of critical history of the coin, which is so much desired to-day: and experts must depend on collateral evidence to justify their conclusions.

I have my theories, gathered from points which I have stored away from time to time, during the past twenty-five years, some of which I disclose in the Brown catalogue, but I have not consummated them sufficiently at the present time, to give them as freely as I would like to; later I intend to do so.

I regard it as very important, when considering the endorsement to be given to the coin as a bona fide issue and production of the United States Mint, that we should take into consideration the standing and experience of those eminent American collectors who have admitted the piece into their cabinets. The judgment of such men as Stickney, Mickley, Sanford, Appleton, Parmelee, Lillienthal, Cohen, Reed, and Ten Eyck, must be respected, and more can be said of them than that their wealth enabled them to possess the piece. They were connoisseurs as well as collectors, foremost in the ranks, and the adverse criticisms of to-day must be taken cautiously, and the source and object or aim of such, carefully considered. This I regard as peculiarly significant, in view of recent effusions.

Most truly yours,
LYMAN H. LOW.

We have expressed ourselves so repeatedly in regards to this coin that we have the disposition to add but little now. One's first thoughts naturally trend along the line why Mr. Brown purchased the coin at the price he did and then so soon dispose of it or.

Why the purchase he begun for
When the coin so soon is done for?

Mr. Brown is no tenderfoot in coin matters. He knew beforehand all that is known of this dollar, and our supposition is that he needed this one piece to complete his set. To satisfy this ambition money is no object with many collectors. Mr. Brown had both the money and the ambition. The \$2000 was paid, the set completed and his ambition realized and this was his own business. He chooses to sell it with his whole collection and this also is his own business. This sale will take place on October 11th. He may or may not realize the price he paid, but the advertising this coin will give his sale will give his other offers added value and recoup him for any deficiency. Further, whatever this coin may bring at this sale, we do not hesitate to say that is our judgment, the 1804 dollar has not yet reached its limit. When millionaires are offering fabulous sums for new stomachs and the restoration of luxuriant locks on bald heads, millionaire coin collectors—and we have them—will not hesitate to part with liberal sums to satisfy their numismatic ambitions as Mr. Brown and others have done before him.

The following list of known 1804 dollars is taken from the Brown Sale Catalogue.

No.	Present owner.	Previous record.	Highest price.
1	Mint Cabinet, Phila.		
2	" " " Plain edge.		
3	Estate of Mathew A. Stickney.	U. S. Mint.	
4	City of Omaha.	Byron Reed—L. G. Parmelee— E. H. Sanford.	\$570
5	Mint Cabinet, San Francisco. Copper, plain edge.	Dr. Charles Spiers (deceased.)	
6	Estate of William S. Appleton.	W. A. Lilliendahl—Jos. J. Mickley.	775
7	W. B. Wetmore.	L. G. Parmelee—H. S. Adams— Col M. J. Cohen.	625
8	Estate of John M. Hale.	R. C. Davis—Geo. M. Kline— R. C. Davis.	1200
9	Estate of T. Harrison Garrett.	O. H. Berg—Kach & Co.	740
10	J. P. Lyman (? deceased)	Phineas Adams.	550
11	H. G. Brown.	R. G. Parvin—J. B. Dexter—S. H. & H. Chapman—Adolph Weyl.	1,500
12	Jas. Ten Eyck.	Dr. H. R. Lindermann.	700
13	Jas, W. Ellsworth.	Jos. Rosenthal's Sons.	

THE NUMISMATIST

American Numismatic Association.

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CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

W. H. McDonald, 632 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

Robert K. Idler, 241 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Brown, 901 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

W. A. Hunt, 47 Ontario St., Brantford, Ontario.

H. T. Haintz, 1814 E. 31st St. Kansas City, Mo.

James Morrison, 846 7th Ave. New York, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received in due form. If no ob-
jections are made prior to November 1st, they will be declared elected.

Charles S. Kroch, 125 E. 10th St. New York, N. Y.

Vouchers: Messrs. A. R. Frey and the Secretary.

Andrew Browning Baird, 247 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vouchers; Messrs. McDermid and Ben G. Green.

Louis Albenberg, Superior, Wis.

Richard Lambert, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, La.

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A. O. Stimers, Essex, Ontario.

Vouchers: Gilbert S. Lay and Dr. Heath.

Walter G. Jenness, 21 Mill St., Revere, Mass.

Vouchers: Geo. F. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

Dr. C. J. Lange, 904 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Vouchers: Theo. Schilling and Dr. Heath.

CONVENTION.

The Purchase Exposition authorities have taken recognition of the meeting in Convention of the American Numismatic Association on the grounds of the Exposition, and on the Official Program the day will be called "Numismatic Day." The Headquarters of our Association will be at the Inside Inn, where a rate of \$2.00 per day (European plan) has been arranged for, this including, of course, admission to the Grounds. The same rate may be obtained at good hotels outside and near the grounds.

On arrival at St. Louis register with Mr. Zerbe at 110 Administration Building.

The Convention will be held in the auditorium of Congress Hall, adjoining the Administration Building, on the 15th at 10 a. m.

Members can have their mail addressed care 110 Administration Building, L. P. E.

Every one that possibly can should visit this greatest of all Expositions. It will be a very long time ere its like will be seen again. The most of us will never have the opportunity. Quite a number have notified us that they will be present, others will come if possible. Her's hoping fate may deal kindly with them and that they will be present. Come!

Monroe, Oct. 9th.

GEO. F. HEATH, Sec'y.

Making Money:

Birmingham, England, has a mint which in addition to turning out millions of English coins does more in the way of supplying foreign governments with coins than any other money-making establishment in the world. A few days ago it shipped the first installment of a huge Egyptian order for 10,000,000 piasters. The consignment weighed five tons, was conveyed in sixty cases and valued at \$15,000,000. For well over a century Birmingham has taken the lead in this literal kind of money-making. As far back as 1797 one firm coined under contract for the British government 4,000 tons of copper coin, valued at about \$4,000,000. Among the countries and governments which have gone time after time to Birmingham for their money are India, Tunis, Canada, Turkey, China, Hongkong, Haiti, Sarawak, Tuscany, Venezuela and Chile.

In some instances, notably in that of China, the coins were not made in Birmingham. As a matter of fact, no Chinese coin has so far as is known, ever been made outside the celestial empire. The pride and prejudice of the Chinese have to be humored, so the firm sent out a complete plant with men to operate it, and the coins were struck in China. No fewer than eight-

separate plants have been sent out to China in this way.

For the new kingdom of Italy the same thing was done in 1862, 1,600 tons of "blanks" being shipped to furnish the new material. Again, in Marseilles, when the re-establishment of the empire under Napoleon III, rendered necessary a new copper coinage, 750 tons of metal was in this way turned into money on French soil.

Off the S(cent).

With the single exception of the remarks about the nickel 5-cent piece of 1856, there is much truth in the following clipping from a late issue of New York Sun. Of course no 5 cent nickel coins were issued in 1856. They mean the nickel cent of that year.

"The passion for making collections of article of various kinds, and particularly stamps and coins, is like hope. It springs eternal in the human breast.

"You would be surprised," said a professional collector of coins and stamps, "to know how many utterly worthless specimens are brought to me by persons who perhaps have treasured them for long and then, needing money, have come to me, expecting to be handsomely paid for an article that really has no commercial value whatever. Sometimes, indeed, I have paid good prices for worthless articles of no use to me at all, to save their owners from the disappointment which I could plainly see a refusal would cause them.

"Well, I handle on the average pretty nearly 500 specimens a day, both stamps and coins, brought in here by people who expect them to be literally worth their weight in gold. Yet, in spite of the great number of specimens coming into my hands in this way every year, it's only about once in three years that I find anything of real value.

"You see, it's just this way. Hardly any good, rare coins or stamps are circulating at large. Almost everything has been picked up by collectors; and if you follow up any rare issue, you can place almost every one—either find the owner or account for the issue.

"And you'll be surprised, perhaps when I tell you that we are indebted to burglars for most of what we do find. One of the light-fingered gentry lifts some rare old coins; he has no sentimental fondness for them based on age and possible associations, and he is unable to make any use of them. So he rids himself of the worthless and possibly dangerous or incriminating articles; and in that way they drift into our hands.

"Not long ago a child went into a candy shop with a nickel which she

had found. The old woman who kept the shop took the nickel without noticing its queer appearance, but later she saw that it was not as other coins are, and she brought it to me.

'I found it to be a nickel of 1856, of which only a few were issued, as an experimental form. I gave the old woman \$5 for her 5-cent piece, and she went away rejoicing.

"It's the burglars that keep the rare coins in circulation.

Indian Legend Of Silver Dollar.

Muskogee, I. T., Aug. 15.—Few know why there are three arrow heads on a silver dollar, but there is an Indian Legend as to how they came there, which is associated with the flag of the Quapaw nation, now attracting attention in the territory building at the world's fair.

This flag is the property of Joseph McCoonse. It has been handed down from his great-great-grandfather, Superneau McCoonse. The flag was carried by Tecumseh in his long campaign and was taken from his dead body after the battle of the Thames.

In this campaign there were allied with General Harrison the Peorias, Kaskaskias and Piankashas, nations that once helped rule Canada, New York and part of Pennsylvania, the fragments of which are now gathered in the Quapaw nation and number less than two hundred.

The night before the battle a council was called. A man volunteered from each of these tribes to kill Tecumseh the next day. The battle followed and Tecumseh was killed. His followers tried to take his body down the river in a boat that night, but the three watchful enemies were too alert and surprised the party. They failed to obtain the body of Tecumseh, but succeeded in getting the flag which was wrapped around his body. It was cut with many bullet and arrow holes. This flag fell to Superneau McCoonse and has been handed down in his family ever since. The flag is of flannel, made after the design of the British flag of that day. It is hand sewed, being made by the squaws of Tecumseh's tepee.

According to the legend, it was in honor of the three Indians who volunteered to kill Tecumseh or die in the attempt that three arrows appeared on the issues of the silver coins after that date.

Wanted, to Exchange or For Sale.

WANTED:—Common varieties of U. S. Fractional Currency that I can buy cheap. F. R. Erbright, Times building, 1402 2nd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE:—1852 half dollar in good condition. Otto Cloud, 20-24 No. Broadway, Peru, Ind.

FOR SALE:—A silver 3c piece of 1865 in fine condition. Address Box 171, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED:—Canadian Coins, scarce varieties a specialty. If you have any of these for sale please write me. I mean business. Number according to Breton. Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada.

FOR SALE:—Two Bryan silver dollars. fine, with and without Cart wheel. Gorham make. James Schofield, 638 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE:—Chapter Mark Pennies. Delaware Chapter No. 54, Delaware, O., for equal number of pieces not in my collection. D. L. Ziegler, Delaware, Ohio.

WANTED:—To complete my files I will pay more than a reasonable price for vols. 1, 2 and 3, of the Numismatist. J. B. Thompson, 1135 12th St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED:—Any date U. S. gold halves and quarters; one, three four and fifty dollar pieces. Will pay cash or exchange rare postage stamps. State lowest price. Dr. C. H. Morris, New London, Conn.

WANTED:—Masonic Mark Pennies. Will exchange even from my duplicates for any not now in my collection. Send your list of duplicates and receive mine. Ben G. Green, 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED:—Wanted Woodward's priced auction catalogs, Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 84, 92. Frossard's 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 42, 45, 101, 110, 128, 137, 151. Priced copies Sage's 6 days sale Feb. 1859 to trade. A. P. Wylie Troy Grove, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE:—Large cents, almost any date; Small cents; Half cents; stamps; and priced catalogues; two cents; 50 arrow heads from Georgia; for same coins not in my collection; fractional currency or old weapons. H. A. Day, Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED:—U. S. Gold dollars; 1849 C and D mint, 1850 O C and S mint. 1851 O mint. 1853 C and O mint. 1877 proof set. Dollars must be absolutely uncirculated. A. E. Way, Bethel, Ontario.

WANTED:—Clark Gruber gold coins, any denominations. Mormon gold coins and one set of the oblong gold bricks. One \$25, Templeton Reid, also the \$10 gold, sets of the three cent nickel and silver, and sets of the dimes and half dimes. H. O. Granberg, Oskosh, Wis.

WANTED: Silver dollars; 1795 to 1802 inclusive. Half dollars, 1795, 1803, 1805. Quarters, 1805, '6, '07, Cents 1793 to 1801, both inclusive, 1809, 1811, and 1823. Fugio, Washington, New Jersey, and Kentucky cents. Fractional currency, 10 and 15c Liberty. (Good condition only wanted). Address, N. C. Olson, Asst. Cashier, Reynolds, North Dakota.

AUCTION SALE.

Selections of choice Coins and Paper Money to be sold by Mail auction without reserve. Bids open to Nov. 10th. No commission charged, but purchaser to pay postage, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bid by the piece.

B. Max Mehl, Numismatist, Fort Worth, Texas

Lot.

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

- 1 1795, flowing hair, v gd.
- 2 1796, large date, about good.
- 3 1898, fine.
- 4 1798 very good.
- 5 1799, fine.
- 6 1799, good.
- 7 1799, 5 stars facing, v good, rare.
- 8 1800, very good.
- 9 1802, over '01, good, scarce.
- 10 1803, fine.
- 11 1803, very good.

TRADE DOLLARS.

- 12 1873, proof.
- 13 1874, "
- 14 1875, "
- 15 1876, "
- 16 1877, "
- 17 1878, "
- 18 1879, "
- 19 1880, "
- 20 1881, "
- 21 1882, "
- 22 1883, "

HALF DOLLARS.

- 23 1803, good, scarce.
- 24 1805, good.
- 26 1806, without stem to olive branch, very good.
- 27 1806, with stem to olive branch good.
- 28 1807, old type, fine.
- 29 1807, new type, v fine.
- 30 1808, good.
- 31 1809, extra fine.

- 32 1836, milled edge, very good, rare.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

- 33 1796. poor, date good.
- 34 1805, very good.
- 35 1807, good.
- 36 1818, uncirculated.
- 37 1819, very good.
- 38 1821, good.
- 39 1828, fine.

20 CENT PIECES.

- 40 1875, uncirculated.
- 41 1875, S and C C mint unc. 2 pieces
- 42 1876, uncirculated.

DIMES.

- 43 1796, good, very rare.
- 44 1807, good.
- 45 1846, good, rare.

CENTS.

- 46 1796. bust, good.
- 47 1797, fair.
- 48 1798, good.
- 49 1800, very fair.
- 50 1801, "
- 51 1802, with stem, very good.
- 52 1802, without stem, very good.
- 53 1803, very good.
- 54 1803. good.
- 55 1705, very good.
- 56 1807, good.
- 57 1812, '13, '14 very fair to good, (3 pieces.)

HALF CENTS.

- 58 1794, good, scarce.
- 59 1811, good, rare.

(continued on next page)

- 60 1803, '04, '06, '09, '10, (5 pieces.)
 61 1826, '28 '34, '35, v good to v fine,
 (4 pieces.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 62 1877, 3c nickel, proof, very rare,
 good to very fine.
 63 3c nickel. 1865, '66, '67, '68, 1885,
 very good, (5 pieces.)
 64 2c pieces 1864, '65, unc., (2 pieces.)

U. S. GOLD.

- 65 Dollars 1849, unc.
 66 1850, fine.
 67 1852, very good.
 68 1853, fine.
 69 1854, "
 70 1854, large type, good.
 71 1855, good.
 72 1856, v good.

- 73 1856, upright 5, unc., very rare.
 74 1856, " 5, good. rare.
 75 1857, v good.
 76 1862, Brilliant proof.
 77 1873, uncirculated.
 78 1874, "
 79 1877, " very rare.
 80 1887, brilliant proof.
 81 1888, unc.
 82 1851, C mint. fine, rare.
 \$2.50 GOLD.

- 83 1834, without motto, very fine.
 84 1836, very fine.
 85 1853, fine.

\$3.00 GOLD.

- 86 1854, very good.
 87 1878, fine.
 88 \$5 00 1834, extra fine, near unc.

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL GOLD.

- 89 California 1870 half-dollar, round, uncirculated, brilliant.
 90 " 1871 " " 8 stars, Oct., unc.
 91 " 1853 dollar, liberty head, 13 stars, value and date in dotted
 circle, extra fine, rare.
 92 Carolina, no date dollar. A. Bechtler, raised milled borders, plain edge,
 fine rare.
 93 Carolina, no date \$5.00. A. Bechtler, very good but for scratch on Obv.
 and Rev. Rare.

U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

All in new and scrip condition.

- 94 First issue, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, plain edge, (4 pieces.)
 95 " " 5c., perf., edge, without A. B. N. Oo., very rare.
 96 " " 10c., " " " " " "
 97 " " 50c " " " " " "
 98 Second issue, 5c, 10c, 25c., (3 pieces.)
 99 Third issue, 3c, dark curtain, rare.
 100 " 3c, light curtain.
 101 " 5c Clark green back.
 102 " 5c Clark red back, rare.
 103 " 10c Wash., green-back.
 104 " 10c Wash., red-back.
 105 " 25c green-back.
 106 " 50c Spinner green-back.
 107 " 50c Justice green-back, heavy fibre paper, rare.
 108 Fourth issue 10c Liberty.
 109 " 15c Columbia.
 110 " 25c Washington.
 111 " 50c Lincoln, rare.
 112 " 50c Stanton.
 113 Fifth issue 10c, Meredith.

(continued on next page)

- 114 " 25c, Walker.
 115 " 50c Dexter.
 116 " 50c Crawford.

117 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c, (6 pieces.)

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